

The Bend Bulletin

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BEHOLD BEND.
(Oregon Journal.)

One of the notable cities of Eastern Oregon is Bend. It is in the heart of a country highly suggestive of romance.

If you have never been over there, you ought to go. Indeed, you do not know Oregon until you have seen Eastern Oregon with its marvelous distances, its high altitudes and a picturesque perspective all its own.

Eleven snow capped mountain peaks are in view from Bend. They are so near that you do not have to climb a hill to see them, and the air is so clear that they can be seen by moonlight. As stated in a new book by W. R. Cheney, they are almost constantly on exhibition, as there is sunshine 320 out of the 365 days in the year. When you journey north or south between Bend and Klamath Falls, you are at an altitude more than half way up the summit of the Cascade range, and in succession you look on these mountain peaks: Mount Jefferson, Mount Minto, Three Fingers Jack, Mount Washington, Belknap crater, Black crater, the Three Sisters, the middle of which is 10,660 feet high; Broken Top, the Bachelor, Devils Hill, Rock mountain, Irish mountain, the Twins, Mount Moran, Maiden peak, Diamond peak, the Cowhorn, Mount Thielsen and Mount Scott. Many of them are in sight at Bend.

Bend is 249 miles from Portland. It is almost directly east of Eugene. It is reached by rail from Fallbridge via the Hill line and from Sherman over the Harriman line, both 107 miles from Portland and 147 miles from Bend. Both lines run through the Deschutes canyon 101 miles. Much of the way the Deschutes gorge is 1,000 feet deep and so narrow that the roadbeds are cut like a shelf in the steep rock walls. The two roads cost \$22,000,000. At no point along the entire distance can a town be built upon the railroad or river. The wheat from the fields contiguous to this deep and striking gash in the earth is poured down to the railroads through pipes or chutes.

At Metolius, 106 miles from the Columbia, the two roads join, and cross the Crooked river on the highest single span steel bridge on the American continent. This bridge is 320 feet high and 320 feet long. As you cross this bridge in a Pullman car thoughts turn with awe to the achievements of man and to the daring of his engineering skill.

Bend is the power city of Oregon. The wild, leaping Deschutes river with its rushing waters gives Bend title to that distinction. Twelve miles above the city is Benham falls. In the 12 miles below Benham falls the Deschutes drops 600 feet.

Bend is at the edge of immense pine forests to the west and south. Irrigated lands environ the city to the east and north. Stretching far away to the south and southeast are the rich valleys and high table lands of Central and Southeastern Oregon, a railroadless country of vast, undeveloped resources and immense potentialities.

The sawmills of Bend manufacture 850,000 feet of lumber daily. The output is marketed in the east and middle west. Forty per cent. of the product of one of the mills is manufactured into sash and box shooks. Some of the mills cost a million dollars each. If placed end to end the mill and factory buildings at Bend would be more than a mile in length. The mill buildings and lumber yards occupy space a quarter to half a mile wide and a mile and a half long.

Everything in milling at Bend is on a mammoth scale. A sash factory there is the largest in the world. A box factory is the second largest in the world, and a battery of dry kilns is the second largest in America. Some of the mills own timber enough to keep their saws busy, night and day, for 60 years. The timber adjacent to Bend is, with the possible exception of Siberia, the largest body of standing pine in the world.

THE BEE AND THE FLY.

(By Roger W. Hanson.)

"Have you ever heard the fable of the bee and the fly, papa?" said a little girl to her father, upon returning from school one evening.

"No, my little girl; tell it to me," said the father.

Whereupon the little girl climbed

upon her father's knee and told this simple fable:

"Once upon a time there was a big barnyard with two happy families—a family of bees and a family of flies. Both families were very large, but they had a lot to eat, and so were jolly the whole summer through. Only once in a while would mamma bee and mamma fly have a squabble, and this was always over work. The busy bee family spent their time gathering food and storing it for the winter, while the fly family would not do this. The flies thought that summer would always continue, and they refused to save up for the cold, cold winter ahead.

"Finally the winter came. The leaves had fallen from the trees, the harvest had been gathered and everything was covered with snow. For a long time the fly family had had nothing to eat, but they were too proud to beg. One day they could stand it no longer, so Mr. and Mrs. Fly decided to call upon Mr. and Mrs. Bee. They went to the beehive and knocked at the door. Mr. and Mrs. Bee stuck their heads out of their cozy home and asked what was wanted.

"We want something to eat," said Mr. and Mrs. Fly.

"Why didn't you save in the summer, the way we did?" asked Mr. and Mrs. Bee. "We would like to share some of our food with you, but we have only enough for our family. If we feed you our children will starve."

"Sadly did the papa and mamma fly leave the warm beehive full of food and return to their poor, hungry children in the cold corner of the open shed, only to tell them that there was nothing for them to do except to starve and freeze."

"That is a fine story, my little girl," said the father. "You have told it nicely, and I am proud of you."

"Thank you, papa, for your kind words. But I have been wondering if we are like the bees or the flies."

And this set the father to thinking. He knew that these are bright sunny days for wage earners; that wages are now high, work is now plentiful, and money is now plentiful. He began to think that wise are the families who, like the bee family, are now storing up honey; and foolish are the families who, like the fly family, are now spending their all. "Perhaps after this war is over times may be hard," said the father to himself; "there may be many people out of work, and those who do not now save will wish they had saved."

There are seasons in business—times of business prosperity and business depression—just like the season of summer and winter. One follows the other. It is just as certain—under present conditions—that a period of unemployment will follow a period of over-employment as it is certain that winter will follow summer.

DAILY GERMAN LIE.

A correspondent in Norton, Va., reports a current rumor that "only 10 per cent. of the money collected by the Red Cross goes to the relief and benefit of the persons for whom subscriptions are taken."

The credit so often given to such charges against the Red Cross is probably due to the general ignorance of the way in which the organization is managed. It is taken for granted that because subscriptions to the society are voluntary it is a private charitable association. That is not the case. The Red Cross is the government's agency for war relief. President Wilson is its president. The secretary of the treasury is the treasurer of its war relief fund. Among its officers are the secretary of state, the surgeon general of the army, the surgeon general of the navy, the comptroller of the currency, and the solicitor general of the United States. Moreover, it reports to congress, and its accounts are audited by the war department.

It would be as impossible for the Red Cross to misuse the money it collects as it would be for the war department itself to devote only "10 per cent." of its funds "for the relief and benefit" of the army. All these stories of waste and extravagance in the management of the Red Cross are pro-German slanders designed to discourage loyal citizens in supporting a necessary war work.

WHAT DEPARTMENT ASKS OF YOUTH.

Go to college.
Enlist in the United States army as a member of the Students' Army Training corps, provision for which has already been made.
Remain at your college work until you are called by the government for active service. This will not be until you are 21, unless there should be an emergency, in which case you will be only too glad to help.
Attend six weeks' summer camp

yearly during your term of enlistment in the Students' Army Training corps. Private's pay is allowed for this.

Result to young man:
Immeasurably greater fitness to serve the country in war will be gained from the collegiate and military training.

In many cases, training in science will be received which will enable the students to give special service of military value, though outside of the fighting units.

In all cases the student will be prepared for the efficiency in the arts of peace through his years of college work. He will be better mentally, better physically, more useful both to himself and to the country.

There can be no higher ideal of patriotic service than this.

WHAT WE FIGHT FOR.

The high aims of America and her allies are well expressed in President Wilson's greetings to France on Bastille day:

"As France celebrated our Fourth of July, so do we celebrate her Fourteenth, keenly conscious of a comradeship of arms and of purpose of which we are deeply proud. The sea seems very narrow today, France is so close neighbor to our hearts. The war is being fought to save ourselves from intolerable things, but it is also being fought to save mankind. We extend our hands to each other, to the great peoples with whom we are associated; and to the peoples everywhere who love right and prize justice as a thing beyond price, and consecrate ourselves once more to the noble enterprise of peace and justice, realizing the great conceptions that have lifted France and America high among the free peoples of the world. The French flag flies today from the staff of the White House, and America is happy to do honor to that flag."

SAVING AND LENDING.

Sir William Goode, of the British food ministry, says that from July, 1917, to April, 1918, the United States exported to the allies 89,000,000 bushels of wheat products. Of this it is asserted that 50,000,000 bushels represented voluntary sacrifices by the American people in their consumption of wheat.

There is a triple economy, a triple aspect of this saving of wheat. It saves wheat for our army and the armies of our allies; it saved money to the American people, and for the most part this money went for the purchase of government war securities.

There is another saving still; this sort of sacrifice and economy is helping win the war—shortens the war—with the resultant saving of soldiers' lives.

J. H. LEWIS MAY REMAIN ON JOB

(Continued From Page 1.)

men of large engineering experience with broad vision. But he declines to let it be known who these applicants are, and down deep it is understood that he is rather hoping that Mr. Lewis will quit flirting with outside propositions and decide to remain in the fold as state engineer.

The desert land board will have a somewhat different lineup after the first of the year. O. P. Hoff will step into the treasurer's office, which will give him a place on the board. If Lewis leaves a new engineer will have to fit into the board duties. The rest of the board, Withycombe, Olcott and Brown, will stand as it is now, unless the unbelievable could happen and Walt Pierce be elected governor. No one has any idea that this will happen, however, aside from a few candidates for squirrel food.

Percy A. Cupper, assistant state engineer, is an avowed candidate for the place of Lewis, in event Lewis resigns, but when asked as to Cupper's chances, the executive was non-committal, although he did not say that it would not be Cupper.

Cupper is a nominee for water division superintendent from district No. 1, and if appointed engineer he would run both offices for the salary of one.

Want Women on Job.

Conservation of man power is the reason for an order which has been issued by State Highway Engineer Nunn to all of the employes on state highway work throughout the state to the effect that wherever practicable women employes be put on the payroll instead of men. It is the object of the department to have women doing all of the light jobs that can be handled by members of that sex, such as inspection work, rock checking and jobs of a similar nature. Mr. Nunn states that the women already employed—and there are some employed—have shown themselves to be honest, competent and with a decided pride in their work, much more pride along that line, perhaps, than the average man.

The general election will see but

six initiative and referendum measures on the ballot. Only twice before since the initiative and referendum amendment was passed in 1902 have the measures been less. In 1904, the year after the amendment was adopted, three measures were on the ballot, and in 1913, at a special referendum election there were but five. In 1912 the crest of the flood was reached, when a total of 37 measures were passed upon by the people. Since that time there has been a steady decline, which indicates an apparently growing apathy on the part of the people to tinker around with governmental affairs. This sort of law tinkering has proved to be unsatisfactory in some instances, and while there is no doubt in the minds of the great majority that the initiative and referendum is of immeasurable value in regard to important legislation, to make it the vehicle for the whim and hobby of every Tom, Dick and Harry is becoming less popular than in the past. As the state grows, and since suffrage has doubled the registered vote and consequently doubled the number of signatures to place a petition on the ballot, it is becoming more inconvenient for the street corner legislator to foist his piddling whimsicalities upon the people. No doubt the initiative and referendum will soon simmer down to the consideration of but one or two measures of major importance at every election and the old representative plan will continue unabated, until a new wave of reform hits the land and the U-Rens can get their snouts into the trough of another Jew soapmaker.

Talk in Millions.

While anyone connected with the federal government is considered a piker unless he talks in terms of billions, the state authorities are following suit and only millions can be considered by the elite. The industrial accident commission figures that it will cost \$1,200,000 for the state's share of the accident fund for the next biennium unless the law is made compulsory and the burden removed from the state, save the burden for the mere cost of maintenance. All told, the commission expects its receipts to amount to \$8,400,000 for the two years starting with the first of January next. Pretty good for a commission that started with nothing but hope in November, 1914. Rather a husky growth for a four-year-old kid. But nearly everyone concedes that the commission is doing a wonderful work for the workers, and the fact that personal injury cases have been practically eliminated from the dockets of the courts of the state pleases everyone but the ambulance chaser. The commission will recommend that the state's share of the accident fund be cut out by the next legislature and that will bring the expense of the commission to the state down to the bare cost of maintenance, or about \$287,000 for two years. The state now is compelled to pay one-seventh of the total

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amount contributed by employers and employes.

The governor asserts that following the first of the year the military police will be cut down by one-third and that on the beginning of the year after that it will be cut down another half, as a result the cost of the police for the next biennium may be cut down from \$656,000, as estimated, to \$274,000, and it is possible it may be cut down even lower than that if it is decided by the legislature to keep the organization in existence. The executive states that the national guard and home guard units are now getting on such a substantial basis, and will continue to increase in efficiency as time progresses, that it will be possible to cut the police down very materially and still have all of the protection needed for war industries and kindred operations which need protection from internal enemies.

Economy is Watchword.

The governor also declares that there will be no winking at any unnecessary expenditure of funds, and that the most rigid economy will be the watchword in state affairs. This, he declares, is all the more essential as the next year is coming on with the greatest demands in view that have ever been imposed on the American people.

"Not only are the taxes for war purposes going to be enormous and a very materially added burden," stated the governor, "but the demands for subscriptions to Liberty loans and other government financial activities will be so great in comparison to what have come before that the people will be hard pressed to meet the obligations. They will meet them, as they have in the past, with a smile and a determination to give the government every needed support in its contest against the powers of the imperial German government. But that makes it no less the duty of every state official to see that state taxes are held down to the very narrowest margin. Now if ever economy in state affairs is the great essential of state government and I am determined that these expenses shall be pared to the very quick. In some instances it may hurt, but we will all have to meet a situation that hurts and state expenses can be cut to the marrow.

"All activities must be sidetracked to meet war emergencies and whenever an expenditure of state funds interferes with the successful prosecution of the war, or adds even a mite of extra financial burden onto the people which is not absolutely necessary, that expenditure must be nipped in the bud."

Back Up the Boys in France

GENERAL PERSHING SENDS WORD FROM THE FIGHTING LINE—"WE'LL WIN THIS WAR, BUT THE BUSINESS MEN OF AMERICA MUST STAND BACK OF US TO THE FINISH."

There's more than one way to do this—buying Liberty Bonds, supporting the Red Cross—but most of all, conducting your business transactions on an economy basis. Economy in clothes buying means picking the clothes that will last.

Cheap adulterated fabrics wear out quickly and are wasteful. All-wool garments give long hard wear and save the government's supply of wool.

We sell you Hart Schaffner & Marx suits and overcoats—the all-wool clothing. We'll stand back of you with our guarantee—that these clothes will wear. It's up to you to buy the right kind of clothes this year if you're going to back up the army in Flanders.

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