

The Bend Bulletin

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

FRED A. WOELFLEN, Editor
ROBERT W. SAWYER, 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, NOVEMBER 6, 1919.

ROCK-BOTTOM ECONOMICS.

The factors and processes of the industrial world of America are closely inter-dependent. Everything that is bought has its bearing on the employment of a long line of workers going back to the ultimate source of the raw material from which the article is made. At the far end of that line stands the man or woman who obtains that raw material from the earth—for the earth or products of the earth is the source of practically all raw materials.

Next stand the workers who advance the raw material through the various processes of development and manufacture. Then the men and women who transport the article and distribute it and finally those who sell it to the ultimate consumer.

When you buy foolishly, unnecessarily or extravagantly, you disrupt that long line of workers upon whom the community and the nation depends for its necessary supplies. By just so much, you injure yourself and every other consumer which means every citizen of the United States. When you buy wisely, intelligently and reasonably, what you need, you do your share to keep the workers of the nation employed in healthy, normal, essential procession of production.

Thrift is not parsimony. Thrift is a necessity for the improving of conditions which now face this nation. To spend money foolishly, unnecessarily or to no good purpose is to disrupt the production system and throw away financial and material resources sorely needed to reduce the cost of necessities. On the other hand, it is not necessary to refrain from buying useful and necessary things. The endeavor to get along without the things actually needed is not thrift but parsimony.

Thrift consists of wise and intelligent buying, wise and intelligent use of what is bought, wise and intelligent saving and wise and safe investment, such investments as War Savings Stamps, Treasury Savings Certificates and Liberty Bonds. By following those precepts of thrift you will do your part to restore healthy normal processes of industry and commerce and solve the problem of the high cost of living.

PASSED UP.

Last summer Director Mather of the national park service came through Bend on a path finding expedition. He was laying out a course over which automobiles might travel while making the rounds of the national parks—a park-to-park trip. According to plans outlined while here tourists would be taken from the Yosemite to Crater lake and then through Central Oregon, by way of the Columbia highway, to Hainier park; or in reverse order.

Later, and only a few weeks ago, a number of men who are interested in the Yellowstone park and other hotel enterprises were in Bend and looking over the same route Mr. Mather had taken. And now we are getting the results of that trip. They appear in an article in the Oregon Journal by Fred Lockley who accompanied the second party.

Mr. Lockley quotes Harry Child, a member of the party, as follows: "We want at the earliest possible moment to put on a line of stages that will jog along at about 200 miles a day between these parks. We want to pick our passengers up at the Rocky Mountain park, near Denver, take them by stage to Yellowstone park, on to Glacier park, thence to Mount Rainier, on down to Portland, and make a side trip up the Columbia river highway and make the loop trip around Mount Hood, when you people have it ready for travel; then down through the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue river valleys to Crater Lake; thence to Yosemite and the Big Trees, on to the Grand Canyon, and back to Denver. It can be done within a year or so, if the gaps in the highway where the roads are now bad, are paved."

The particular matter to be observed here is that apparently Central Oregon, after being included in the first plans is now to be passed up, and the park-to-park cars are to be sent through the west side valleys. A detour is to be

made to take in Mount Hood, but the cars will then turn back to the Willamette valley. Mr. Childs makes his plan without trying the valley roads. He rides over The Dalles-California highway and then selects the other without question. It cannot be as bad as this.

All of which suggests that the sooner we get the Highway commission to build us The Dalles-California highway the sooner we shall assure ourselves of the travel that ought to come this way.

A BIRD REFUGE.

An article in a recent number of the National geographic magazine told of the quantities of water fowl that made their home on Lake Merritt in a city park in Oakland, California.

The birds have been protected for a number of years and food has been provided for them. Under this treatment they have multiplied rapidly and have lost much of their instinctive fear of man. In the article pictures are shown of flocks of ducks crowding the lawns at the edge of the water and almost eating from the hand.

It's a long way from Oakland to Bend but the annual appearance of ducks on the river above the power dam recalls the article and leads to the question why we cannot have something of the same sort here. These birds, like all others, are beautiful things. Their presence on our river give the touch of animation and life that add greatly to its charm. If numbers of them lived on the river through the summer and the fall it would be a real attraction both for visitors and townspeople.

Of course, the reason why there are not more birds here is the fact that no sooner does one appear on the river than someone hurries out with his shot gun and tries for an easy meal. A duck is harried up and down river until it is killed or decides to seek another resting place, and we see it no more. If public sentiment were set against this pursuit of our visitors it is probable that more would come and once here would stay. Talks in the schools, publicity given to the idea by the Rod and Gun club, a few signs on the river front ought to go far toward this end and would be well worth while.

As a matter of fact, those who go gunning on the river here in town are probably violating a city ordinance which forbids the shooting of fire arms within the city limits, but our police officials cannot be expected to patrol the river front and unless persons with knowledge of the violations report the offenders they will go unpunished. A few convictions might help to establish the authority of this particular law but public sentiment is of more weight for the end desired.

Still another reason why there should be no shooting on the river, especially in the vicinity of the Kentucky avenue foot bridge, is the number of children passing back and forth between their homes and the Kenwood school, using the foot bridge and following the paths on the bank. Then, too, there are houses on the bank and passing automobiles that are endangered by flying shot.

Let's have a bird refuge between the power dam and the log pond dam.

A TAX COMPARISON.

In connection with our municipal finances it is of interest to observe the situation at Klamath Falls where the authorities are just beginning to collect figures preparatory to setting the tax levy for the coming year. According to an interview with the city police judge, the official corresponding to our city recorder, published in the Klamath Herald, the city will require for all funds a total of \$83,846. Among the items which go to make up the total are the following: general fund, \$19,415; street fund, \$10,296; fire department, \$4,356; light and water, \$8,015; interest fund, \$27,919; library, \$1,020; deficit, \$11,600.

To produce the needed amount a tax levy of about 28 mills is said to be necessary. How this levy would compare with the Bend city levy for the coming year is unimportant. Furthermore the factor of relative assessed valuation enters and cannot be easily determined. The important thing, as we have said so often in this column, is how much is being spent in dollars and cents. This comparison, with due allowance made for Klamath's high interest charge, and Bend's greater deficit, is very much in Bend's favor.

Whether Bend is contenting itself with smaller expenditure on its municipal activities or is doing the work more economically, or if not having so much work done as Klamath we do not know. It seems clear however, that in making its levy last summer, high as it was in comparison with earlier years, Bend voted only enough to provide itself with necessary running expenses, and that, even with the deficit added, its levy is still far below that of other towns of the same size.

TEN THRIFT COMMANDMENTS.

Here are 10 thrift commandments recently suggested by an official of the American Bankers association:

1. Make a budget.
2. Keep an intelligent record of expenditures.
3. Have a bank account.
4. Carry life insurance.
5. Make a will.
6. Own your own home eventually.
7. Pay your bills promptly.
8. Invest in war savings stamps and other government securities.
9. Spend less than you earn.
10. Share with others. Thrift without benevolence is a doubtful blessing.

How many of these are you keeping?

The Commercial club would do well to interest itself in the appointment of the census enumerators who will list the people of Bend in January. No one here will want to see any census padding or any attempt to find population in excess of the actual number but, on the other hand, we all are eager to have every man, woman and child counted. The enumerators are none too well paid and the job is fairly difficult. If they go at the work with anything but the most earnest spirit and resolution to list everybody some will be left out. If, by helping to find competent enumerators, the Commercial club insures a complete count it will be achieving a part of its purpose.

When two car loads of tourists are unable to get hotel accomo-

dations in Bend and have to go back to Deschutes to get rooms for the night, as was the case last week, according to our Deschutes correspondent, it suggests the need of increased hotel investment here.

Mayor Baker, of Portland visited the city jail the other day and when he got back to his office found he had lost his pocket book. Which suggests that the warden, as Louis Mann charged of the warden of Sing Sing years ago, "is harboring a bunch of thieves."

Senator Miles Poindexter has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the presidency. So far as we are able to discover there's only one man who wants to see him get it, the man being Miles Poindexter.

Speaking of the League of Nations you ought to read some of the rough things patriots of the eighteenth century had to say of the then new constitution of the United States.

In every auction sale of farm property these days an automobile is found to be included in the list. The auto is as important on the farm today as the separator or the mowing machine.

Employers in some parts of the country have agreed to give no work to aliens who decline to take out naturalization papers. A policy that should be made universal.

Forest service figures show that the biggest per capita consumption of lumber in the United States is in the so-called western states. We make it and we use it.

In the present state of national prohibition legislation the question now is—do recent events mean the passing of the bars or the lifting of the bars?

Mrs. Wilson is reading light fiction to the president. Senator Johnson's argument against the peace treaty, for example.

Lenine's nation is vexation. Trotsky's just as bad, the warring three doth trouble me and Kolchak drives me mad.

An attempt to kidnap Edsel Ford failed. Naturally, when there is danger Edsel can outrun anything on two legs.

Portland housewives want a 10 cent loaf and eastern coal miners seem to want an all winter loaf.

TRY EXPERIMENTS FEEDING POULTRY

California Experiment Station: Three years of feeding investigations by Professor Dougherty at the Davis State Farm with high protein animal and vegetable feeds indicates, according to the report of the College of Agriculture of this State, that it makes little difference what kinds of such feeds are fed so long as the ration contains some animal feed, has an approximately correct nutritive ration and contains feeds suitable to poultry and properly proportioned so as to be palatable and suitable for the purpose for which it is needed. It is interesting to read that where fowls had free access at all times to hoppers of meat scrap and soy bean meal, in addition to the regular mash, they ate far more of these articles than when they were fed, as is customary, in varying proportions mixed in the mash, and one pen laid just about as well as the other. The professor draws this lesson from his experience in the testing: That fowls cannot be trusted to balance their rations, but it will overeat of what they like, and as he goes on to remark, such overeating of expensive foods means an increase in the cost of the ration. This will be apparent to every reader who has had even small experience. It stands each of us in hand to study the food question in all its phases, just now, for equally as good results may be obtained from using feeds of lower price than we have commonly used. It is the custom of many to mix their own meals for mash fed either dry or crumbly, as then it is known just what the ration is composed of, and if the mixer is wise it will be composed of nothing but the very best quality of the ingredients used. But there are mixed mashes on the market that have become popular with a large number of poultrymen, and which, if the standard so fixed is retained, will prove as satisfactory as when one feeds his own mixtures. Much depends upon one's surroundings, how he is situated. We find some of these popular mashes quite as cheap and fully as profitable for egg production as the home-mixed rations.

"Ever Occur to You?"

says the Good Judge



That it's foolish to put up with an ordinary chew, when it doesn't cost any more to get real tobacco satisfaction.

Every day more men discover that a little chew of real good tobacco lasts longer and gives them real contentment.

There's nothing like it.

THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW

put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco
W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco

Wholesale and Retail Dealers: 107 Broadway, New York City

FEEDING FOR MILK PRODUCTION IS IMPORTANT THIS WINTER

Every Farmer Should Make Survey of What He Has on Hand and Has Produced Says O. A. C. Expert.

By L. W. Wing, Jr.,

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Nov. 6.—With winter feeding almost here the feed supply should be given immediate attention by dairymen.

First, how should this be accomplished? A procedure that should live a working basis is as follows: Any ration should be divided into three parts and each one analyzed separately. They are acculence, roughage and concentrates.

Succulent Feeds.

When there is an abundance of green grass in spring the cows like excellent returns at the fall. The green feed in the ration is a stimulant for increased consumption and digestion of food followed by a greater milk flow. When such feed is in the ration there is not as much danger of the cow going off feed. What do we have for winter feeding to take the place of this green grass? Under conditions in the northwestern part of the United States we may have either silage, roots, kale or soaked beet pulp. Are you provided with one or more of these?

Roughage.

Cattle are especially adapted to convert the coarse plant materials of no value as human food into useful products. Even if it were economical to feed concentrates alone to cows for their well being physically, it would not be advisable. Roughages best adapted to and meeting the demands of the dairymen are hays from the legume plants. The most important of these found upon the markets of the northwestern states are red clover, oat and vetch, and alfalfa.

Concentrates.

The concentrates are feeding stuffs containing a large amount of nutrients as compared to roughage pound for pound and much less crude fiber. Examples of this class of feeds are oats, barley, and milling by-products such as mill run, bran, middlings, oil meal, cottonseed meal, soybean meal.

What Shall I Feed.

In order to determine what one should feed he should first make a survey of what he has produced or has on hand. Then follow this by a study of market prices and conditions. After obtaining this information the next step is to decide upon the ration to use.

As an example suppose one has a sufficient amount of either oat and vetch or corn ensilage or both, that he must purchase the greater portion of his hay or roughage and his grain or concentrates.

The present market prices for different feeds are about as follows:

Red clover	.....	\$24.00 per ton
Oat and vetch	.....	21.00 per ton
Alfalfa hay	.....	35.00 per ton
Gray oats	.....	60.00 per ton
Barley	.....	66.00 per ton
Mill run	.....	42.50 per ton
Oil meal	.....	75.00 per ton
Cocanut meal	.....	55.00 per ton
Beet pulp (plain)	.....	52.00 per ton

Black strap molasses 23 cents per gallon—12 pounds.

According to the average analysis which we have these feeds contain the following digestible nutrients per hundred pounds:

Feed	C. protein	Carbohydrates	Fats	Total digestible nutrients
Red clover hay	7.6 lb.	39.3 lb.	1.8 lb.	50.9 lb.
Oat and vetch	6.9 lb.	37 lb.	1.4 lb.	47.1 lb.
Alfalfa hay	10.6 lb.	39 lb.	9 lb.	51.6 lb.
Oats	9.7 lb.	52.1 lb.	3.8 lb.	70.4 lb.
Barley	9 lb.	66.8 lb.	1.6 lb.	79.4 lb.
Mill run	12.9 lb.	45.1 lb.	4 lb.	67 lb.
Oil meal	30.2 lb.	32.6 lb.	6.7 lb.	77.9 lb.
Cocanut meal	18.5 lb.	42 lb.	8.1 lb.	79 lb.
Black strap molasses	1 lb.	58.2 lb.	1 lb.	59.2 lb.
Beet pulp (plain)	4.6 lb.	65.2 lb.	8 lb.	71.6 lb.

From the market prices and the analysis on is able to compute the cost of a pound of digestible crude protein and total digestible nutrients in each of the feeds. This is to be found in the following table:

Feed	Cost per 100 lbs. digestible C. protein	Cost per lb. digestible C. protein	Cost per lb. digestible nutrients
Red clover hay	\$1.20	15.8	2.36
Oat and vetch	1.05	15.2	2.23
Alfalfa hay	1.75	16.5	3.39
Barley	3.00	30.9	4.26
Mill run	2.13	16.5	3.18
Oil meal	3.75	12.4	4.81
Cocanut meal	2.75	14.6	3.48
Black strap molasses	1.92	\$1.02	3.24
Beet pulp (plain)	2.60	56.5	3.62

Roughage is Cheapest.

With these feeds and market prices fluctuating slightly either one way or another one can see that the roughage is to be the cheapest source of digestible nutrients this year. As most of the farmers are well supplied with hay which on the whole is of good quality it should be their object to feed all of the hay and silage possible to the point where cattle will not waste it. Some of the oat and vetch hay this year was such a heavy crop that it is rather coarse and stemmy causing waste in feeding. This may be improved by sprinkling stock molasses diluted 1 quart of molasses to 5 quarts of water over it when fed.

Any grain mixture that is used is probably going to be very high even higher than it was last year when war prices prevailed. By comparing the feeds listed in the table one finds mill run even at the high price of \$42.50 to be the most economical source of total digestible nutrients among the concentrates with cocanut meal next not counting black strap molasses. For the supply of protein oil meal is the cheapest source with cocanut meal next.

A mixture that should return good results for herd production is as follows:

Mill run	.....	200 pounds
Cocanut meal	.....	20 pounds
Oil meal	.....	10 pounds

Where one can secure beet pulp at \$52 per ton or less a good mixture would be:

Mill run	.....	200 pounds
Beet pulp	.....	100 pounds
Cocanut meal	.....	25 pounds
Oil meal	.....	15 pounds

One pound of either of these mixtures should be fed per day for each four pounds of milk produced per day by the animal.

To get the cows to clean their boxes and also to make their grain more appetizing it is well to season these grain mixtures by adding one pound of salt to each 100 pounds of the mixture.

For further information and the solving of your feeding problems write the department of dairy husbandry, Oregon Agricultural College.

MANHATTAN Island was purchased for \$15.
The significant thing is a man had \$15 with which to pay for it to the man who needed \$15. He saved. Opportunities come to him who, by saving, has a reserve.

We Will Help You To Save.
Our Savings Department Pays 4 Percent Interest.

CENTRAL OREGON BANK

BEND OREGON