

The Bend Bulletin

BEND, OREGON
Established 1902.

GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM
Publisher
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Editor-Manager

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

One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months50

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918.

HOLD YOUR LIBERTY BONDS.

Next to the imperative duty of American citizens to support the Liberty loan is their duty to hold their Liberty bonds. It is not full service to the country to purchase Liberty bonds and then throw them upon the market, thus putting upon others the real burden of financing the war. Unless the necessity for disposing of them is very great, every owner of a Liberty bond should hold fast to it. Holding onto one's bonds means that one has not only lent so much money to his government but also that he is not spending that money for goods, labor and transportation needed by the nation in the prosecution of the war, and is thus leaving the resources of the country more freely at the disposal of the government as well as giving it financial backing. This is a double service.

Secretary Baker says that the wide distribution of the Liberty bonds among the mass of the American people makes our Liberty loans the soundest national financing in history. It is a good thing for every Liberty bond holder to be a creditor of his or her government, and it is a good thing for the nation for its obligations to be widely scattered among its citizens and not congested into the hands of the rich. It is a most hopeful thing for the United States that the best investment in the world, the Liberty bonds, are very widely distributed among millions of its citizens.

Judging the future by the past, our government bonds issued during this war are going to rise greatly in value with peace. In 1888, 4 per cent. United States bonds sold in the open market as high as \$130, and in 1901 brought over \$139—that is, \$139 and some cents for a \$100 bond. That the Liberty bonds are going to rise well above par in value is something that the most conservative will admit is well within the bounds of possibility.

The shrewd and unscrupulous, the birds of prey in finance, realize the worth of Liberty bonds, and are going to use every effort to secure them from the hands of those owners of them who are uninformed or who are ignorant of stock and investment values. The favorite method will probably be offering stock of wildcat companies or other speculative ventures. Speculative is really too conservative a word to apply to some of these stocks, since to say that they have a speculative value is flattery in the extreme; they have no value at all, except in the hands of unscrupulous people, who trade them for money or Liberty bonds to ignorant investors.

Some of the get-rich-quick schemers propose not to trade their goldbrick stock for Liberty bonds but to lend their clients money to buy their stock, taking Liberty bonds as security. This is camouflage—only a thinly disguised method of securing Liberty bonds for worthless or near-worthless stock.

Every holder of a Liberty bond before he disposes of it, and especially before he trades it for stocks or other bonds, should consult a bank. Much money will be thereby saved to the owners of Liberty bonds and the finances of the American people be better conserved.

REHABILITATION OF OUR WOUNDED.

The United States government is resolved to do its best to restore every wounded American soldier and sailor to health, strength and self-supporting activity.

Until his discharge from the hospital all the medical and surgical treatment necessary to restore him to health is under the jurisdiction of the military or naval authorities, according to the branch of the service he is in. The vocational training, the re-education and rehabilitation necessary to restore him to self-supporting activity, is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

If he needs an artificial limb or mechanical appliance the government will supply it free, will keep it in repair, and renew it when necessary. If after his discharge he again needs medical treatment on account of his disability, the government will supply it free. While he is in the hospital and while in training afterward the soldier or sailor will re-

ceive compensation as if in service and his family or dependents will receive their allotment.

A wounded soldier or sailor, although his disability does not prevent him from returning to employment without training, can take a course of vocational training free of cost and the compensation provided by the war risk insurance act will be paid to him and the training will be free, but no allotment will be paid to his family.

Every Liberty bond holder who holds his bond is keeping up a part of this great work of restoring to health, strength and usefulness the men who have suffered for their country.

TRUE CHARITY.

Leaders in the United War Work campaign, before the drive started, were apprehensive lest bigotry be developed. They feared that some would refuse to subscribe because of prejudice against some one of the organizations sharing in the fund contributed. Let it be said to the credit of the people of this county that their fears were groundless. In only one instance, in the knowledge of the campaign managers, was a refusal to give based on prejudice. Religious and social differences were completely lost sight of in the thought of the needs of our men and women in war service, whether black or white, Jew or Christian, Protestant or Catholic.

The spirit of the givers is well described in Whittier's words in his poem, "Snow Bound":
"Though twain in faith in love agree,
And mix not in an acid test
The Christian pearl of charity."

THANKSGIVING.

"It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special and moving causes to be grateful and to rejoice. God has in his good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right.

"Complete victory has brought us, not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations. Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by any purpose of selfish aggression. In righteous cause they have won immortal glory, and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind.

"God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us, in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties.
"While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek the divine guidance in the performance of those duties and divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations.

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from ordinary occupation and in their several homes and places of worship

to render thanks to God, the ruler of nations.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this 16th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

By the President:
"WOODROW WILSON.
"ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State."

A bit of carelessness changed a word in yesterday's quotation from Whittier. We want it to get over right and so repeat:
"Though twain in faith in love agree,
And mix not in an acid test
The Christian pearl of charity."

You may swallow your peach and prune stones now if you wish. Uncle Sam does not need them any more for gas masks.

The name of Deschutes county at the head of the state list in the United War Work drive looks pretty good.

HE PUT ENGLISH ON THAT FLING

(By United Press to The Bend Bulletin.)
PARIS, Nov. 3.—(By Mail.)—The most-talked-of soldier in a certain famous American division is a Yank of Italian extraction, who learned more English since he entered the army than he ever knew before. However, he is still more apt at soldiering than pronunciation.

This Yank was waiting in support in front of a stretch of ground which the advancing Americans had taken a few hours previously. While peering over the trench he saw a lone Boche furtively looking out of the entrance of a dugout. Without waiting for orders he jumped over the parapet and raced toward the dugout. The German disappeared with Tony after him. A lieutenant and a squad of men followed and surrounded the entrance.

There was a deep silence and the squad listened anxiously. Finally the watchers heard scuffling in the depths of the dugout and there was silence again. The lieutenant shouted down the entrance:
"Did you get him, Tony?"
"Yes, sir," came the reply. "I gotta twenta-two of a him."

IRON CROSSES AT ONE CENT EACH

(By United Press to The Bend Bulletin.)
PARIS, Nov. 20.—The iron crosses which the former German emperor so lavishly bestowed during the war now are being sold in Germany for 5 pfennings, or about 1 American cent, apiece, a telegram from Amsterdam says.

FREEDOM OF SEAS WILL BE CONTESTED

(By United Press to The Bend Bulletin.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Freedom of the seas in peace and during war promises to be one of the foremost points of contention at the peace table. The determination of the details of this principle are to be enforced under a league of nations and constitutes one of the main reasons for President Wilson's proposed trip to Europe, his friends have declared.

CONDENSED REPORT OF CONDITION

OF

The Central Oregon Bank

At the Close of Business November 1st, 1918.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	\$288,774.40
Bonds and Warrants	21,632.74
Furniture and Fixtures	4,500.00
Cash and Exchange	62,241.28
U. S. Treasury Certificates	30,000.00
	\$407,148.42

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$25,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	7,188.72
Deposits	374,959.70
	\$407,148.42

LEWIS FAVORS LOCAL PROJECT

(Continued from Page One.)

be reclaimed as a part of the West unit.

"The Central Oregon Irrigation company has for many years been engaged in the reclamation of land in four Carey act segregations, aggregating in excess of 150,000 acres of irrigable land. Approximately 45,000 acres of irrigable land has been disposed of to settlers and these lands are now included in the Central Oregon district. Negotiations are under way whereby this district will take over all rights of the Central Oregon Irrigation company pertaining to these 45,000 acres. The North unit irrigation district is negotiating with the Central Oregon Irrigation company to take over the remainder of the company's rights with a view to applying certain of the waters covered by the company's flings to the lands on the North unit. These negotiations have proceeded sufficiently far so as to make it appear certain that an agreement will be reached whereby the actual transfer will be made.

"The segregation of land in what is termed in the Deschutes report as the South unit has been cancelled. These matters greatly clarify the situation insofar as the Deschutes project is concerned and seem to furnish an excellent basis for the construction of the large project. It is probable that an irrigation district will be organized covering the West unit and including the lands of the Tumalo project not now irrigated. If this is done it will be necessary to divert the water for the West unit at a point further up the Deschutes river and it may be that the diversion for the West unit as well as that for the North unit can be made at the present constructed North canal dam. Should the bill providing for the national guarantee of irrigation district bonds become a law, it would seem difficult to find a project to which the proposition would be more applicable.

"The construction of the reservoir by the U. S. reclamation service under contract with the various districts to repay the cost of the same in proportion to the area irrigated by each district, together with a guarantee of the bonds of the several districts would make possible the early irrigation of these lands. I fully realize that it will be objected that the lands in these units are very largely held in private ownership, however new legislation will doubtless be enacted under which farm units of such projects will be fixed and land held in one ownership in excess of the farm unit required to be disposed of at an appraised value, or some other legislation which will cover the disposal of these lands at a fixed price.

Lower Powder Valley Project.

"This is a Carey act project covering some 57,000 acres, of which 43,000 are segregated under the Carey act, the remainder being in private holding. The attention of the reclamation service was directed to this project sometime ago by Mr. J. A. Almiral of New York, who is the party principally interested in the project at the present time. Very little construction work has been done on this project, though the water rights for the same appear to have been kept intact. I am sending you from my private files a copy of a report on this project by J. A. Quinton. You may retain the report as long as it is of value to you and may have it copied if you so desire, but I will appreciate its return to me.

Other Projects.

"While considerable interest is being manifested in the John Day project, no definite action has been taken toward the organization of the same up to the present time. Full information concerning this project may be found in the John Day co-operative report.

The Owyhee, Silver Lake and Warner Lake projects all appear to be worthy of consideration and are covered by the co-operative reports covering these projects.

"In conclusion I wish to emphasize the desirability of further investigations on the Deschutes project, particularly with reference to the Benham Falls reservoir. In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that \$4297.09 has been repaid to the U. S. reclamation service and \$3506.09 has been repaid to the state of Oregon in connection with the co-operative investigations in this state and that the state fund is now available for expenditure on further work along this line and we have urged that the U. S. reclamation service consider the amount repaid to it as allotted and available for carrying on the work in this state and that these funds be expended in the further investigation of the Benham Falls reservoir site to determine whether or not it will prove a satisfactory storage basin.

"We also believe that the Lower

Powder valley irrigation project is worth of the consideration of the reclamation service and feel sure that all conflicting interests may readily be adjusted."

SOLONS NOW KEEPING MUM

(Continued From Page 1.)

must be admitted they produced some very worthy efforts at cutting down state expenses. The efforts didn't have any very tangible results save in one or two instances, as consolidation has to run the gauntlet of as able a band of lobbying and job saving state officials as can be found anywhere in the union.

The legislature finally decided that the question of consolidation was a swell one for passing the buck over, and the buck was passed on to the coming session through the committee which has sizzled and fizzled through two stern years and will probably reap its reward in January by an early demise of its pet child. One or two members of the commission claim that their recommendations will go through and be adopted. Perhaps they will. But we shall see what we shall see.

The committee on law reform, also named by the last session, will recommend that the chief justice of the supreme court be given authority to place three circuit judges on the supreme bench temporarily at any time he sees fit to relieve the congestion there. This might be fine if it were not used occasionally as a political expedient to boost the fortunes and the publicity of some aspiring candidate for the high bench. This is not very likely with the present chief justice, or with any of the other justices who are sitting there by virtue of the will of the people. But developments of the past year indicate that the bench is not altogether free from the taint of politics, especially when it comes to the question of making appointments.

Another power that the committee on law reform will ask for the chief justice is the power to send circuit judges from one county to another when conditions warrant it. The object of this will be to relieve congestion in Multnomah county whenever it is deemed necessary and as judges frequently go there on request now for that very purpose, it is likely the legislature will look kindly upon such a law. In fact, probably both of these recommendations of the committee will be granted. If they are not it will probably mean a request for more justices on the bench, as the docket is full to overflowing.

Possibilities are developing that there may be a change or two at the state penitentiary before the first of the year. Whether it will hit as high up as the warden is not known, but this is considered a likely possibility. It is known that the governor for some time has been under the impression that the general cost of conducting the state penitentiary has been too high. Considering the fact that there has been an enormous increase in current expense costs, the executive has been rather loathe to condemn the mounting costs there until a complete and thorough but quiet investigation could be made to determine whether the administration of affairs has been to blame for this increase. While he has made no definite statement, it is pretty closely understood that the governor considers now that costs have been more than warranted and that the overhead could be cut down materially under a different sort of management.

This being the case, it is not known whether the governor will make a complete change in the administrative head, or whether he will give Warden Murphy a strong talking to and another chance at operating the business end of affairs out at the gray house.

One thing is reasonably certain. If a change is to be made it will not develop until after the prison probe is over and done with. The governor is not going to fire the warden when the prison is under fire itself. He doesn't do business that way. If he discharges him at all it will be after the findings are all in and the thing is settled.

Just now the Marion county grand jury is sitting in special session hearing the testimony that has been heard by Attorney General Brown and his coterie of district attorney investigators that he called in to assist him with the probe. The attorney general has been very close mouthed about what is contained in that testimony—in fact, he has been as close mouthed as a man can be who invariably chews gum when he becomes excited, and his gum chewing has been quite violent on occasions. Regardless of this fact, paradoxical as it may seem, he is very close mouthed on the subject of what

ANARCHY IS NOW FEARED FOR HUN

PRESENT CALM MAY MEAN LITTLE.

Once Hunger Sets in Among Masses
Anarchy Will Run Riot—May Not Be Intoxicated with New Liberty.

By Carl D. Grant
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—There is active danger of Bolshevism gaining the upper hand in Germany as it did in Russia, but the Teuton leaders are overplaying that possibility in order to further their own ends, it is believed to have been revealed by the state department.

The semi-calm of the recent days is not necessarily significant that the feeling of anarchy will not creep in, upsetting the government and throwing the nation into riot. Russia started quietly, but once Bolshevism started the nation went mad.

The world is anxiously hoping that liberty will not prove as intoxicating to the Germans as it did to the Russians, who had been denied to a certain extent any form of self-government. The chief danger which is seen by the state department now is that there may be a food shortage in Germany during the coming winter, which, with an uneven distribution of food, would cause hunger. President Wilson has correctly stated that hunger causes anarchy, and consequently it is felt here that there is still a chance for Bolshevism to spring up with bad consequences in the conquered nation, and once started, it may gain as rapidly and with as distressing results as in Russia.

WAR SESSION TO END THURSDAY

CONGRESS HAS SET RECORD FOR APPROPRIATIONS, MORE THAN 36 BILLION DOLLARS HAVING BEEN APPROPRIATED.

(By United Press to The Bend Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The war session of the 65th congress closes tomorrow. The final session of the year will commence December 2, and is already looming in the foreground as a reconstructive session.

The session which is coming to a close has set the record for appropriations, legislating more than 36 billion dollars for war and government support.

GERMAN CASUALTIES OVER SIX MILLIONS

(By United Press to The Bend Bulletin.)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.—The total German war casualties have amounted to 6,070,000 men, according to reports from Berlin. This included one and a half million killed, four million wounded and 490,000 made prisoners.

AUTO ON WRONG SIDE.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Henry Clow, messenger for the Western Union, narrowly averted being seriously injured yesterday afternoon when he was run down by an automobile which was being driven on the wrong side of the street.

has developed behind closed doors in the prison investigation.

Nothing very salacious or nothing very sensational will develop, however, if guessing can be done correctly, although it is possible that some facts as to the administration of the prison itself may be developed. Nothing particularly in a criminal light is expected, unless possibly something bearing on a flunky or two might develop.

But to go back to Murphy. The way the governor worded his request to the attorney general that an investigation be made the probe was to cover the whole prison, regardless of personality and without any particular official in view. This sweeping request, in itself, would include the warden, as well as all other officials and in a broad sense he is under fire with the rest of them. As said before, he won't be discharged while the investigation is on because the executive would not discharge him while he is under fire. Perhaps he won't be later, but that remains to be seen.