

The Bend Bulletin

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ROBERT W. SAWYER
Editor-Manager.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1914.

ARE WE POOR PATRIOTS?

In its entertainment of the cattle-men of the state, Bend is living up to its widespread reputation of hospitality. In addition, our visitors are receiving a favorable impression of the town and of its spirit of optimism, or progress and initiative. What do they think of our patriotism?

We are now in the third day of our Victory loan campaign and we have not yet finished our job. We have still to subscribe some \$20,000 to meet our city quota, and even with that in, the county will be short. On the third loan subscribers flocked to the banks and to the campaign committee to take their bonds. Few were solicited. The county quota was doubled. Seventy-five thousand dollars more was taken a year ago than we are asked to take in all now. What is the matter?

Many of our visitors are from counties that went over the top days ago. Are they to go home and report that Deschutes county is the home of a lot of people who are glad-handers but poor patriots?

Bend has more than one kind of reputation to sustain. Have you done your part, not only to sustain that, but to meet your duties as an American citizen?

STRENGTHENING INDUSTRY IS AIM OF RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TO STOCKMEN

(Continued from Page 1.)

all the available cars in the city being requisitioned for the purpose of taking wives and daughters of the stockmen on a tour of Bend, including a visit to the big pine mills.

Bright Future Seen.

Painting a rosy picture of the future which awaits Central and Eastern Oregon if the 1,000,000 acres included in the survey of irrigable lands can be brought under water, Congressman N. J. Sinnott spoke here this morning before the members of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' association. Mr. Sinnott predicted a population of three million for that part of the state east of the Cascades, whenever this reclamation of arid lands is effected.

Sketching the history of the reclamation bill killed by the filibuster in the last Congress, the speaker declared that he would continue the fight for a new reclamation measure when the next Congress is held. This will be based on the idea of furnishing farms for returned soldiers and sailors, he declared. He admitted, however, that the fight to secure adequate funds will be a hard one.

Upton's Work Praised.

In introducing his subject of "Public Lands," Mr. Sinnott called the attention of his hearers to the fact that the first recorded instance of range difficulties was between two cattlemen, Lot and Abraham. "The desire for land has been one of the greatest factors in making world history," he asserted, proving his statement by referring to the wars of early days and of modern times which have been the result of this desire. "If the Germans had possessed undeveloped country so rich and extensive as is Oregon, the great world conflict which has just been fought would never have been," he stated.

While mentioning the subject of irrigation, Mr. Sinnott paid a special compliment to Jay H. Upton of Prineville, who, he said, was the first man to agitate publicly the opening up of farm lands for men discharged from the U. S. service.

Immediately after Mr. Sinnott was introduced to the audience by President William Pollman, the audience stood for a moment in response to a motion from William Hanley, who asked that this action be taken in honoring the Oregon congressman.

Describes Diseases.

Necessity for conservation of livestock through elimination, or at least checking, of disease was developed by Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian, the first speaker on the morning's program. Dr. Lytle stated that the season just opening should be one in which unusually large returns should be realized from the horse and cattle industry.

The Pacific northwest states are singularly free from "heaves" in horses and tuberculosis in cattle, but heavy losses in the arid section have been caused by "walking disease,"

he declared. "During the summer," he said, "a report was had from certain French veterinarians who brought forth the theory that the bot was responsible for the disease known as infectious anaemia. Such reports as have been made in Oregon do not tend to link the latter malady with the 'walking disease' of Eastern Oregon, but as the disease varies so much in different localities it was thought that possibly the two ailments might be differentiated types." The carbon bisulphide treatment, he said, is the most successful.

Blackleg Chief Enemy.

Dr. Lytle stated that glanders is probably the most common disease among range horses. For this disease, which is highly infectious, there is no cure. The speaker advised purchasers of horses from districts where glanders has been found to demand an ophthalmic mallein test before buying.

Chief among range disorders of cattle, he mentioned blackleg, lumpy jaw, infectious abortion, hemorrhagic septicemia, and amoebic dysentery. Blackleg, appearing twice yearly, he gave first place in causing losses to cattlemen, stating that an abundance of rich feed, with little exercise, apparently favors the development of the disease. "Vaccination is the one effective way to protect against blackleg," he said, "and owners who neglect it may well be looked on as slackers."

Range Capacity Greater.

"Co-operation" was the subject developed by E. N. Kavanagh, assistant district forester from the Portland office, who told how the national forest range, under the stimulus of war demand for beef, had been made to support 40 per cent. more cattle than had previously been allowed use of the range. "This is largely due to co-operation between the ranchers and the forest service," he asserted, "and while we are just a little worried as to whether or not the national range can be kept up to this capacity, with proper assistance from the stockmen we may be able to succeed in this endeavor." Mr. Kavanagh gave as an example of the results of scientific range management the work done on a certain range on the Miam forest in Eastern Oregon, where a 50 per cent. increase in the number of cattle which could be grazed was effected.

Beef Nation's Bulwark.

That the livestock raisers of the United States hold within their grasp the solution for the political and industrial problems of the world was the statement of F. R. Hedrick, of the Kansas City stockyards, in his address this morning on "The Future of the Livestock Industry." Mr. Hedrick asserted that Europe is engulfed in chaos and anarchy because its people are hunger mad. "A hungry man is a dangerous man, and the well fed individual is generally kindly," he said. "The livestock industry, with the ability to produce meat animals required to feed our population, is today the greatest bulwark of safety which we have against anarchy and the chaos which stares Europe in the face. The influence of the livestock industry will be measured largely by our ability to produce meat animals in proportion to the increase of our population and the increased demand for meat as an item of food."

Workers Are Meant Eaters.

"The American worker has learned in this war period—a period in which increased wages enabled him to buy more meat than he ever consumed before—that meat is the best ration a fighting or a working man can have. For that reason, we must produce more meat, and consequently more meat animals than we have in the past."

Turning to the subject of livestock legislation, Mr. Hedrick pointed out that the industry is almost without representation in America's law making bodies. "We have too many lawyers, editors and politicians in Congress, and not enough livestock men," he maintained. Better transportation facilities would prove an important factor in eliminating shrinkage and consequently increasing efficiency of production, he demonstrated.

"There is a great movement on foot at this time to stabilize market conditions, and through them, profits, by eliminating fluctuations and to establish a five day market," the speaker said. "This undertaking has been initiated in sincerity and in genuine good faith on the part of the packers and mid-western producers, and, if it works, the entire livestock industry everywhere will be benefitted."

Railroads Discussed.

Discussing the "Work of the American Livestock Association," T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of that organization, spoke in favor of the Kendrick bill, which has as its object the stimulation of production, sale and distribution of livestock and livestock products. From the topic of government control of the packing industry he turned to the railroad question, pointing out that the national association has already

sone on record as favoring the return of the railroads to their original owners. Poor service which has been complained of, he said, is undoubtedly the result of abnormally heavy war transportation, but he favored private management as supplying the element of individual initiative now lacking.

Mr. Tomlinson criticized the advance in grazing fees on the national forest, asserting that he was against commercialization of the forest, that former charges were sufficient for maintenance, and that the boosting of government charges also means the advancing of grazing fees on privately owned lands.

With nearly 400 delegates from all parts of the state, and visitors from points throughout the northwest and middle western states in attendance, the sixth annual session of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' association opened here Tuesday morning. A widespread movement for the introduction of better blood in the herds of Oregon breeders, with more up-to-date methods in the cattle industry will be the keynote of the convention, it was forecasted in the annual address of President William Pollman of Baker, who declared that by reason of the 640-acre homestead act, the open range is doomed and that greater efficiency in the stock business will be required as a consequence.

"There was never a time in the history of Oregon when ranchers needed a stock association more than they do at the present day," Mr. Pollman said. "This is for their own good as well as for the best interests of the nation and the entire world as well. In the reconstruction period there must be no slackers, and we must recognize that food production will be one of the greatest factors in solving the problems of world unrest which have developed in the last few months."

Bond Support Asked.

Mr. Pollman concluded his address with a plea for the Victory loan, urging all stockmen in the state to put the finishing touches to the war by buying Victory bonds to the limit of their resources.

Business of the convention was formally taken up following the invocation by Father Luke Sheehan, and several vocal selections by the Bend Imperial Male quartet.

Mayor Welcomes Guests.

Mayor J. A. Eastes, in his address of welcome to the members of the stockmen's association, turned over the keys of the city to them, literally as well as figuratively. A huge wooden key, two feet in length, he presented to George Russell of Prineville, vice president of the association, appointing him acting mayor of Bend during the two days of the convention, while a glittering star 12 inches in diameter was pinned on the broad chest of James M. Kyle of Stanfield, who was named acting city marshal.

Mr. Russell briefly acknowledged the honor, and the formal response was given by Walter M. Pierce of La Grande. Mr. Pierce commented on the phenomenal, but substantial, growth of Bend, and in the course of his address declared that the world now looks to America for a solution of its problems. The stockmen, through food production, will play no small part in this, he maintained.

"The last year has been an eventful one in the cattle industry," he continued, "for due to war demand prices have increased and production has been greatly stimulated. What the future holds in store for us would be difficult to say, but we cannot believe that it will be in the nature of a retrograde movement."

As a committee on credentials, William Hanley of Burns, J. Billingsly of Ontario and J. N. Small of Silver Lake were appointed.

Financial Surplus Shown.

Before the close of the morning session the financial reports of Secretary Correll and Treasurer William Doby were submitted, showing approximately \$11,000 now on hand in the association's treasury. During the past year \$304 was taken in from the sale of estrays, and \$10,915 received from other sources.

As the closing order of business, President Pollman appointed A. R. Olsen of Crane, A. M. Smith of Lakeview, Raymond Calavan of Prineville, J. T. Logan of Brogan and J. E. Reynolds of La Grande as members of the auditing committee, while for the committee on resolutions Grant Mays of Portland, J. E. Snow of Dayville, I. M. Mills of Paulina, Charles Zbinden of Fossil, R. Danby of John Day, Walter M. Pierce of La Grande and L. D. Frakes of Warner Lake were named.

An excellent vocal solo by E. N. Strong of the Oregon Life brought the morning's session to a close.

Camera Man Gets Delegates.

Immediately after adjournment for the morning, the association members gathered at the corner of Bond and Oregon, where the camera man caught them. R. A. Ward of the First National Bank stood near the center of the crowd, holding the halter of the 11-month-old Hereford

bull recently purchased through the bank, and which is being kept during the convention in a small corral in front of the building.

Poisonous Plants Weeded Out.

J. L. Peterson, grazing examiner from the district forester's office in Portland, was the first speaker this afternoon, his address following an instrumental duet by Dr. R. D. Ketchum and Ashley Forrest, in which Mrs. Forrest was accompanist. Peterson spoke on the subject of "Poisonous Plants," enumerating the varieties found on the open range which are the greatest menace to livestock. Chief among these he mentioned the lupine, larkspur, water hemlock and death camas.

Mr. Peterson spoke of the work now being done by the forest service in eradicating these plants, declaring that often the cost of weeding out a thickly grown area is less than the annual loss to stockmen whose cattle have eaten the deadly weeds.

Co-operation Urged.

Need for co-operation between cattle raisers and the dealers who handle the steers from the western ranges was emphasized by George C. McMullen of the Kansas City stock yards in his address on "The Beef Industry, Past, Present and Future." Mr. McMullen traced the history of the stock business from the days of the vast open ranges to the present, noting the passing of the longhorn and the introduction of blooded stock.

"As the range is taken up, the cost of production necessarily increases, and to discount this increase better stock must of necessity be raised," he declared. "In this connection, I want to say that we are getting as fine a class of cattle from Oregon as from any section of the United States."

History of Industry Told.

"The evolution of the cow and her son is parallel with the evolution of the American people. No industry is more progressive than the beef industry, and none is based on sounder principles of honor. A cowman's word was as good as his bond 50 years ago, and the same is true today. As markets began to spring up, and packing plants grew and multiplied, American beef began to move all over the world, and the necessity for more rapidly maturing cattle and a better grade of beef, with the elimination of long-time loans, was the cause of the long horns being bred off of cattle and a better quality of beef being bred into them."

"As to the future, co-operation is needed to eliminate unwise legislation and organized wrong to the stockmen. The commission men are ready to help in this. Great progress has been made in the last few years, and the upward trend should be continued. As a representative of the Kansas City stockyards, I wish to assure you of the hearty co-operation of the livestock exchange."

Silage is Advocated.

How the feeding of silage can be made an immense asset to the cattlemen, was developed by Robert Withycombe, Superintendent of the Eastern Oregon Agricultural experiment station at Union, when he spoke on the subject of "Silage for Beef Cattle."

"We will agree that green grass is one of the most important factors in all beef production," he said, "but we are unable to run our cattle on pasture the whole year as is the case in some countries. Hence it is essential that we find some substitute that will tide us over the winter feeding period. Silage comes nearest to meeting this demand. It is succulent, nutritious and palatable, and its use in connection with cattle feeding rations is becoming more popular every day."

Alfalfa Old Standby.

"In preparing silage various crops are used, chief among which is corn. However, in sections where corn cannot be grown successfully, various other crops, such as peas and barley clover, alfalfa, weedy grain and even sunflowers are used."

"Alfalfa hay is an old standby in connection with cattle feeding. When fed alone to fatten cattle it does not quite fill the bill, but with the addition of silage much more satisfactory results are obtained. For instance steers weighing 1055 pounds, fed on alfalfa hay alone at the experiment station, consumed an allowance of 36 pounds of hay per day, and made a daily gain of .88 pounds, while steers fed on alfalfa hay and silage consumed on an average of 22 pounds per day of hay and 29 pounds of silage and made a gain of 1.7 pounds per day. They were good thick steers, with a very desirable finish."

Balanced Ration Given.

"Silage is an excellent supplementary feed, but when fed alone does not seem to give good results. Calves at the experiment station, fed on straight alfalfa hay, gained approximately twice the weight that calves fed on nothing but silage did."

In supplementing this statement, Mr. Withycombe declared that even better results were obtained from a mixed diet of cotton seed-meal and silage, the meal furnishing the pro-

Central Oregon is Picked as One of 4 Farm Units

After attending the organization meeting of the Oregon land settlement commission in Salem, where a decision was reached in favor of the establishment of farm units in four sections of the state, under the provisions of the law enacted by the 1913 legislature, G. H. Baker, local member of the commission, returned to Bend yesterday.

The four sections of the state will be in addition to the demonstration farm near Independence in the Willamette valley already provided for, and the general locations will be Central Oregon, Eastern Oregon, the coast country and either the Umpqua or the Rogue River valley. Exact locations will not be determined upon until further investigations are made, although the Central Oregon farm will probably be not far from Bend and the Eastern Oregon farm doubtless will be in Umatilla county. It was the opinion of the commission that no work can be done in Klamath or Lake counties until more money is available.

Under the terms of legislation the commission has \$50,000 to spend appropriated by the land settlement

commission act, and if the reconstruction program set forth in the Eddy bill is adopted by the people at the special election on June 3, will have \$645,000.

Building of the model demonstration farm of 60 acres two miles south of Independence will begin without delay, authority having been granted Professor H. B. Scudder of Oregon Agricultural college, who has prepared blueprint plans of buildings and other features of the farm, to go ahead with the deal. The land will be purchased at \$100 an acre.

Mr. Baker impressed upon the commission the necessity of getting action without delay outside the Willamette valley and made a plea for the irrigated part of the state. It is probable that the next move will be in Central Oregon, in the irrigation belt.

The commission is now ready to receive applications and will prepare to place men on farms as rapidly as possible. According to understanding when the land settlement measure was enacted, preference will be given to returned soldiers, sailors and marines.

tain part of a balanced ration. Still better was the showing from alfalfa hay, silage and rolled barley. This combination the speaker declared to be ideal in producing "baby beef."

VICTORY BOND SALE RESUMED

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mainder representing subscriptions from outside the city. Patriotism is not dead in Deschutes county, and the prediction is made that the city and county quota will be reached early next week.

The Brooks-Scanlon logging camps went over the top in quick order when Sergeants E. C. Frost and A. M. Fisher spoke for the Victory loan Thursday night. It had been estimated that the quota of the Brooks-Scanlon employees was \$20,000, and that of this amount \$6000 should be subscribed at the camps, but \$4850 was raised at the Camp 1 meeting, and \$2450 was taken by the men at Camp 2. Moreover, the loggers declare that they have only started and that their entire subscription will reach \$10,000.

"Pep" meetings were held at the Shevlin-Hixon mill at 4:20 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at the Brooks-Scanlon plant at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, and again at the latter mill at 10:45 o'clock last night, the overseas veterans speaking at all three gatherings.

Large Amounts Taken.

Among the larger subscriptions turned in which helped to swell the total are listed \$10,000 from the First National bank, \$7250 from the Central Oregon bank and its employees, \$5000 from C. S. Hudson, and \$2500 each from the Bend Company and the Bend Water, Light Power Co.

BURNS CHOSEN FOR NEXT STOCK MEETING

(Continued from Page One.)

had been maintained by Acting Marshal James M. Kyle.

Irrigation Championed.

The main speaker of the evening was Representative N. J. Sinnott,

who confessed that he is known in Washington, D. C., as an "irrigation bug," and that he is proud of it. "The future of this great state of ours lies in irrigation," he said. "We are no longer sceptics as to its possibilities, but are working to get water on the land, and turn it into the kind of country that God intended it should be."

Mr. Sinnott advocated a double development plan, not only using the water for irrigation, but also harnessing the vast power of the Deschutes, now running to waste. He closed with an appeal for the support of the Victory loan.

Delegates Well Pleased.

Sergeant C. E. Frost, of the Old Third Oregon, also spoke on the loan, and later in the evening, with Sergeants A. M. Fisher and E. E. Hayes, appeared at the Bend Amateur Athletic club, where the gymnasium was filled to capacity by guests at the stockmen's ball, and by many spectators in the balcony.

A large part of the delegates who were gathered in Bend for the last two days left this morning for their homes, proclaiming that their reception here would make them await anxiously their next visit to this city.

LABOR SITUATION IN BEND UNIQUE

(From Friday's Daily.)

Declaring that there is an unusually excellent balance between supply and demand for labor in Bend, Frank E. Manning, assistant director of civilian relief for the American Red Cross, said today that the employment situation in Bend is better than in any other city in the state. Mr. Manning was here to confer with Mrs. V. A. Forbes, of the home service department of the Bend Red Cross.

He complimented the Commercial club on its work in bringing together the jobless man and the manless job, and stated that he considers there is no need for the establishment of a branch employment office in this city.

Put it in "THE BULLETIN."



Stockmen of Oregon—WELCOME!

WE APPRECIATE the opportunity of entertaining the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Oregon Horse and Cattle Raisers Association. We are glad to welcome you to the great Central Oregon Empire, the land of opportunity. Few sections of the West surpass Central Oregon as a Live Stock country. We believe that any permanent system of successful agriculture is based on Live Stock Farming. The prosperity of our country is dependent on more and better Live Stock. As the Stockman's chief ally, we are conducting a BETTER LIVE-STOCK campaign. We believe in the use of better bred sires on our ranges. We have brought in ten such sires for our customers since March 1st, and plan to bring in many more before the year is over. Come in and get acquainted while you are in town.

THE BANK OF SUPERIOR SERVICE

The First National Bank
OF BEND

STOCKMAN'S HEADQUARTERS