

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The individuals who own the Bend Water Light & Power Company have shown their confidence in Bend, by making substantial investments, which can succeed only with the success of the town and with the fair treatment of its citizens. They believe, also, that fair treatment will result if the citizens of Bend have a CLEAR UNDERSTANDING of the underlying facts. Misunderstanding breeds distrust. Distrust is likely to result in unfairness.

THE BEND WATER LIGHT & POWER COMPANY IS AN OREGON CORPORATION, WITH A CAPITALIZATION OF \$75,000. THE OWNERS OF ITS STOCK ARE:

CHARLES A. BROWN, A PROMINENT ATTORNEY, OF 1550 MONADNOCK BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

RICHARD DEWEY, A NOTED PHYSICIAN OF THE MILWAUKEE SANITARIUM, WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN.

F. R. WELLES, CAPITALIST, OF 92 AVENUE HENRI MARTIN, PARIS, FRANCE.

KEMPSTER B. MILLER, PRESIDENT OF McMEEN & MILLER, (Incorporated), CONSULTING ENGINEERS, 1454 MONADNOCK BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

THESE MEN, OR MEMBERS OF THEIR IMMEDIATE FAMILIES, OWN EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF STOCK IN THE COMPANY. THESE FOUR GENTLEMEN ARE OF THE HIGHEST STANDING IN THEIR RESPECTIVE SPHERES, AND ARE OF UNQUESTIONED INTEGRITY. THEIR RECORDS AND STANDING MAY BE EASILY INVESTIGATED THROUGH THE USUAL COMMERCIAL CHANNELS.

CONTRARY TO RUMORS THAT HAVE BEEN CIRCULATED, THE BEND COMPANY DOES NOT OWN A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF STOCK IN THE BEND WATER LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, AND HAS NOT SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1912, WHEN THE PRESENT OWNERS PURCHASED THE PROPERTY OUTRIGHT FROM THE BEND COMPANY, ITS FORMER OWNER.

WHEN THE PURCHASE WAS MADE, THE NEW OWNERS ASKED MR. J. P. KEYES TO REMAIN AS A DIRECTOR AND OFFICER IN THE COMPANY, BECAUSE OF HIS HIGH STANDING IN THE COMMUNITY AND OF HIS FAMILIARITY WITH THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY. MR. KEYES ACCEPTED AND HAS SERVED UNTIL NOW. HE HAS RECENTLY TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION. HIS SUCCESSOR WILL BE CHOSEN AT THE NEXT MEETING.

THE BEND COMPANY, THEREFORE, DOES NOT OWN ANY OF THE STOCK OF THE BEND WATER LIGHT & POWER COMPANY. THERE HAS BEEN ABSOLUTELY NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THE TWO COMPANIES SINCE THE PURCHASE IN 1912.

WHETHER THESE FACTS HURT US OR HELP US, THEY ARE FACTS

Bend Water, Light & Power Company

Bennett Writes of Campaign

Illustrated with a view of the Jones Dairy Ranch and with other scenes in the Crooked river country the first of Addison Bennett's articles on the recent railroad agricultural campaign appeared in the Oregonian on Sunday. Extracts from the Jones Dairy Ranch and with other articles, which bore a Bend date line follow:

"The agricultural campaign organized and conducted by the joint forces of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Spokane, Portland & Seattle and the Oregon Trunk Railway closed its week's operations here last week. The great importance of the work being done cannot well be estimated by those not conversant with the agricultural and social affairs in the vast country tributary to the Oregon Trunk railway. This vastness almost staggers those who know the most about it, and particularly those who, like myself, were conversant with every portion of it before the road was put in operation some four years ago.

"Taking Bend as the base of supplies and because I am writing from here, it is found that from here the road is in touch, through automobile service, with points as far south as the state line below Klamath Falls and Lakeview, and as far east as Burns, in Harney County. It is 150 miles to the latter place and nearly as far down to the California line. Then there is a large territory west of the railroad, in the Sisters and Black Butte sections, and all the country around Prineville and up the Crooked River and other streams east and north of there.

Thousands Settle in Country.

"To show the remoteness of even Bend from Portland it is only necessary to mention that the trip from here to Portland that can now be made in about ten hours by rail usually took five days by team and rail via Shaniko or The Dalles. Just previous to the ending of the railroad construction and since then thousands of settlers have come into this country and nine tenths of them are making, or attempting to make, homes on the lands. Most of them are homesteaders, some of them taking their claims on what the Government calls the dry farming lands, where the unit is 320 acres, others on lands of a different character where the unit is 160 acres. Still others, of course, have purchased irrigated lands.

Practical Farming Taught.

"The object of the present campaign was, and is, to teach the so-called farmers something more than they know about how to raise more crops and better crops and what to do with those crops after harvesting

them; also how to do such harvesting. Professor Thomas Shaw, the chief agriculturist of the railroads mentioned, was selected to head the campaign and surely no better man could have been chosen. He got his education on the farm, like Governor Withycombe he graduated from the farm to college. He is not a theorist only so far as he has tested his theories by actual farm operations. Moreover, he has a vast experience in both arid and humid sections, he has rehabilitated farms that were blowing away and becoming valueless he has likewise redeemed farms that were becoming swamps from the excessive rainfall or too much irrigation.

"The party has had usually three and some times four automobiles and the distances covered by machine from the time Redmond was left last Monday until our arrival here tonight is a trifle under 400 miles. Meetings have been held at Lower Bridge, Cloverdale, Sisters, Tumalo, Powell Butte, Bend Grange Hall, Bend, Grimes Chapel, Prineville, Hampton, Valley, Imperial, Millican and La Pine.

"Briefly it can be said that never were 14 meetings held in any section where the audiences were of a people of better average intelligence or where they were more greatly interested. With one single exception the most respectful attention has been given to every word the professor has uttered. He has been plying with questions of vital interest to the questioners, their families and their communities. He has answered, so far as possible, every question. Some of these questions and some of the answers were almost tragic, for there is no manner of use in denying that a scant rainfall, a high altitude, in some places frost every month in the year, in many places well water beyond the reach of a poor man—it is too true that many settlers who have come in here are up against a proposition that is near the tragical point.

"We visited no place that I had not visited before. I had been at most of the places and in all of the localities many times, both before and since the road came in. And let me say that it is only those thus conversant with the facts who can appreciate the vast changes that have taken place all over this section during the last four years.

"And let it be said here and now, that the advancement of the country as a whole, has been wonderful. I speak advisedly. I speak with the knowledge gained by being at one time a pioneer homesteader myself. I speak with the knowledge gained by visiting and writing about various pioneer elements in several states.

And again I say that I wish to emphasize the remark that the pioneers who followed the railroad into this great interior country, and those who came in just in advance of the railroads, have made a better record than I ever saw pioneers do.

"Let it not be forgotten that these pioneers have in most cases a gigantic task still before them. Let us not close our eyes to the altitude or the temperature or the rainfall of the country. These homesteaders did not settle upon garden spots; far from it. But let me say that I never saw settlements made up of as good a class of people as have come into this country. I mean as to intelligence and industry. Some of them have accomplished and are accomplishing miracles, or what look like miracles.

Towns are Flourishing.

"As to the towns that have sprung up (let it be remembered that the towns will not build up the country; the country must build up the

towns if they are there to thrive and grow) there are some as sprightly and beautiful little towns as one can find anywhere in old settled communities. I do not mean that these places surpass such old and wealthy places as Prineville, the old metropolis of this entire section; but even that staid and prosperous city must look to her laurels lest they be taken from her by a Bend, a Redmond, a Culver, a Madras, a Metolius, a La Pine, a Tumalo—or some as yet unnamed place in this section.

Professor Shaw has been preaching the gospel of livestock and rotation of crops. He has been telling the settlers how to secure pasture for livestock and what sort of livestock to grow. He has been teaching them how to conserve the moisture and how to use that moisture. In many localities (let us face the truth) this has been difficult, for the conditions here differ almost as far as differs the climate of Dakota and Arkansas. But Professor Shaw is a man of wis-

dom and he has met every argument with that most convincing of all arguments—"I have done it myself." From such conclusions from such a man you cannot get away.

"So I say, in conclusion, that in sending to these troubled people a man like Professor Shaw the railroad officials have done something that places them as heavy creditors to every section of this vast interior country.

"While I give first place to the

speeches of Professor Shaw, I do not wish to detract one iota from the splendid talks given at nearly every place by Messrs. Arney, Graham, Hardy, Freeman—and particularly to the great assistance rendered by Professor A. E. Lovett, the county agriculturist of Crook county. He is not only a fine talker but a clever and accomplished gentleman and his services were invaluable to the party."

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