

THE BEND BULLETIN

(Published Every Wednesday)

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An independent newspaper standing for the square deal, clean business, clean politics and the best interests of Bend and Central Oregon.

One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Superintendent Alderman of the Portland schools, is advocating the one story type of school buildings.

The single story type is becoming more and more popular where educational efficiency and economy are studied. Throughout the West, and especially in California, there are scores of examples which seem to be giving great satisfaction. Better light, safety, economy and administrative efficiency are among the prime advantages, say those who have studied the matter.

Altogether, it is well worth while for Bend school officials, and parents and tax payers, to give the matter careful consideration. Certainly the last building erected here is not one to boast about. Its efficiency is none too marked, and certainly it is about as homely a structure as could be devised. In the future we should have school buildings that will be a real credit and will average up to the exceptional attractiveness of the rest of the community.

Below we print some extracts from recent remarks of Mr. Alderman on the subject:

"Portland now has two one-story school houses. Each is so planned that it can be added to at will. The teachers like these buildings so well, there is little to disturb them on account of children's moving about, their cost compared to that of our other new buildings is so small, and the fire danger in them is so greatly reduced, that I raise the question: 'Why build any more two story school buildings in Portland?'"

"I believe that the one story school building answers the demand for fire protection. Stairways are the traps where children are caught in case of fire or fire panic. Why have stairways? They are not necessary in school buildings. There has never been a life lost by fire in a one story school house in the history of the United States.

"As to the question of cost, why spend \$7500 a room for a school house that will be out of date in 25 years at best, when a good, sane, sensible and beautiful school house built on the one story plan, can be provided for about \$2500 a room? The cost will range from one third to one half of the cost of our recent buildings.

"Why not build school buildings for school purposes and not for monuments? Why build them high just because school buildings have been built high in the past? Let us build one story buildings, because they spare anxiety, preserve health, secure better school work, save money and save life."

BETTER THAN IT SOUNDS.

The very report of the Secretary of Agriculture submitted to the Senate, and whose chief purpose seems to have been the recommendation of the "power trust" bugaboo, contains this illuminating paragraph recognizing the advantages of that monopoly which so often is inevitable in water power development:

"Monopolization of the supply in any given territory makes possible, through interconnections of stations and through diversification of load, economies of operation that would not be possible for isolated independent stations. Interruptions to service may be lessened, the needs of the customer may be better served and rates may be lower with a single system than with several. No better service is given and no lower rates charged than in California, where, notwithstanding the considerable municipal development, 90 per cent of the total primary power is used by the public service corporations, or in Montana, where 89 per cent is owned by two affiliated corporations. Having the ability to give the better service and the lower rate, it only remains for the proper public agency to require it."

From their inherent nature water powers are monopolistic. There is only one Niagara, but a single falls of Cello or Deschutes river. "Monopoly" often is a misused word. Harmful monopoly is to be resisted, and, under our Oregon laws, can be regulated pretty effectively for the well being of the consuming public. On the other hand the efficient monopoly which spells economy and pro-

gress and undertakes development where previously was stagnation is an institution which should not be discouraged blindly.

GAME HOGS SCORED.

The Pennsylvania Sportsman, a magazine published by the sport lovers of the Keystone state, has this to say concerning a game-hog practice indulged in by Sacramento "sportsmen"—and it's worthy of the attention of real sportsmen anywhere.

"The proprietors were offered a number of years ago when a certain prize fight promoter announced through the Denver press that there would be a 'sacred prize fight' at the usual rendezvous the following Sunday afternoon. But that was only a tame announcement compared with one recently noted in a recent issue of the Breeder and Sportsman, published in San Francisco, California, that Sacramento 'sportsmen' are preparing to hold another 'wild goose stew'."

"The irony of the event to be held under the auspices of 'sportsmen' is not clearly seen until something is known of the details of past events of the kind. In 1912 the so-called sportsmen held a 'stew' and prepared thousands of wild geese they had slaughtered by wholesale methods for the event. It is declared that the big stew is too much of an advertising proposition for Sacramento to permit it to be abandoned. So another 'stew' is planned, and it is estimated that it will require 10,000 wild geese to pull off the big feast, and the advertising advantages to the city of Sacramento is expected to be very great. A fine advertising stunt, indeed, to be pulled off by men who call themselves sportsmen!"

"When sentiment is almost universal for game conservation, a studied attempt toward extermination by improperly called sportsmen of California, to engage in an undertaking like that of the Big Goose Stew Club, makes one wonder if there can be such a thing as sanity. An advertisement? By all that is honorable in sportsmanship, such an affair should be advertised and referred to in such terms by right thinking sportsmen in this country that those who attend will be ashamed and pointed to with scorn."

SCHOOL MILITARY TRAINING.

Just at this time when so much consideration is being given military training in our schools, the system successfully practiced in Australia is of special interest. So we reprint the following account of the Australian procedure as recently published in The Outlook, believing it worth the attention of thoughtful Oregonians:

"On July 1 of his thirteenth year every Australian boy who has been officially declared physical, mentally, and morally fit starts his training as a junior cadet. He is furnished with hat, shirt, breeches, puttees, and shoes, and is given a minimum of ninety hours' elementary military training for each of the two years. To this training must be given not less than fifteen minutes per day. This training includes infantry squad drill and any two of the following subjects: miniature rifle shooting, swimming, running exercises in organized sports, and first aid to the injured.

"When the Australian boy is fourteen years of age he becomes a senior cadet, and it is during his service as a senior cadet that he receives his fundamental military training. This training consists of an annual minimum of four four hour drills, twelve two hour drills and twenty four one hour drills, in marching, discipline, handling of arms, physical drills, and carrying out of minor military tactics. A cadet rifle and belt are added to the boy's junior uniform, and ten per cent of the best shots are given target practice with the regular service rifle.

"As a senior cadet the Australian boy is part of a definite military organization. Senior cadets are formed into companies, one hundred and twenty strong, and all the companies in each of the training areas into which Australia is divided are formed into a battalion. Since, however, this battalion seldom assembles as a whole, the battalion staff is limited to a commanding officer and an adjutant. Towards the end of his period as a senior cadet—that is, the year in which he reaches the age of eighteen—each senior cadet is brought before a medical officer of his training area and, upon examination, is classified either as fit or unfit for active military service. Thus in many cases students who ultimately prove unfit for active military service in time of war nevertheless are not precluded from a large amount of the invaluable training and discipline which is given from the ages of twelve to eighteen.

"Having passed his physical and moral examination, the senior cadet is assigned to that arm of the citizen forces to which he seems best fitted and in which he is most interested.

"For the first seven years of his service in the citizen forces he receives not less than sixteen whole days' training a year (of which not less than eight whole days must be counted in annual camps or maneuvers), and must obtain a real classification of 'efficient' at an annual test of the penalty of longer service. In his twenty-sixth year the Australian is required to attend one muster parade only, and is then discharged from active service. He remains subject to recall to the colors in time of war until he becomes sixty years of age. All promotions are made from the ranks and based on merit."

THAT HIGHWAY MAP.

Sam Hill's sacred highway map is no longer inviolate. It can be changed to meet the requirements of the

and the communities of the territory traversed. What's more, it will be.

Say the Oregon Voter, commenting upon the situation:

"Attorney General Brown has ruled that the State Highway Commission has authority to change the official map that was laid out by the mighty finger of Samuel H.H. marked by Major Bowley, adopted by the old Highway Commission, and because of the sanctity of its origin was supposed to be as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians."

"The map needs changing. The State road that runs from Mr. Hill's farm to California should be re-located to pass through the pioneer communities of Central Oregon instead of cutting across isolated wastes for the imaginary convenience of the few motorists who prefer to drive on unfrequented routes."

True enough. The autocratic mistakes of the previous highway administration are strikingly apparent in this country. On the map as it at present appears the "main route" through Central Oregon extends from Prineville south to Lakeview.

The more fact that probably ninety per cent of the through summer travel goes from Bend directly south to Crescent and Fort Klamath, where the roads, scenery, service and convenience excel, seems to have cut no figure when the map was laid out. It was a paper proposition, pure and simple. And now the mistake of the old map is to be rectified. Already the Highway Commission has recognized the superiority of the westerly route from Bend by appropriating money for its permanent improvement. We shall be pleased to see the eastern route get its share of travel, but assuredly it is fitting that our own route be placed on the revised map with at least as much prominence as the other, if not, as the facts really justify, with more.

OREGON BEATS KANSAS.

In recent advertising of the Curtis Publishing Company there was featured a story forthcoming in one of its publications which contained the following statement: "Rated per capita the Kansas is \$1630 richer than the citizen of any other state in the Union."

Now it appears that somebody is mixed on his figures, and that the affluent Kansas doesn't lead the field by a long shot. Why, even an average Oregonian is wealthier!

In 1915 the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce issued a publication entitled "Estimated Valuation of National Wealth," which sets forth the per capita wealth of the several states. And instead of being first Kansas ranks only tenth, according to Uncle Sam's statisticians, Oregon is eighth.

Evidently in Nevada there is a good deal of wealth and mighty few people. At least, Nevada leads. Here is the list:

Nevada, \$5038; Iowa, \$3539; North Dakota, \$3374; California, \$3284; Nebraska, \$3110; Montana, \$2834; Colorado, \$2785; Oregon, \$2661; Illinois, \$2660; Kansas, \$2652.

Kansas bleeds no more, and she is a long, long way from being poverty stricken. But she hasn't got all the prosperity cofted.

OPPORTUNITY.

"To gather the streams from waste and to draw from them energy, labor without brains, and so save mankind from toil that it can be spared, is to supply what, next to intellect, is the very foundation of all our achievements and all our welfare."

From a Supreme Court decision handed down by Justice Holmes.

In Oregon, with ten million horsepower waiting development and less than half a million thus far even fled upon, what a field is there for the splendid development Justice Holmes so properly lauds!

Some opponents of irrigation have tried to make much of the temporary difficulties of the Tumalo reservoir. They blame the leaks which were discovered last summer to faulty construction, poor planning and inadequate engineering. As a matter of fact, every possible precaution was taken. The construction work itself has proved flawless, and the leaks have been simply an unfortunate accident which no power on earth could definitely foresee or guard against until water actually was let into the reservoir. As is now apparent, the leaks are about all cured, and it is simply a matter of time until the big artificial pond is satisfactorily full. We wonder what the pessimists who expose to ery out "The Tumalo Project is a failure," said about the Panama canal slides with their resulting delays.

The courts of New York have decided that a theatre may exclude a dramatic critic or anyone else, provided it is not done because of race, creed or color. This upholds the action of a theatre management in forbidding entrance to a newspaper man who wrote uncomplimentary things about plays produced at that house. The decision strikes the layman as extraordinary. Even if technically correct it seemingly divests dramatic criticism of every possible value. It means, in effect, that only favorable comment upon plays will be permitted; if a writer tells the unpleasant truth, he is kept out. It would seem that one logical conclusion of this queer state of affairs might be that

if any of us should venture to write disapprovingly of a railroad company, say, we might be forbidden the privilege of buying tickets over its line.

A number of communities are attempting to attract moving picture enterprises which are seeking new locations, having, for one reason and another, exhausted the advantages of Southern California. Why doesn't Bend make a bid for at least a portion of this business? We have the sunshine and the scenery—and our special advantage is that what we offer here is vastly different from the California backgrounds which have begun to weary the picture patronizing public. Snow mountains, timber, lakes, rivers, plains and "desert" are all available, ideal settings for all sorts of "frontier stuff" and out-of-door adventure, while the town itself offers admirable advantages for the location of studios and workshops. It wouldn't be difficult to get a representative of the interested companies at least to look us over.

West Virginia, Iowa and South Dakota vote on equal suffrage this year. One of the old stock arguments that will be used against this common-sense reform is that "women don't vote when they get the ballot." Here is a chance for the women of Oregon to help the big cause along. Won't you women interest yourselves in public affairs and go to the polls? Your votes will help your community, your state and your sisters who are trying to get their rights elsewhere. And you ought to register right now!

In 1912 there were 47,064 Oregonians who voted for Wilson. Roosevelt came next with 37,600 and Taft third with 34,673. If Hughes should be the Republican candidate—a consummation devoutly wished—it is a fair guess that those who voted for Taft and for Roosevelt last time would swing pretty nearly solid for him, not to mention some of the former Wilsonites. And the same story is true in many other states.

The innocent bystander who tries to clean up a family row after he has been hit on the head by a stray beer bottle invariably is set upon by the reunited family. So it looks by the Rio Grande.

The acquittal of Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing prison, is a victory for decency and progress in prison administration, as opposed to political chicanery and reaction.

Out of 985 delegates to the coming Republican National Convention 603 will be chosen under provisions of the direct primary law as opposed to the old caucus system.

If we could only get those Canadian territorialists to do some of their trench digging training in Crook county there'd be irrigation ditches enough to go around.

Shouldn't those merchantmen be compelled to warn the submarines of their approach, as a matter of courtesy and convenience to the German commanders?

Instead of crossing the border why not push our southern boundary ahead of the troops as they march into Mexico?

Even with Jefferson cut off Crook county is larger than the states of Rhode Island and New Jersey combined.

Election day is now returning. Of candidates there is a mob, Public spirit, brightly burning. Induces each to seek a job.

Wanted: Attractive, catchy synonym for "economy and efficiency." Any candidate will pay liberally.

President Wilson once described his mind as a single track affair. Not a single term mind, however.

Pork is said to be getting very scarce in Germany. Congressmen will be sympathetic.

Looks as if Oyster Bay again would be the country's best advertised summer resort.

Signs of spring—the Crook County Journal says "Prineville may build a railroad."

T. R. vs. W. W. is how it is beginning to look.

To vote for president, register before April 18.

"Burns Junction." Do you get that?

THE Millview

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MEN'S FURNISHINGS

PORTLAND EXCURSION LIKELY.

(The Oregonian.)

An excursion to Bend to celebrate the opening of the Shevlin-Hixon and the Brooks-Scanlon lumber mills is a possibility of the near future. Officials of the Oregon Trunk road have submitted the plan to the Chamber of Commerce, and it is possible that a special train will be operated from Portland to Bend for the occasion. The celebration probably will be late in April or early in May. The new mills at Bend are among the largest in the country and jointly will give employment to more than 600 men. The people of Bend are eager to have

Portland and other points of the state join in a proper celebration.

First class tailoring done by H. Cato, Wright Hotel building. 4p

POLK'S OREGON and WASHINGTON Business Directory

A Directory of each City, Town and Village, giving descriptive sketch of each place, location, population, telegraph, shipping and banking points; also Classified Directory, compiled by business and profession.
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Brandegge-Kincaid Clothes

Will give you the satisfaction you're looking for. In fact what ever you want in

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

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