

**The Bend Bulletin**

(Weekly Edition)  
Published By  
**THE BEND BULLETIN**  
(Incorporated)  
**BEND, OREGON**  
Established 1902.

ROBERT W. SAWYER  
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 Months..... .50

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1919.

## AGAINST A BONE DRY RIVER.

On its face the recent announcement that the reservation of water by the state for irrigation purposes made it impossible for the local power company to proceed with projected electrical development on the Deschutes above Bend is merely of interest to irrigationists and the individuals who own the power company. A closer view, however, shows that there is another vitally interested party, the city of Bend. It seems to us that before the position of the state is completely acquiesced in the people of the city should consider carefully what it means and decide where their own best interests lie.

As we understand the situation, the state of Oregon, through its engineer, says that plans are under consideration for the use of all the waters of the river for irrigation purposes, and that whoever builds a power plant on the river does so at his own risk, that the state will permit no vested right to accrue from such construction, and, if and when all the water is taken for irrigation and no more comes down the river to turn the generators of the power plant, the people who invested in that plant, in this way rendered useless, will receive no compensation for their loss.

Officials of the Bend Water, Light & Power Co., faced with this situation, have said that the company wished to do nothing that would interfere with irrigation development and have considered placing their next electrical development elsewhere. Undoubtedly they were also led to their decision by an unwillingness to enter into a controversy with the state. If it should appear, however, that the interests of the public as well as their own demand that a fight be made, and if the public were ready to back them up in their fight, we imagine they would be willing to go in.

Bend is vitally interested in the irrigation development of Central Oregon. Every plan looking to the use of the waters of the Deschutes for irrigation purposes has met with favor here. Only last winter the Commercial club spent much time and money in an agitation for the Benham falls project and has received with satisfaction the news that a government geologist will come here this spring to study the reservoir possibilities of the Benham falls site.

Bend is also vitally interested in the use of the Deschutes in power development. Water power has always been listed as one of the town's great assets. The Deschutes river has been described as having as great power possibilities as any river in the United States. The future of the city has been linked in the minds of all with power development on the Deschutes river.

In short, the combined possibilities of irrigation and water power have always been considered as among the great assets of the city.

Now we are told that the river is for irrigation only, that there can be no power development.

Now this thing is sure: That electric power will always be sold in Bend. So long as sufficient can be produced nearby for the needs of the town it will be so produced.

When the demand grows beyond the point of local production it will be produced elsewhere and brought in on high power lines. But high power lines are costly and since the public utility laws of the state permit sufficient charges for service to warrant a return on the investment the people must pay for the more costly service a higher rate than they would pay for current produced nearer home. So it is to the interest of the people of the city to keep the power plants nearby.

Furthermore, we need cheap power to attract more industries. If power production becomes expensive the new industries may not be attracted.

The state's position amounts to saying that except in the irrigation season not a drop of water is coming down river. That for all but, say, seven months in the year every drop of water in the Deschutes above Bend will be stored at Benham falls, and there will be absolutely none for any other purpose.

Now that seems somewhat extreme. We expect to see saw mills operating on the river near Bend for some years to come. They want

if they do not need water for their ponds. Bend people want the beauty of that stream flowing down through the town the year round. Anglers want the river for their sport and recreation. Why cannot the state of Oregon agree that a certain amount of water may come down river all the year round? These other interests need water as well as our thirsty lands. Divide it. Let our development be symmetrical and the interests of all be served. And if we are right in saying that the matter is to the interest of the city as well as that of the power company let the Commercial club, the city council, the Labor council and other bodies look into it and work for a correct solution now.

## TWO ARGUMENTS.

We have just read an argument in our weekly, contemporary in favor of the proposed refunding bond issue which will be voted on a week from tomorrow, which compares the proposed borrowing by the city to the borrowing done by an individual for the erection of a home. The simple and conclusive answer is that the cases are not the same.

If the comparison were with an individual who borrowed to pay for his groceries, his clothes, his insurance, his rent—short, his running expenses—then the analogy might serve as the basis for discussion.

If a man borrows money with which to build a home he is borrowing to make a permanent improvement. In the same way, if the city borrows for the purpose of building sewers it is making a permanent improvement which will benefit not only the residents of the city today, but those of the coming years when the bonds are to be paid.

The bills which the council now proposes to pay by a bond issue were not contracted for any permanent improvement. They are ordinary running expenses, incurred for the benefit of the present residents of the city. The present residents should pay them.

It is true that many of us have borrowed to build and are paying interest on our loans. But we are paying our running expenses as we go along.

Another argument in the same paper runs something like this: A majority of the individuals composing the city are paying a high rate of interest on borrowed money. The city can borrow at a lower rate than they can. Therefore the city should borrow to pay its bills rather than to make them pay in taxes money that they can be using to reduce their high interest loans.

Carried to its logical conclusion, this argument would mean that until the time came when individual credit was better than that of the city, the city should keep on borrowing. We wonder if there is anyone who really thinks that.

"Voting bonds to pay running expenses," a prominent Bend banker said at a Commercial club meeting, "has been called financial immorality." Is opposition to financial immorality neither wise nor constructive?

Carried to its logical conclusion, this argument would mean that until the time came when individual credit was better than that of the city, the city should keep on borrowing. We wonder if there is anyone who really thinks that.

Carried to its logical conclusion, this argument would mean that until the time came when individual credit was better than that of the city, the city should keep on borrowing. We wonder if there is anyone who really thinks that.

These thoughts are suggested by the situation developed by G. H. Baker as a member of the commission appointed to carry out the provisions of the recent legislative act termed the "soldiers' land settlement bill," as reported in The Bulletin yesterday.

As Mr. Baker has pointed out, the act shows the returned soldier all through it, and if words mean anything the intention of the law was to help the soldier obtain a farm home. We doubt if the act would have passed the legislature on any other basis. By their present action, however, the proponents of the bill seem to indicate clearly that they put the soldier in just to get votes and that now they have the money they wanted they will take the soldier out.

How else can be explained the refusal to make a plan that will include the soldier and his needs? What help to the returned soldier will it be to establish model farms? Does it make it easier for him to acquire a home on the land if five farms costing from \$7000 to \$12,000 are established by the commission?

Model farms are all right, but when the taxpayer puts up his money to help soldiers and sailors he wants to help them and unless it can be shown that model farms will help them he is not in favor of the farms.

Some day the soldier and the sailor will resent the use to which they are put.

**THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.**  
Yesterday we referred to the use that had been made of the returned soldier and sailor for the purpose of getting legislation passed. If our Salem correspondent is correct in his recent forecast of defeat for the \$5,000,000 reconstruction bond measure it will be because of this very use of the soldier and sailor. In fact the thing that was expected to put the law over will be what kills it.

The reconstruction bond bill is an omnibus affair, partly good and partly bad, but the whole so interwoven that the good and the bad must stand or fall together. Our correspondent looks on the bill from the viewpoint of its intention to provide employment during the reconstruction period, and says since it now seems clear there will be no employment problem the voters will assume that there is no need of voting the bonds.

Here then, is another case of failure to present a matter fairly and squarely, resulting in difficulty and possibly defeat for an important measure.

The state of Oregon needs a new penitentiary. It needs additions to its hospital equipment and to the state supported educational institutions. It needs funds with which to co-operate with the United States in reclamation projects. All these things are provided for in the bill and they are needed whether there is any employment problem or not.

It will be unfortunate, if, because no work for soldiers is needed, the bond bill is defeated.

## CLEAN-UP DAY.

Spring time and house cleanings are closely associated in the minds of most housewives. Why not in the minds of the storekeeper, grocery and factory man, butcher, market proprietor and other persons who conduct or work in establishments where food is stored, sold or handled?

And then, why not get the housewife's habit and have regular cleaning days? The woman who directs her house efficiently has for generations regarded Monday as wash day. Why can't the establishments that handle foods have a regular "wash day"? To start, let everyone look to his own back yard, his back rooms, the dark corners where dirt, dust, cobwebs and scraps of refuse may lodge. These are germ breeders. They are a menace to the health, maybe, of thousands. Let's get after them. This is a good time to start after the basements, too. If they aren't clean, why not clean them? If the work is well done and is looked after regularly once a week, it won't get ahead of us. Hire someone to help the first cleaning day. It will pay. Every one wants his place to be clean and sweet smelling. But at times best of us get careless. Spring time is the best time to awaken to the need for a cleanup.

Let's dig out the corners, use a little energy, a little soap and a scrubbing brush, a broom or whatever is necessary, and let's pay a tribute to spring and put on a new coat whether it be of paint, whitewash or just cleanliness.

A clean place pays, too. Cleaning up will keep up the standard of efficiency. It will assure better health in the neighborhood. If you get sick or your customers get sick and can't pay their bills, you suffer. Employes work better, accomplish more and feel better when the environment is clean and the air better.

A good motto is "Do it NOW."

## NO ANTAGONISM.

It is said, so we are told, that the opposition of The Bulletin to the proposed bond issue to refund city warrants comes from an antagonism to the city council and a desire to oppose what the council may suggest rather than from any real belief that bonding is not the right way to end the city's financial difficulties.

We doubt if such belief is at all widely held; we regret that any should have the idea. It is wholly contrary to the facts. In our opinion the present city council is more earnestly desirous of doing a good job for the city than any in office for some time. Its members are taking their responsibilities seriously and devoting considerable time and thought to the problems before them.

Instead of opposing the council The Bulletin wishes to assist and uphold it in its task as far as possible. In the matter of the proposed refunding bonds we are unable to do so. On this we think the council is wrong and in saying so we are voicing not only our own opinion but that of a large section of the public.

To issue bonds to pay running expenses is poor business. For that reason, and for that alone, we oppose the bond issue and favor a tax.

A Portland newspaper reports that the government is to sell ship timbers no longer needed because of



Copyright 1919 Hart Schaffner &amp; Marx

**You want good style**

--then you must have all-wool

Here's why; all-wool fabrics keep the style they had to start with; they don't lose their shape. Other fabrics don't "stay put;" don't wear. You get all wool here; Hart Schaffner & Marx put good style into all-wool fabrics; it's there as long as the clothes last--and that's a long time.

Hart Schaffner & Marx waist-seams are favorites

The one above is a single-breasted model; it has gone "over the top" with young men; many variations, single and double-breasted.

**M. P. CASHMAN**

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes . . .

BEND'S CLOTHIER

COULD USE HIS HEAD, BUT—  
Sam Would Have Had More Confidence Had He Been in Possession of Another Weapon.

Newspaper headlines say Paderewski wants to quit his job as Polish premier because of lack of support of the Diet. Under nourishment, probably, or stomach gone back on him.

Many of the good opportunities for foreign contracts having been lost President Wilson now permits American shipbuilders to accept work for foreign nations.

And it was only a few years ago that a Frenchman named Bleriot, as we remember, flew 20 miles across the English channel and was thought a marvel.

It is as impossible for Germany to get the peace terms changed as she said it was to arbitrate the questions on which she declared war.

The road from the cradle to the grave may be shortened if flies are permitted to travel along with you. Swat the fly today.

Of course it's hard for President Wilson to have a republican congress wished on him. But then, he's in Europe.

These ocean flying aviators would be ready to jump off if they were not going to fall in.

It takes more than one swallow to make a summer, but one fly will make a funeral. Swat the fly now.

The dirigible at Trepassey decided to hop off on its own account.

Put it in "THE BULLETIN."

**ENGINE DELAYS BIG SEAPLANE**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Engine trouble today forced the NC-4 to postpone her trip to Lisbon from Ponta del Gada, the naval department announced this morning. Admiral Jackson wired that one engine is not functioning properly. With only one seaplane left upon which the success of the transatlantic venture depends, naval officials say that no chances are to be taken with either machine or weather until both are as nearly ideal as possible.

**IRRIGATION LAW CHANGES NOTED BY STATE ENGINEER**

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the contract. This has been cured as the statute provides that no such bonds shall be less than 25 per cent. of the construction cost.

The drainage district law was also amended in some important features, as that it now corresponds more closely with the irrigation district law and all question has been eliminated as to whether or not the obligation of the district was an individual or community obligation, by fixing it definitely as a community obligation.

Another statute was enacted providing for the certification of drainage district bonds in the same manner as irrigation district bonds are now certified.

Summing up therefor, much favorable legislation was secured effecting reclamation. In fact the last legislature seemed to take a more favorable view toward reclamation than its predecessors."