

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

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# Easter Apparel For Men



Easter Clothing—Your Suit is here. Special efforts have been made to give you only the best that an immense buying power and an honest desire to render you the utmost in Service, Quality and Prices that we claim are unequalled.

Our personal guarantee of satisfaction is behind every Suit of clothes we sell you.

We are one of the largest buyers of Men's clothing in America; every garment has the J. C. Penney Co. guarantee of merit with it. Our hearty invitation to convince yourself.

Correct styles in Young Men's Suits in all the new fabrics,  
Priced \$17.50 to \$29.75

Men's Conservative Suits in fine worsteds and cashmeres,  
Priced \$14.75 to \$34.75

Men's Khaki Suits, the sensation of the town. Khaki Norfolk Suits, made of all wool khaki army worsteds,  
Priced \$27.50

Extra fine Three Piece Khaki Wool Serge; a suit of exceptional merit,  
Priced \$25.00

## EASTER HATS

The days of sunshine are here and with the first sign of Spring you will want to don a new Hat. Our Hats will suit you.

Fine Fur Felt Hats in all the new shades

Priced \$1.49 to \$4.98

Nobby Cloth Hats,

Priced \$1.98 to \$3.98

## J. C. PENNEY Co.

312 BUSY STORES

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## DESCHUTES COUNTY MAN BAGS BIG GAME; ELEPHANT HUNT DESCRIBED

Few lumbermen have the opportunity for big game hunting which is being enjoyed by H. P. Crow, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Crow of Alfalfa, who has been engaged in the timber business in Gabon, Africa, since the end of the World war. A letter mailed to his mother from Port Gentil, just received, describes an elephant hunt and gives other interesting details of African life.

The letter was written on the first of the year, and at the time the writer had expected to be well on his way home, if not actually back in Central Oregon. The settling of business affairs, however, he explains, has delayed his return. Relative to his experiences in the dark continent, he writes:

"During the past two months I have been in the back country on a hunting trip; also cruising and buying timber. Had a good time and made good money. Did most of my shooting with an English army rifle; also had a Mauser rifle and a small carbine. It was with the latter I killed an elephant. Mr. Airth, another pal, Mr. Lipp, myself and five blacks were going overland between two lakes. No one, black or white, had ever passed that way. The second day, about 10 o'clock, we encountered three elephants. I was some 100 yards behind the others, tying my handkerchief on my carbine as a sling. The elephants saw the others and made a small detour, coming back into the trail just abreast of me. I commenced firing when one was about 40 feet away. My first shot stopped it, my second knocked it down—or rather it sat down. I had broken its back. Meanwhile Airth was hurrying back to my aid. His first shot and my third were both fired at once, neither doing any harm. Airth's second and my fourth cracked simultaneously. Airth's ball struck a half inch above the right eye, mine a half inch below the left eye, either sufficient to kill. The elephant pitched forward on its knees and head; both tusks were completely buried. The black boys spent about two hours getting the ivory and a few choice pieces of meat.

The taste is not too bad, but the meat is tough. The trunk makes excellent soup. The feet are good when roasted.

"I have killed 13 buffalo; got four in two days from one herd. There were over 70 in the herd out on a large, open plain. It was quite hard to approach them. On this same plain I shot a horse antelope, as they are called. The male of the species has horns sometimes 18 inches long. The meat is tender and not at all strong. The wild hogs here are easily killed and weigh, when full-grown, 160 to 180 pounds. The natives are pleased to have one for the lard. I had one shot at a tiger, but am sorry to say I missed him. There are really no tigers here. The so-called tiger here is more like a leopard or panther. I am hoping to get one yet, for they are valued highly in France. The skin makes a splendid rug.

"During my trip, up country I located a rich piece of timber. Airth and I have each applied for a timber grant. There is a big rush here for timber. Every boat brings more men, some coming 'on their own,' others to work for the big timber outfits already in operation.

"I refused a job at \$500 per for 18 months, as I think I can do better than that. A man I know quite well—in fact, he worked with Airth and myself a while—cleaned up, since last June, 700,000 francs.

"By the way, I have some fine ivory napkin rings and other native carved pieces, but am afraid they will get lost if I send them by mail."

## INSPECTORS SEEK DYERS OF NOODLES

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—If you see an egg noodle that looks as if he had a yellow streak, detain him. Government inspectors are looking for such noodles, following reports that some manufacturers are dyeing their noodles instead of smearing them with eggs, as the law requires.

## UNUSUAL MARRIAGE TANGLE IS SOLVED

(By United Press to The Bend Bulletin.)  
PORTLAND, March 9.—The last chapter of a peculiar marriage tangle has been written and Mrs. N. V. Wilma, Oregon pioneer, will soon be in undisputed possession of an estate of \$10,000.

Mrs. Wilma's daughter, Rachel Wilma, married G. Brown when she thought her first husband was dead. Later, she discovered that the first husband was living, left Brown, and sued husband No. 1 for divorce. The decree was granted in December. Before she could carry out her intention of remarrying Brown, however, she died.

Her aged mother could not receive her estate until Brown had waived claim. For four months a state-wide search had been instigated for Brown, who disappeared when his "wife" left him. Last week in a local restaurant one of the attorneys for the estate accidentally recognized the man, who willing waived claim that the \$10,000 might be turned over to Mrs. Wilma.

## RATE PETITIONED LESS THAN ASKED

Schedule of New Charges Which Telephone Company Is Allowed to Make in Bend, Is Received.

In no case is the new phone rate which the public service commission allows as much as that which was petitioned by the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Co., it is indicated by the following table of revised charges received here:

	Old Rate	New Rate	Rate Asked
Business—			
Individual line.....	\$3.50	\$3.75	\$4.00
Two-party line.....	3.00	3.25	3.50
Suburban line.....	3.00	3.50	3.75
Residence—			
Individual line.....	2.00	3.00	3.25
Two-party line.....	1.75	2.50	2.75
Four-party line.....	1.50	2.25	2.50
Suburban line.....	1.50	2.50	3.25

SHANIKO ROAD IMPROVING  
The road through Shaniko to The Dalles from Bend is rapidly getting into shape and will be in good condition for travel within three or four days, according to reports received by the Bend garage.

## EXTENSION FROM LAKEVIEW SEEN

### TIMBER DEVELOPMENT IN SIGHT

100,000,000 Feet Annual Cut Is Expected—Extension of N. C. & O. To Paisley And Eventually To Bend Is Forecasted.

Apparently well confirmed reports from San Francisco that the Nevada, California & Oregon railroad will be extended almost immediately from Lakeview northerly to Camp Creek and Thomas Creek to open up one of the largest pine regions on the continent are published in the Portland Evening Telegram. When railroad construction is finished, the Pennsylvania Door & Sash Co. will erect mills and begin cutting lumber at the rate of 100,000,000 feet annually, it is stated.

Confirmation of plans to start early construction of the railway from Lakeview were obtained in San Francisco from A. B. Roehl, attorney for Charles Moran of New York, owner of the majority of the stock of the N. C. & O. line.

More important is the belief that as soon as construction is started the Western Pacific may arrange for the purchase of the narrow-gauge line from Hackstaff, Nev. to Lakeview, and standardize it.

Although President C. M. Lovey, of the Western Pacific, denied that his road contemplates buying the N. C. & O. line, it is known that the Western Pacific executives greatly desire to acquire and construct feeders for the system. The prospect of transporting 100,000,000 feet of lumber yearly from one mill alone therefore is regarded as an inducement to throw out rail connections beyond Lakeview.

May Extend to Paisley.  
Extension of the road to Paisley, forty-five miles north of Lakeview is regarded as an eventuality after the line reaches the sites of sawmills already projected. Ultimate connection with Bend and with Klamath Falls is believed to be reasonable.

Despite this denial, it is pointed out by railroad men in San Francisco that if all of the N. C. & O. freight could be diverted to the Western Pacific it would be a fine business move for that road, and much more advantageous with the construction of the proposed extension out from Lakeview.

Attorney Roehl could throw no light on the rumored Western Pacific purchase, but did not deny its possibility.

Hope For Feeder Line.  
"We are already for our extension to Camp creek and work will start very soon," he was quoted as saying. "Later we hope to go on to Paisley. We have been promised 100,000,000 feet of lumber traffic yearly by the Pennsylvania Door & Sash company."

It is known in Portland, says The Telegram, that plans are under way of a feeder of the Western Pacific through Central Oregon with a connection at Bend, the southerly terminus of the Union Pacific and Oregon Trunk railway, the property jointly of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. President W. F. Turner, of the Oregon Trunk, is not very sanguine of any early connection of a Western Pacific feeder with his system's line at Bend or South thereof, largely because of the unfavorable period now of planning anything requiring capital expenditures.

Standardization Estimated.  
However, it is admitted that the

## WESTERN PACIFIC IS NOW IN EXCELLENT FINANCIAL CONDITION FOLLOWING ITS REORGANIZATION AND HAS PLenty OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR ACQUIRING FEEDER LINES, THE NECESSITY OF HAVING WHICH HAS BROUGHT A NEW POLICY INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM WHICH NOW CONTROLS THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Robert E. Strahorn, projector of the Oregon, California & Eastern system, to connect all the rail lines touching the outer borders of interior Oregon, estimated that it would cost \$1,500,000 to standardize the N. C. & O. line, a vital unit in his complete project. He is believed to be in harmony with this project to extend the railway out from Lakeview, although for some time he has been inactive in carrying the project to a construction stage.

## TO CLIMB MOUNT EVEREST

British Royal Geographical Society Said to Be Contemplating Ambitious Expedition.

Enormous interest has been aroused by the announcement that the Royal Geographical society contemplates fitting out an expedition to attempt the ascent of Mount Everest, in the Himalayas. For not only is this the highest mountain on the globe; but it is also the world's mystery mountain. Although it was discovered 70 years ago, no European has yet succeeded in getting anywhere nearer than about fifty miles to it, much less setting foot on its slopes.

This is because it so happens that it is situated partly in Nepal and partly in Tibet, and the governments of both these countries object to the presence of European explorers.

Besides this the Nepal base of the giant mountain is in any case practically unapproachable, owing to the dense jungle growth, extending for a width of 60 or 70 miles all round, and into whose depths no white man may venture and live.

The proposal now is to attempt the ascent from the Tibetan side. This is doubtless possible, but whether the summit can be reached or not is another matter.

Most experts say not, and point to the fact that the duke of Abruzzi's attempt to scale Mount Godwin-Austen, Everest's mighty neighbor, and the second highest peak in the world, resulted in failure.

He ascended as far 24,000 feet, but was then obliged to turn back, owing to the difficulty of breathing, due to the extreme rarefaction of the air. Mount Everest is more than 29,000 feet high.

## ANCIENT HARPS OF IRELAND

Two Instruments, Each Having a Distinct Purpose, Were in Use in Olden Times.

The ancient Irish harp was of two kinds—a small instrument used chiefly for religious purposes, first by the old Druids in their rites, and later by the Christian bishops and abbots. The other harp was large, and was used in public assemblies and in battles.

The bagpipes were introduced into Ireland from Catalonia. They had the same use in the Irish armies they now have in the Highland regiments. But the Irish made, in the course of time, an improvement, using bellows to fill the chanter, instead of the mouth, and continued improving the instrument until the union-pipes of today are the result.

As to early Irish harpers and their music there is little known, but at Queen Elizabeth's court, Irish tunes were popular. Of late huge hoards of ancient Irish melodies have been collected and arranged. Petrie has attracted attention to this field by his thorough investigation of Irish folk music.

Cultivate Brevity.  
If you would be pungent be brief, for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.—Southey.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—Small ranch on Bend-Burns road, near Pilot butte cinder pit. Apply 525 Colorado avenue. 12-3p

## AMERICAN STOCKMEN GIVE DAIRY COWS TO GERMANY



American farmers and stockmen heard the cry from central Europe of depleted breeds and despair of dairymen. Like the American corn growers who gave freely to the starving nations, so the cattlemen and dairymen of Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas have given and today in the district around about Bremen, Germany, graze a thousand American cows and calves, their gift to the unfortunate dairymen there. Thirty American farmers' sons cared for the cows en route, which were shipped from Galveston about six weeks ago. The picture is of a part of the herd before shipping.

## BUSINESS BASIS FOUND HEALTHY

### CHANGE FOR BETTER NOTED

Financial Backing For Building of Many Homes in Bend Is Secured By E. L. Vinal of Central Oregon Associates, on Eastern Trip

Fundamentally, business conditions through the country were never better than now. Prices in a majority of commodities are well back to a before the war standard, deflation has been virtually accomplished, and only a slight feeling of timidity remains to be overcome before a new era of prosperity will be entered into.

This was the analysis given by E. L. Vinal, of the Central Oregon Associates, on his return to Bend after a two months' trip in the east. When he first reached the Atlantic coast, Mr. Vinal found conditions had indeed, but by the time his business was completed and he was ready to start on the return trip, he noted a new tone. From now on, he believes, money will be easier, and trade conditions in general better.

### Building Plans Made.

Mr. Vinal, while in Boston, made arrangements for financial backing to make possible the construction of more than 50 modern homes in Bend this summer, as rapidly as the demand for them is shown. Work on five dwellings which were under construction last fall in the southeastern part of the city has been resumed, and others can be started at any time.

Interest in Bend was noted by Mr. Vinal in a number of places where he stopped during his eastern trip, and he believes that many of his acquaintances will come to Central Oregon this summer with the intention of locating permanently.

## SHOWS METHOD OF GOPHER POISONING

Expert In Employ of Government

Finds Sweet Potato Bait and Tasteless Strychnine Most Effective.

By condemning compact tracts of land, as high as 85 and even 90 per cent, results may be attained in poisoning pocket gophers, according to E. E. Horn, representative of the U. S. geological survey, who has been spending the last few days in Central Oregon showing the farmers the best ways of ridding the land of destructive rodent pests. A sweet potato bait, with a tasteless strychnine recently developed, is found to yield a 20 per cent higher kill than any other combination. Mr. Horn states, although he also recommends the bait of oats covered with a starch solution in which strychnine in its alkaloid form has been suspended.

The poisoning campaign was worked out with most excellent results in Malheur county last year, the farmers of five communities combining to condemn 20,000 acres. It cost on an average of 10 or 11 cents an acre to poison the gopher runways, and with an original infestation of some 15 rodents to the acre, the cost of killing was slightly less than one cent each. Mr. Horn started. The hardest thing to learn in gopher poisoning is to locate the main runway, in which the strychnine-impregnated bait is placed. In sage rat poisoning, the bait is scattered on the surface of the ground.