

The Bend Bulletin

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clean politics and the best interests
of Bend and Central Oregon.
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1919

TO THE PUBLIC.

From the United States Council
of National Defense, consisting of
the secretaries of War, the Navy,
the Interior, Agriculture, Com-
merce, and Labor there has come
a "Statement Concerning the High
Cost of Living" which we are ask-
ed to publish. We gladly comply
with the request and present the
statement herewith.

"To the Public:
The United States Council of
National Defense, composed of the
Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior,
Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor,
has made a careful investigation of
the high-cost-of-living problem, and
finds:

That the Nation's productive
powers have not been fully utilized
since the armistice.

That too few goods, notably the
necessities of life, have been pro-
duced, and that even some of these
goods have been withheld from the
market, and therefore from the peo-
ple.

That the high cost of living is
due in part to unavoidable war
waste and increase of money and
credit.

That there has been and is con-
siderable profiteering, intentional
and unintentional.

The Council believes that the
remedies for the situation are:

To produce more goods, and to
produce them in proportion to the
needs of the people.

To stamp out profiteering and
stop unnecessary hoarding.

To enforce vigorously present
laws and promptly to enact such
further new laws as are necessary
to prevent and punish profiteering
and needless hoarding.

To bring about better coopera-
tion and method in distributing and
marketing goods.

To keep both producer and con-
sumer fully informed as to what
goods are needed and as to what
supplies are available, so that pro-
duction may anticipate the coun-
try's demands.

"Goods and not money are the
means of life. Better standards
of living are impossible without
producing more goods. Man can
not consume what has not been
produced.

"At the war's end our Allies had
desperate need of the essentials of
life. We have had to share our
resources with them, but this
drain will gradually lessen. In so
far as our shortage of goods is due
to this cause we can well afford to
be patient.

"It is just as essential that we
have patience with the economic
situation here at home. The pro-
cess of production requires time.
If production is rapidly increased,
vastly improved conditions will pre-
vail in America when the results of
present and future labor begin to
appear.

"Team work is imperative. It is
just as essential between retailer,
wholesaler, and producer as it is
between employer and employee.
One group of producers cannot wait
on another group. The manufacturer
the farmer, the distributor must
each immediately assume his part
of the burden and enter upon his
task. The Nation can not afford
curtailment of goods vital to the
people.

"On American business rests a
great responsibility for efficient
co-operation in bringing about full
and proportionate production. On
American labor rests an equally
grave responsibility for efficient
team unit production and maintain
uninterrupted distribution of goods
if labor itself is not to suffer from
further rises in the cost of living.

"The entire Nation—producer,
and consumer alike—should re-
turn to the unity that won the
war. Group interest and undue
personal gain must give way to
the good of the whole country if the
situation is to be squarely met.

"Our common duty now, fully as
much as in the war, is to work and
to save. In other words of the
President—in his address to the
country on August 25, 1919, only

by increasing production, and by
to save. In the words of the
part of the people, can we hope
for large decreases in the burden-
some cost of living which now
weighs us down."
"Work, save, co-operate, pro-
duce."

IRRIGATION PROSPECTS.

Central Oregon's prospects for ex-
tensive irrigation development at
any time in the near future seem
now to be vanishing. Not only the
Mondell bill but all of the other
measures more directly designed to
aid in reclamation work are either
languishing in Congress or have
been definitely abandoned by their
sponsors. The only remaining hope
for this section seems to lie in the
chance that the Reclamation service
will undertake construction here out
of its regular funds.

The foundation for these conclu-
sions exists in a recent Washington
news item stating that the Senate
irrigation committee had practically
decided that the effort to secure the
passage of the Jones bill providing
\$250,000,000 for old and new pro-
jects would be hopeless. Contin-
uing the article states that Director
Davis, of the Reclamation service,
has said that probably not more
than \$10,000,000 can be economi-
cally expended next year on existing
projects, in addition to regular sources
of reclamation fund. The commit-
tee is expected finally to favor
"fattening" the fund to that extent
and will abandon consideration of
new projects. Excessive cost of
work under present conditions, with
danger of burdening irrigation with
inflated costs which would react in
the future, is a strong factor in this
decision.

This statement from Director
Davis is not very encouraging to the
North unit irrigationists nor for
those of this county who look to the
Benham Falls development to pro-
vide water for our remaining arid
lands. Unless, indeed, the Benham
Falls, or Deschutes project, is con-
sidered by Mr. Davis to come within
the category of "existing projects."
If that is the case there is still hope,
and it might be well for the proper
individuals or committees to take the
matter up with Director Davis, as
well, as with Senator McNary and
Representative Sinnott.

The foregoing, it will be recogniz-
ed by those in touch with the situa-
tion, assumes that the report from
Professor Crosby, the geological ex-
pert who studied the reservoir possi-
bilities at Benham Falls last sum-
mer, will be that the reservoir can
safely be created. This is exactly
what is to be expected from the
forthcoming report and once it is
made there will be only the ques-
tion of obtaining the final interest
and cooperation of the Reclamation
service in the construction of the pro-
ject.

INSURANCE RATES.

Referring again to the matter of
local insurance rates we venture to
suggest that a committee from the
council or from the Commercial club
or from both, should be appointed
to ascertain what reductions the peo-
ple of Bend are now entitled to and
when they will be put into effect.

One of the potent reasons for vot-
ing the bond issue last year to pro-
vide fire equipment, quarters for the
department and the first year's main-
tenance was the reduction in insur-
ance rates that would follow. The
bond money has now been spent for
its intended purposes. Nothing re-
mains to be done so far as that fund
is concerned. It is gone where it
was planned to go and the people
are being taxed to pay interest on
the bonds. If they are also entitled
to collect, our fire protection being
what it is, it amounts to double tax-
ation.

We understand that local insur-
ance agents agree that a reduction
in rates is due now, indeed, has been
due for some weeks, and that the
only reason it is not made is the fact
that the installation of new fire hy-
drants, now planned, will make a still
further reduction possible. To make
one reduction, they say, and then
another will make more or less trouble
for the companies, as represented
by their rating bureaus, and they
want to wait until the hydrants are
in and then lower rates.

The objection to this position is
that it takes into account the inter-
ests of the insurance companies only.
The people's interests are not con-
sidered. And while it is to be ex-
pected that the companies' represen-
tatives should do what they can to
save money for them it is also to be
expected that the city council will be
alert and active in efforts to save
money for the people.

Because of the sad memories it
evokes it has been suggested that
the name of the Pennsylvania town
heretofore called Brandywine be
changed to Watermill.

THE COUNTY VALUATION.

The full assessed value of Des-
chutes county as of March 1, 1919
bids fair to be in excess of nine
million dollars, or an increase of
50 per cent over the total for 1918.
The valuations placed by the county
assessor show that per cent of in-
crease but the grand total must
wait the action of the State Tax
Commission in determining the
county ratio and applying it to the
public utility valuations as found
by the Public Service Commission.

If the increases made by the as-
sessor are given the greatest possi-
ble weight by the Tax Commis-
sion the county rates ought to go
up to 65 or even 70. And this
in turn will mean an increase in
the amount in which the public
utilities will pay taxes. If the new
ratio increases this amount by 50
per cent the total county assess-
ment will be better than nine mil-
lion.

In this connection it seems prop-
er to point out that the public
utility valuations have not de-
creased since the formation of the
county, as stated in a news article
in yesterday's Bulletin. For the
most part these valuations have re-
mained unchanged, there having
been slight decreases in some cases
and increases in others. The amount
on which the utilities have paid
taxes, however, has steadily drop-
ped in accord with the lowering of
the county ratio. The increases in
the ratio that would now take
place will show a corresponding
increase in the utility valuations
for taxing purposes.

With only one interest to serve,
that of America, the American legion
is fast becoming one of the greatest
single forces for good in the whole
United States.

Portland is now just beginning to
discover the full meaning of the six
per cent tax limitation law. Bend
has been wise ever since the law
passed.

When the air mail service is start-
ed we shall probably have to put
our house numbers on the roof.

Petrograd seems to be having its
ups and downs these days.

The frost is on the pumpkin and
the snow is on the spud.

So this is October.

Thought She Was Serving.

We took our 3-year-old son to a
cafeteria for supper the other evening
and when he saw me going around
with the tray he said out loud:
"Mamma, are you working here now?"
—Exchange.

Put it in The Bulletin.

You'll Enjoy
Buying Groceries
At Our Store

Everybody does. Be-
cause it's conducted just
the way you think a gro-
cery store should be.

It is conducted to serve
you.

To supply you with
groceries in a way that
will save your time, pre-
vent annoyance and furn-
ish you with good things
to eat at fair prices.

Prompt service, courte-
ous personal attention,
accurate accounts, are ev-
eryday features at our
store.

And in addition you
have the benefit of our
complete knowledge of
the grocery business.

We know what's good
and we make it our busi-
ness to tell you.

Smith's
Grocery

COOP COOP FOR MOTHER HENS

Loss of Chicks by Exposure May Be
Largely Prevented—Guard Against
Vermin.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

It is not good poultry management
to allow the mother hen to range un-
restricted with her chicks. With such
freedom the hen frequently takes her
brood through wet grass, and as a re-
sult some are chilled and die, especial-
ly the weaker ones, which are likely
to be left behind. The loss of young
chicks which follows such a practice
is large and mainly preventable. Fur-
thermore, the food which a brood al-



Hen Confined in Small Yard.

lows to range with the hen obtains
goes very largely to keep the heat of
the body and the chicks do not make

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as good growth as they otherwise
would.

Chick losses of this nature can be
largely prevented by shutting the hen
in a coop. Any style of coop which
is dry, ventilated, and can be closed
at night to protect the brood against
cats, rats and other animals, and which
while confining the hen, will allow the
chicks to pass in and out freely after
they are a few days old, will be sat-
isfactory. The hen should be confined
until the chicks are weaned, though a
small yard may be attached to the
coop, if desired, to allow the hen to
exercise. The fence can be raised
from the ground far enough to allow
the chicks to go in and out, but not
high enough for the hen to escape. By
using a coop the chicks can find shel-
ter and warmth under the hen at any
time, and the weaklings after a few
days may develop into strong, healthy
chicks.

Where chicks are raised with hens,
they are likely to become infested with
lice. If the lice get very numerous,
they greatly retard the chicks' growth
and may even cause their death. The
hen should be powdered thoroughly
with some good insect powder before
she is put in the coop with the chicks
and at intervals of several days or a
week thereafter. The baby chicks
should be examined for lice, particu-
larly on the head, under the wings and
about the vent. If any are found, a
little grease, such as lard, should be
rubbed on those places. Apply grease
moderately, as too much will injure
the chicks. The chicks should be ex-
amined frequently and the treatment
repeated if lice are found on them.

Easier Now Than Later.

It is easier to break up a cold or
check a cough now than it will be
later. Persistent coughs that "hang
on" all winter pave the way for seri-
ous throat and lung diseases. L. W.
Day, 65 Campbell Av., E. Detroit,
Mich., writes: "Foley's Honey and
Tar relieves one of bronchitis very
quickly." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Put it in The Bulletin.

Safe to Be Poor.

Again it is proved that age is no
guaranty against breach of promise
suits. Poverty seems to be the only
bar that is absolutely certain.—Kan-
sas City Star.

Your
Winter
Weather
Needs

Should be
Attended
to

Now

Use
Your
Credit
At

Gilbert's
Furniture Store

We will Save You Money