

The Bend Bulletin

BEND, OREGON

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THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917

O. Laurgaard has been appointed city engineer of Portland. He was put out of the race for commissioner because he had not resided in the city continuously for a long enough period to meet the requirements of the law. His registration at Laidlaw, when he voted for Deschutes county division in our first fight for a divorce from Crook, was what killed him off. Probably he doesn't mind now, that he's got the engineer's appointment.

Senator McNary seems to be "on the job" every minute back at Washington. Judging from press dispatches, he seems to be getting more attention and more results, despite the fact that he is new to the job, than many of the older western senators.

Kitchener's three years of war are drawing to a close. And who can tell whether or not another three years will see an end to it?

BANKS AND BANKNOTES.

England's First Paper Money Was Issued by the Goldsmiths.

With the almost entire use of paper currency at the present time the history of its origin may not be uninteresting. In the days of the merchants used to lodge their reserves of gold in the Tower, and when one day Charles I. in a thoughtless moment, annexed a large sum lodged in that way and forgot to put it back the merchants decided that henceforth they would put no more trust in princes, but would look to the goldsmiths.

The goldsmiths thereby became the first bankers, and the first goldsmith who hit upon the novel idea of giving a note, not only to the person who deposited gold, but also to the person who came to borrow, founded modern banking with an original deposit of £5,000.

The banker gave promise to pay up to, say, £25,000, and as long as there was no immediate demand on the part of the persons holding these promises to pay to have that promise converted into cash business proceeded merrily, but necessarily there was a limit beyond which it was not safe to do this kind of business, and it was always possible that something unforeseen might happen that would bring an unusual number of notes for presentation.

As a matter of fact, this did happen frequently in the early days, and finally the government stepped in and granted the almost entire monopoly of issuing notes to the Bank of England.—London Standard.

TEST YOUR LUNGS.

A Simple Method by Which One May Measure His Development.

People often suffer from weak, undeveloped lungs without suspecting it. True, small, feeble lungs are usually associated with a small, narrow or sunken chest, but not invariably. By means of the misuse of physical culture it is possible to develop large chest muscles, thus acquiring a big chest measurement, while the lungs remain small and ill nourished.

Again, lung mischief is often so slow and insidious in its approach that the trouble is not discovered until it is firmly established. Here, however, is a simple test which will tell you whether your lungs are healthy or not.

Take as deep a breath as you can, and then, in a slow but distinct voice count from one onward as far as you can without taking in more breath. The number of seconds you can continue counting is a pretty reliable index to the state of your lungs, so you should have some one to time you.

If your lungs are sound and normally developed your range will be between twenty and thirty-five seconds. If your limit is between ten and twenty seconds there is no need to be alarmed; probably your lungs are merely in need of exercise, to be readily obtained by regular deep breathing in pure air. A range less than ten seconds, however, points to more or less mischief, and you should not delay in having your lungs examined by a medical man.

True in Every Language.

Tennyson once attended a dinner where G. L. Craik proposed "The Ladies." In doing so he recalled the cynical advice given by a brother Scot to his children: "Tak my advice and dinna marry for siller. You can borrow cheaper."

Some time later Tennyson at his own table repeated Mr. Craik's story, but expressed the idea without attempting dialect. His son, Hamham, remarked, "Surely, father, Craik did not use those words."

"No, he did not; but, then, Craik is a Scotchman, and I am afraid to venture on repeating him exactly. However, it's almost as good in English as in Scotch, and it's tremendously true in both."

NEW MIRACLES OF STEEL.

What the Laboratory Has Done For the Automobile Maker.

Writers of historical fiction perpetuate the notion that the art of the old armorer has perished. And yet in cars sold for only a few hundred dollars axles and crank shafts are to be found infinitely superior in texture to the weapons of famous swordsmiths.

The tales of supple yet tough blades that could be bent into circles without snapping are eclipsed in the less artfully phrased reports of tests conducted with crank shaft steel in the metallurgical laboratory of any large automobile factory.

Could the old swords be twisted through six complete turns before they broke? An axle shaft can be so twisted. What was the tensile strength of the mace that Godfrey of Bouillon or Richard of the Lion Heart wielded? How far, in other words, could it have been stretched lengthwise before it parted? No one knows.

But the automobile metallurgist is sure that it was not the equal in that respect of a modern valve stem—a slim little member that can be extended half its length in a testing machine before it snaps in two.

As soon as the metallurgist discovered that the properties of steel could be subtly changed by the addition of very small quantities of such elements as chromium, carbon, manganese, nickel, tungsten or vanadium—as soon, in other words, as the problem of making the automobile durable and safe had been solved by research—the designer ventured to consider the economics of motoring. Heavy automobiles endure, but they consume much fuel, and they wear out expensive tires very rapidly. Light automobiles are more cheaply maintained. And so new demands were made on the laboratory in the effort to save weight without sacrificing strength or safety.

In a gear required with teeth on the outside as hard as tool steel and yet with a core that shall be soft and tough, a gear that shall not weigh more than a given number of ounces? The metallurgist is asked not only to discover the formula for a steel out of which a part can be made and which must be examined with the microscope to detect the wear to which it has been subjected after having run 10,000 miles, but also to indicate the methods that must be followed by the furnace men in heat treating the metal.

Without the laboratory the designer would be helpless. There would be little progress from year to year.—Waldemar Kaempfert in Harper's Magazine.

"Clearing the Plate."

Some gray headed men who grew up in New England remember the custom that prevailed in many families of making a boy or girl "clear the plate" or eat what was left at another meal before getting anything else. That was not irrational or cruel. The child was permitted to help himself or herself. If too much was taken the discipline of having to eat it sooner or later was wholesomely educative. We may get back to it. Waste is never justified in prosperous families or other families. It is a big element in giving children an utterly false idea of what makes prosperity, at least in blinding youngsters to the vitalism of thrift on which all accumulation is based.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Always a Fighter.

In "Lloyd George, the Man and His Story," we are told that Lloyd George was a fighter from the beginning and that one of his earliest foes was the Established church. At twenty-five he beat out the clergy in their effort to keep an old Nonconformist father from being buried beside his daughter in the churchyard of a village at the foot of Snowdon. "Take the coffin in by force," said he, "if necessary. If the churchyard gates are locked against you break them down." It was done so, and the chief justice at London upheld the local jury which decided that the action was within rights.

Making a Marine.

It takes longer to make an efficient marine than to make an infantryman. This because the marine is a man of many specialties. He is, of course, in season and out of season, an international policeman. That's his job in time of peace. But when he fares abroad to fight his country's battles he may be called upon to do almost any kind of work. He may be an artilleryman, a signaller, an airman. He may be, and usually is, anything that his country needs at that particular time. And he is trained to meet the emergency.

Lime in the Garden.

Lime will speed up garden crops. It is particularly beneficial on new land. For both flower and vegetable gardens hydrated lime is safest to use. Sprinkle it around the base of the plants and along the rows close to the plants, but not touching them, and work it in the soil.—New York Sun.

Success.

"My first rich patient was the making of me," confessed the doctor. "Did you make a marvelous cure?" "Oh, no. But I got enough money to move into a fashionable neighborhood, and then I called myself a specialist."—Philadelphia Ledger.

To Be Fully Covered.

Man—No; I am carrying all the life insurance I want. Persistent Agent—I notice you have a wooden leg. How about fire insurance?—Boston Transcript.

Men are sent into the world with bills of credit and seldom draw to their full extent.—Waipol.

HELP WANTED

What is the finest piece of scenery in this neighborhood?

The Northwest Tourist Association, which is supported by funds appropriated by Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, is preparing a booklet designed to attract tourists to the northwest.

A photograph of the finest piece of scenery in this neighborhood is desired for the booklet.

What is it? The view you think to be the finest must be one that can be photographed, or of which a photograph already exists.

Send your nomination to The Bulletin at once, for selection must be made immediately.

LUCK IN AN AIRPLANE.

Curious Bit of Good Fortune That Saved an Army Aviator.

Many an army aviator owes his life to miraculous good fortune, like the British aviator whose escape is described in "Tales of the Flying Services" by C. G. Grey.

An officer went out on a bombing expedition and met a German machine. In order to save weight he had left his small arms behind him, but he thought it was a pity to pass by a good target, and so he decided to drop a bomb on him. But dropping a bomb on a swiftly moving mark is not the same as firing at a fixed point. So he missed the German. Unfortunately for him, he also exposed himself to the fire of the enemy and received a rifle bullet in the thigh.

To be strictly accurate, the bullet struck his trousers pocket, hit a five franc piece, broke itself and the coin and distributed the assorted pieces of metal about the lower part of his body.

Feeling that he was badly hit, the pilot shut off his engine and dived for the ground from a height of about 6,000 feet. When he was a thousand feet from the ground he espied some aeroplanes in a field, and, not knowing whether he was over German or French territory, he made up his mind to land among the aeroplanes, certain that if they did happen to be German machines he would be well treated by the flying corps.

Two hundred feet above ground he completely lost consciousness, but in some curious subconscious way he made a perfect landing right alongside of a British motor ambulance. No word did he land that for some minutes no one troubled about him. When they did go to look they found a badly wounded officer in a state of collapse.

He was promptly put into the ambulance and sent off to the hospital. There it was found that the bullet had cut a large artery and that the pilot would have bled to death in a few minutes if the bullet had not also cut a muscle, which had sprung back and wrapped itself like a piece of elastic round the artery and formed, as it were, an automatic tourniquet.

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS WORK.

Heard Money Helps No One and Puts a Brake on Business.

When a manufacturer or other producer of real wealth does a profitable business and turns his profits back into the business he gives employment to men and creates more real wealth as he progresses year by year. He does more real good for his fellow men than he would if he gave all his profits in charity, because it is better to make people self supporting and independent than it is to give them something for nothing, no matter how worthy the motives may be.

When a rich man invests his money in productive enterprises he performs an important social service for the benefit of his country. Accumulated capital is always a power for good and accomplishes much good when intelligently handled. When a man deposits his savings in a bank his money is lent to others who can make good use of it in business or it is invested in productive enterprises or loaned to those who do produce real wealth.

If a depositor takes \$1,000 in gold or its equivalent to a bank and deposits it that bank can extend credit to others in five times the amount deposited in actual cash. Many men can save money who do not know how to invest it in active business enterprises. As far as the common good is concerned, it does not matter much whether the man invests the money himself or gives it to a bank to handle for him. In the hands of the bank it will do more work and service for a greater number of people.

The worst a man can do with his money is to hoard gold or currency redeemable in gold. As far as the community is concerned, it would be better if he threw it away in riotous living and let somebody else have a chance to put it to good use. Every idle dollar in this country should be put to work at once.—New York Commercial.

Your Will is Insurance.

In the Woman's Home Companion Clyde Scott Stillwell says: "A will is no more or less than the cheapest and best form of life insurance. A man should make it out on his wedding day, even though 'all his worldly goods' amount to no more than the clothes on his back. A rich man can afford to die without a will; there will be enough left of his estate after the lawyers and courts get done to provide for his family. But the poor man, the man whose estate is \$10,000 or less, cannot afford to take that chance. A will to him is an indispensable necessity."

The Kind Wren.

The house wren is charitable enough to take care of the young of other species. One has been known to feed and rear four young robins whose parents had met with disaster.

L. A. RAWLINGS WINS SUIT TO REPLEVIN

Verdict for Plaintiff Returned by Jury Last Night in the Case Against Mrs. J. J. Bailey.

(From Tuesday's Daily)

After a brief absence from the court room, the jury in the case of L. A. Rawlings vs. Mrs. J. J. Bailey, brought to replevin articles of farm property, returned at 7:30 o'clock last night with a verdict for the plaintiff.

Witnesses for the plaintiff were

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Each bone and sidesteel is made of two thin strips within a cover. This thin spring-like double boning has greater strength than any single steel and twice the flexibility. Then the double thickness of cloth around the boning prevents any possibility of punching through.

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STYLE

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RUST PROOF

You can tub and scrub a Warner's Rust-Proof Corset and always keep it fresh and clean. You can wear it in the hottest weather—in bathing if you like—everything about it is guaranteed rust-proof. Water will not hurt the cloths and trimmings, wash it as you will.

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Rawlings, S. W. Merrill, Mrs. Floyd Warner, E. McMahan, R. McMahan and C. S. Hudson, while the deposition of Tom Ewing, and testimony by Mrs. Bailey and J. E. Warner featured the testimony of the defendant. That she had purchased the property in question from Rawlings was the contention of Mrs. Bailey, but the testimony of the defense was severely impeached by evidence introduced by the plaintiff.

H. H. De Armond and Charles W. Erskine represented Rawlings, while Ross Farnham appeared for Mrs. Bailey. The jury was composed of J. H. Heyburn, M. H. Symons, M. A. Palmer, P. C. Garrison, M. H. Horton and W. P. Dowling.

DR. TURNER

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