

# LUMBER KEEPS NEW STRENGTH

## BUYING CONTINUES TO BE HEAVY

Industrial Trade Picking Up, General Review Shows — Retailers Still Buying In Mixed Cars—Inquiries Many For 1922 Business.

While there has been some decrease in the total volume of orders booked, this decrease has not been sufficient to affect the strength of the market and in fact is due to some extent to the growing shortage of grades and sizes in most demand, says the weekly review of the American Lumberman, which adds: "Buying by the retail lumbermen continues fairly heavy and the industrial trade is still picking up. The volume of home building which is already under way assures the purchasing of a lot of lumber by retailers this fall. Consequently the fall outlook for business is considered good."

"Prices have shown a decided firming up tendency, especially for southern pine and Douglas fir. During the last two weeks many grades of these two woods have advanced from \$3 to \$5 a thousand feet. A big demand for lath has developed and this item is regaining some of its lost ground. While prices still are very low they have shown some material advances."

### Home Building Expected

"Retailers generally are seeking to keep their stock well assorted but as low as possible and consequently are buying in mixed cars rather than straight cars. This tendency is slowing up the volume of orders placed because in the southern pine territory, and in the Douglas fir territory, the grades and sizes in most demand are scarce and purchasers in many cases have to go from mill to mill before one can be located which will book the order."

"It is customary for the volume of buying to be fairly heavy at this season and for lumber prices to advance under the pressure of this buying, so that the present situation is nothing unusual. Retail dealers report a great many inquiries already received for 1922 business and every indication is that the year is going to be a very active home building year; consequently all divisions of the lumber trade are optimistic."

## ALCOHOLISM CAUSES PHYSICIAN'S DEATH

Body of Dr. Isaac B. Wilson of La Pine Shipped to Lebanon For Funeral Services.

Dr. Isaac B. Wilson of La Pine, died Saturday night at the Mountain View hospital of alcoholism, from which he had been suffering acutely for a week, according to the report of the attending physician. His body was shipped Monday night to Lebanon for burial. His mother lives at Sweet Home.

Dr. Wilson was an ex-service man, a member of Percy A. Stevens Post No. 4, American Legion. He served in Company 48, M. O. T. C., Fort Riley, Kansas. He spent his boyhood in Lebanon, graduating from Santiam Academy and later from the college of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco. Later he was physician for a large cannery in Alaska, and for a time was located at Sweet Home. He came to La Pine after being discharged from the army, and had been practicing there recently.

## COMMUNITY CLUB TO HAVE BEND PROGRAM

Business Men Invited To Entertainment To Be Held At Fremont On October 28.

Business men of Bend are invited to attend "Bend night," to be held by the Fremont-Wastina Community club on the evening of Saturday, October 28. The invitation is extended in a letter from Alvia S. Hawk, secretary of the club, to the Bend Commercial club. The early part of the evening, Hawk explains, will be devoted to a business program, and from eight to 10 o'clock dancing will be enjoyed at the Fremont community hall. Entertainment will be offered at the homes of ranchers in the vicinity so that the visitors need not leave for their homes until Sunday.

The Fremont Wastina club has a development program calling for an irrigation project, designation of all roads as county roads, and the addition of graded schools.

# GILBERT FOULS, WOODS WINNER

## SPECK GETS REFEREE'S DECISION ON OPPONENT'S LOW PUNCH — LUBBES, SOWARD TAKE PRELIMINARIES.

After six rounds of hard battling, during which both men underwent severe punishment, Fred Gilbert lost to Speck Woods Monday on a foul, leaving the bitter rivalry of the two still to be satisfactorily settled. Woods outpointed Gilbert most of the time, but Gilbert always came back just at the time when he seemed beaten, and administered some damaging blows in return.

Gilbert weighed in at 140 1/2 pounds just before the contest, Woods at 149 pounds even. Gilbert resembled a starved wolf when he threw off the robe he wore into the ring, and seemed weak when the fight began.

Early in the first round Gilbert adopted the old crouching defensive position which was so familiar to Bend fans months ago. His long absence from the ring made him a poor judge of distance, missing many of his swings. Woods drove Gilbert to the ropes and began the punishment at close range which was the system used by both men throughout the fight.

In the second Woods again forced the battle, but Gilbert also began doing some damage. After some tough infighting, Gilbert went to the floor for the count of three, but was not hurt. Woods had caught him off balance and pushed him over with a right to the chest.

Gilbert appeared so helpless at the opening of the third that Woods began playing with him, whereupon Gilbert laced out a right to the body which almost finished Speck. Gilbert forced Woods to cover his face, battering him severely while the crowd went wild.

Woods was not nearly so confident in the fourth, Gilbert taking the lead with a hard left to the face. Speck got in one good blow—a right to the chest. The round was fairly even.

Again at the opening of the fifth Speck cut loose, pounding Gilbert at close range until his face was a mass of blood. Gilbert slipped to the floor, but was up immediately. The fiercest infighting of the bout occurred in this round, both men landing damaging body blows at close range. Some of Gilbert's punches were low, and Woods' seconds claimed a foul.

At the opening of the sixth Woods again forced Gilbert to a helpless seat on the ropes. Gilbert had just recovered and was coming back strong at close range, when the foul blow occurred, which ended the fight.

Jim Harris, entering the ring at a few hours' notice against a man 12 pounds heavier, put up a game battle. Freeman Lubbes knocked him out with a solar plexus blow at the end of the fourth, but the gong sounded before the count of ten. Harris' seconds threw in the sponge, as he was unable to go on.

The first two rounds were slow, neither man damaging the other. The third was speedier. Harris proved more aggressive, but Lubbes did more damage with his superior reach. In the fourth Lubbes landed the blow which sent Harris staggering about the ring in apparent agony, falling to his knees for the count.

Three rounds of perfect shadow boxing, executed with thorough professional poise, featured the four round match between Cleo Sowards and Eddie Clair. The men danced about the ring, at about a ten foot range, while the crowd was convulsed. Not more than two or three blows were struck in each round.

In the fourth Sowards cut loose and pounded Clair to the ropes once or twice, winning the decision on aggressiveness.

A very satisfactory crowd attended the smoker last night. Willard Houston refereed all of the bouts, his decisions proving acceptable.

## THREE BOYS DRUNK FROM STOLEN BEER

Information gained from three boys of 12 or 13 years of age who were found by officers in a seriously intoxicated condition Sunday led to the issuance of a warrant today for the arrest of L. D. Poole, whose home is on Gilchrist avenue. The boys said they stole the beer responsible for their condition from Poole's woodshed. A heart stimulant was found necessary in order to restore one of the boys to a normal condition.

Advertisements in The Bulletin. It gets results.

## WAR ON HOPPERS CAN'T BE WAGED

High Water At Crane Prairie Prevents Fall Campaign—Large Proportion of Insects Drowned, Hope

Because of high water which is expected to continue into the winter months, the war on grasshoppers at Crane Prairie planned for this fall cannot be waged, County Agent D. L. Jamison stated last week while on a visit to Bend. Many of the hoppers are drowned out, he believes, and the insects left can not deposit their eggs in the water, so that the hatching next year should be relatively small.

In a few high spots "which the flood water has not reached, the hoppers are still flourishing, and egg beds in these places will have to be carefully watched next year to prevent the young insects from getting a start."

## GENIUSES IN POOR ABODES

Many of the World's Great Men Have Been Born in or Lived or Died in Squalid Attics.

A good many great men have lived in attics and some have died there. Attics, says the dictionary, are "places where lumber is stored," and the world has used them to store a good deal of its lumber in at one time or another. Its preachers and painters and poets, its deep-browed men who find out things, its free-eyed men, who will tell truths that no one wants to hear—these are the lumber that the world hides away in its attics. Haydn grew up in an attic, Chatterton starved in one. Addison and Goldsmith wrote in garrets.

Faraday and De Quincey knew their well. Doctor Johnson camped cheerfully in them, sleeping soundly upon their trundle beds like the sturdy old soldier of fortune that he was, inured to hardships and careless of himself. Dickens passed his youth among them, Morland his old age. Hans Andersen, the fairy king, dreamed his sweet fancies beneath their sloping roofs. Poor, wayward-hearted Collins leaned his head upon their crazy tables. Benjamin Franklin, Savage, young Bloomfield, "Bobby" Burns, Hogarth, Watts—the roll is endless. Ever since the habitations of man were reared two stories high has the garret been the nursery of genius.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### PARKING INTERESTS

To The Editor: I read with interest your editorial on parking cars on Bend streets and believe now the opportune time to make a change.

While east this past summer I found nearly every wide awake, up-to-date town were parking cars in single file in the center of the street.

This is done to avoid accidents in a country where cars are really very numerous, and I should like to see Bend doing as other good towns do. C. A. WARNER.

### COMMENTS ON SCHOOLS

To The Editor: The hysteric period in our school controversy having passed, it seems proper to make comments on a question which has its ultimate, as well as its less important immediate features. All such comments guaranteed not to offend the sensibilities of anyone.

It appears that there has developed during recent years in our local schools a spirit of self-government which expressed itself finally in a demand on the part of the so called student body for a veto power over the acts and decisions of the legally established school administration, the whole affair culminating in mutiny against school authority, followed by the circulation of hand bills, protest meetings, street demonstrations, etc., parents as well as students taking part in these activities.

Here is strange, though not new, doctrine. The events in themselves will not appreciably disturb the equipoise of the universe, even though our students do see fit to obstruct traffic on the streets, braying like a herd of young donkeys, and to otherwise waste of valuable time, all to the disgust of sensible people, and even though they prove themselves ill-mannered, impertinent, insubordinate, egotistical, ungrateful and insolent. Nevertheless, the circumstance is a powerful indictment of the early home and school training of our time, and it is a reflection of our social status, such as it is.

Our free school system, started in the early colonies, whence it has spread over the nation, is not provided for in the constitution of the United States. But it is one of the cardinal principles of Americanism, and justly so, for common sense dictates that the voting body of a democracy must be an intelligent one. The different states have, therefore, made it not only possible, but com-

pulsory, for every American boy and girl to have an education, whether his parents be rich or poor. The scheme is not so much an idealistic as a practical one. Youth should accept his education as a duty to his country, and as an opportunity which the state has tendered him, but which it would as well have withheld.

The attitude of our young people, or at least part of them, is clearly shown when they "consider concessions made by the board." They return to school only because "at heart they place the interests of Bend schools first," not remembering that the truant officer could take them there whether they wished or not. They charitably admit the "sincerity" of the board, implying that sincerity is its only merit. Our budding revolutionists "do not feel that the question is settled" and "have nothing to regret." Such specimens of egotism and effrontery are sufficient to make the taxpayer wonder, as he is doing, whether he is getting a proper return for his hard-earned taxes.

The high school and the social-athletic parts of the system are late additions, and out of them has arisen considerable trouble and controversy, with the result that there are today quite a respectable following of people who hold that the latter features should be modified or eliminated.

Indeed, the question is already up whether it will be possible in future to maintain the high school at all at public expense. Our community is not the only one that has had its school troubles, and it is possible that the system will have to be generally changed.

The youth of our time perhaps has an erroneous conception as to what is wanted of him as a product of our free school system, not knowing that the public demands common sense young men and women, contented, lawabiding, loyal, independent enough in their thinking, so that they will not blindly follow a blind leader in a blind cause, and intelligent enough to safely administer the affairs of their country when it becomes their place to do so. The public is content to leave to other agencies than our schools the development of statesmen, reformers and orators, of whom there are already too many, and who, if they are nothing worse, are with few exceptions, great bores and nuisances.

Some thousands of years before the student body of Bend, Oregon, entered the field of political controversy, declaring "this is a democracy, not an autocracy," government as an institution of mankind was hoary with age. No scheme of government has

been perfect, but of all those put to practical test, none seems to so well safeguard the interests of ALL the people as the system under which we live, wherein the laws and restrictions are the will of the majority, regularly and legally expressed. Democracy is, after all, a great compromise, wherein many people agree to play according to the rules of the game.

He is always the offender, and the poor sport, who violates the rules. Yet there are some, and some of our students are apparently among them, who are willing to accept the benefits of our system, and are unwilling to fulfill their obligations to it. It must be remembered that the obligations and duties of every human being are inseparably bound to his natural and legal rights. In their very nature they cannot exist alone.

Society will always be alert in exacting from its members the fulfillment of their obligations. The youth of our time, as well as some of our children more mature in years, would do well to pause and reflect before tampering with our school government, or any part of our government. Disrespect for established authority is a dangerous thing, will eventually land the offender in jail, where he will at last have leisure time to reflect on, and learn better, the genius of American democracy.

Of the minor questions involved in this school controversy, the writer knows little. They are certainly of not enough seriousness to have caused the ill-feeling engendered by them. In some respects they seem trivial, if not ridiculous.

It seems that a Mr. Rockwell was called to the professorship of football and science. The record does not show that any test was made by our studious body to gauge the extent of his scientific attainments, though he may have been, so far as our students knew or cared, a Faraday or Darwin. But they were not to be fooled on the main issue. It developed that Mr. Rockwell was not a pigskin artist, which I privately believe was to his credit, and he was hence unacceptable as a member of the faculty.

An indulgent board then brought in Mr. Dewey. But here was trouble again. He had, as I understand, at some time, through overzeal to win a game, and without objection from his particular student body, played a man four days short in his registration period, all in violation of the rules of school athletics. The spiritual and animal sides of his nature were not in proper balance. He was unacceptable to the students, so highly ethical in athletics if not in gen-

eral behavior. Please note that Mr. Dewey has not brought suit, nor threatened it, against the board, suggesting that in some respects he is not a bad sport.

I do not condone the offense, but with the idea of tempering justice with mercy suggest that he be brought back, if the writ-server can get him, and proceeded with in the following manner, to-wit:

That the student body be lined up on the campus with Mr. Dewey in front of it, then "let him who is without sin cast the first stone" and so on down the line. If he survive the lava rocks, let him have charge of the football squad by whom he will be reformed into a true sportsman. It is surprising that some one of our Christian families has not already copyrighted the idea.

I would not mention Mr. Moore, for fear of offending him, were I not reassured by the fact that he has kept his temper and his dignity through a proceeding which to him must have been a trying ordeal.

I am not well acquainted with Mr. Moore. His friends tell me he is kindly, affable, courteous, witty; his critics, that he is un congenial, saturnine, crusty, repellent. To his supporters, he is all good; to his adversaries, all bad. It has remained for the keen mind of Mr. Whisnant to find in combination in him a strange quality of character, something after that of the famous Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. He is at once the capable administrator, knowing how to handle people, bringing our schools out of chaos to the high mark of efficiency, and at the same time a marble statue, cold enough to make an Eskimo hug an iceberg to keep from freezing to death. The trouble with Mr. Moore is that he lacks versatility. Modern pedagogy, as we are to understand, demands in a school superintendent a faculty that would permit him one moment to ponder on the immortality of the soul, or make an analysis of Einstein's philosophy, and the next moment, to go into a game of marbles with the boys, or to root with abandon for the girls at a basketball game.

Seriously, I have much admiration for Mr. Whisnant's mental attainments, but in this instance he is far from the truth. Experience has demonstrated time and again, though space does not permit discussion of the subject, that the head of a large organization cannot be familiar and clubby and chummy with its members, if his aim be the good of the organization.

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