

The Redmond Spokesman

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CANDIDATES AND MEASURES TO BE VOTED FOR AT CITY ELECTION, MONDAY, DEC. 1

At the coming city election to be held Monday, December 1 the citizens of Redmond have five councilmen to vote for and two measures to consider and decide by their votes whether they shall carry.

There are two tickets for councilmen in the field—Citizens and Progressive. On the Citizens' ticket the councilmen nominated are as follows:

For 2-year term, W. G. Pheonix, F. W. McCaffrey.

For 1-year term, C. R. McLallin, A. Munz.

On the Progressive ticket the nominees are:

For 2-year term, G. W. Farris, H. F. DeSouza, W. G. Pheonix.

For 1-year term, P. M. Reedy, F. G. Atkinson.

One of the measures that will be placed on the ballot for the consideration of the voters is for amending the charter of the city, as follows:

"For an amendment to section 8 of the charter of the City of Redmond, Oregon, directing and requiring the common council to levy a tax of not less than one mill nor more than three mills in each year upon the taxable property of said city for the purpose of maintaining a public library."

Another measure that will be submitted to a vote is for authority to be given the city council to buy a new pump for the city water plant.

In regard to this matter City Recorder Wilcox has issued the following circular to the voters:

"A proposition for the purchase of an automatic pump to be installed in the place of the present pump of the water works system is now pending before the council. By actual tests

and experience it has been demonstrated that the present pump is insufficient to meet the present needs of the city, and it is absolutely essential that the capacity of the pumping plant be increased. It is a well known fact that during the past summer so soon as the sprinkling hour arrived the water in the reservoir began to lower and that at the end of the sprinkling season of each day there was little or no pressure on the mains. And this in spite of the fact that the present pump was kept going at its full capacity during such time. In case of a fire at such a time the city would be powerless and destitute of means to combat the flames. This situation will constantly grow worse as the city increases in population and it seems to the council that something should be done to remedy the defect. It is believed that such a pump would obviate the necessity of a pumper, thus saving the city about \$1000 a year on that item alone, and that, at the longest, the pump would pay for itself inside of three years. But the purchase and installation of such a pump means the expenditure of about \$2500 and the council prefer that the people express themselves on the proposition before such an expenditure is made. Therefore the proposition has been ordered placed upon the ballot at the coming election and, while it is true that, legally speaking, a vote thereon has no binding force, it is supposed that the new council will follow the directions of the people expressed by such vote. The ballot title will be "shall the council be empowered, authorized and directed to purchase and install an automatic pump for the water works system? Vote yes or no."

FARMERS' CREAMERY PAYS Junction City's Co-Operative Industry Declares Dividends

The report of the Junction City Co-Operative Creamery, just published, proves that the industry has been a success in every way. This creamery was organized 11 months ago, and since that time \$4,000 pounds of butter have been made of which the farmers have consumed nearly 5000 pounds. The remainder of the butter sold for \$25,094.77; buttermilk for \$272.63 and cream for \$487.26, making a total of \$26,

094.77. Of this amount the farmers received \$22,240.20, less 1 per cent a pound for running expenses.

The average price paid for butter in the last 11 months was 34 cents a pound, and the farmers received \$1200 more than if they had sold their products to private creameries.

Y. P. C. A.—

Tuesday evening the society held a pleasant social session at the McSherry building. Several strangers were present and were well entertained.

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WORK PROGRESSING RAPIDLY ON THE TUMALO PROJECT

The Tumalo Times of last week had the following to say in regard to the work the state is doing on the Tumalo Project (old Columbia Irrigation Co.) near Laidlaw:

The work on the Tumalo Project has been progressing steadily up to this time, and will probably be continued all winter, at least as long as it is possible to be out in the weather. The recent call for bids for cement and delivery of same will provide work for quite a few all winter and as soon as the money becomes available, the first of the year, work on the big dam will begin.

The investigation of the dam site by boring has so far been satisfactory and a good foundation has been found to be underneath. A rumor that water was struck at the bottom of one of the test holes was unfounded. Several holes have been drilled with satisfactory results, and the diversion dam and gate and the concrete lined canal is completed. The diversion dam consists of a solid concrete structure, faced on the upper side of the spillway with small round and flat rocks, with a sluiceway and headgate for the canal. The floor of the spillway is concrete and a channel is being dug out below it. A channel is also being dug out above to lead to the headgate. At present the water is running through the sluiceway. The feed canal leads from this canal for a distance of 200 or 300 yards, and is lined with concrete. The headgate of the canal contains three openings with the words "State of Oregon, 1913," across the top. Near the lower end of the concrete lined portion of the canal is the sand trap. This is for the purpose of keeping the sand out of the steel flume. A drain runs from the sand trap to the main channel of the creek.

The wooden frame work that will support the steel flume is now being built, that part below the cemented canal being under construction at present. The portion of the flume supports over the canyon near the Tewksbury place is finished and the canal at the beginning and end of this flume is cemented. There are no nails used in this flume; it is all bolted together. The object of the work so far seems to be to do the work as well as possible, and at the least cost consistent with high grade work.

The rock cut near Camp Three is being built by J. J. Adams, who has on the ground an air compressor and also a hoisting engine. The dirt has been removed from the cut and work is being carried on from one end by means of dump cars. At the middle section rock is being hoisted out and dumped beside the line of the canal. At the lower end of this cut will be the drop in the canal. The cement for this is now being hauled but the work has not reached the stage of putting it in as yet.

Camp Two has been abandoned and is being torn down, as the work there has been completed.

SHORT TERM OF THE DEC. CIRCUIT COURT

(Special to The Spokesman)

Prineville, Or., Nov. 25.—Circuit court convenes for its first regular December term at Prineville next Monday. As both the civil and criminal dockets are short the court will probably not be in session for more than a week or ten days at the most.

Of most interest at the approaching term among the criminal matters is the Cursey affair. W. D. Cursey, formerly manager of the Altamont and Fairview hotels at Bend, is charged with circulating numerous spurious checks and with mortgaging personal property that he did not own. The crime charged is obtaining money by false pretense.

E. R. Huntington and Wm. Booth, formerly members of a section gang on the Deschutes railroad, are bound over to the grand jury, charged with the larceny of a sheep near Madras. John Sweeten is charged with concealing a portion of the stolen sheep. Sweeten was foreman of the section.

Silvia Parrish and Charley Mason of Bend, were bound over to the grand jury by Justice Orcutt of Bend, for gambling, and E. C. Myers and ——— Wilkie have been held to the grand jury by Justice Eastes for permitting gambling in their place of business at Bend.

B. Strouble of Bend, has also been held to the grand jury by Justice Eastes on a statutory charge, and Bert Welch of Madras, has been

bound over by Justice Turner of Madras, for breaking and entering the Oregon Trunk depot at Madras.

Should Alex Hall, who shot J. B. Dickinson near Hampton a week ago, be caught and other and different developments occur in that affair, it may take up some of the time of the grand jury and circuit court, but aside from several smaller matters to be considered this is all the work to be brought to the attention of the grand jury.

Among the more interesting civil matters is a condemnation suit brought by the State against W. D. Clark to condemn a portion of the site for the state's reservoir on the Tumalo Project. The suit brought by J. M. Crenshaw against numerous influential citizens of Redmond will be on the docket again but is not likely to be called for trial at this term.

POOR CREAMERY BUTTER DUE TO CREAM QUALITY

Investigation by the Department of Agriculture shows that only a small per cent of the butter sold at the principal butter markets can be graded as "extras." This is because much of the cream is sour and tainted when delivered at the creameries. Only poor grades of butter can be made from such cream.

In many creameries there has been no incentive for the farmer to deliver the good cream at the price he receives, as the price paid for sour, stale cream is the same as for sweet cream. Competition has driven the creamery men to accept cream regardless of quality, age, or condition. This method of paying has resulted in poor cream and consequently in poor butter.

Education of the Farmer Through the dairy districts, such

as Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, etc., the farmers a few years ago delivered to the creameries clean, sweet milk, which was made into a first grade of butter that brought the highest price, but now many of the same farmers are delivering cream a week old.

This is not done because of lack of knowledge, but because their cream, bad as it is, is accepted by creameries. If one creamery does not accept it another will; the farmer, therefore, simply is following the lines of least resistance.

Paying for Quality

If the creamery men would pay for cream according to its true value there would be a rapid improvement in the quality. The proportion of good table butter that would grade "extras" is very small. This assumption is justified by the results obtained from introduction of the grading system in the state of Maine. The dairy authorities in that state inform us that at one time at least 90 per cent of the cream was sour when it reached the creameries, but that within a short time after a system of grading was established, by which sweet cream received a premium of 2 to 3 cents per pound of butter fat, 95 per cent of the cream was sweet when it reached the creamery, and this condition still prevails. This simple system of grading has proved to be of mutual advantage to the creameries and their patrons in this section. The latter has received a price for their product several cents above market quotations, while the creameries have maintained a high standard for their finished product.

An investigation of the conditions in Maine has brought out the fact that the farmers are delivering their cream only two or three times weekly during the summer months, but most of it is sweet when it reaches the creamery. In fact, a large amount of this cream is used to supply the sweet cream trade in the cities, and is from 4 to 7 days old when consumed. The Maine farmer's milk or cream is cooled immediately by being placed in ice water. The result of doing this is generally under-

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REDMOND, OREGON

ED ERICKSON AND 3 BIG GRIZZLY BEARS

Ed Erickson, a former resident of this city, but who is now foreman in a railroad construction camp in British Columbia, recently had an exciting experience with three big grizzly bears, and this is the way the story is told by a sister of his who is at the camp, in writing to her parents in this city:

I must tell you about the experience Ed and Jellet, the pay master, had with three grizzly bears the other night. Our meat is butchered right here just back of the kitchen, and the other day they killed a steer and had all the meat put away but one quarter. They left that out hanging on a pole, and the next day they found part of it eaten, and upon close inspection found bear tracks near by. So they decided to kill the bears the next night. They took the head of this steer and tied it up off the ground just far enough for the bear to get at it. Then they took a wire and ran it into the bunk house and tied a can on that end of it so when the bears started to eat the head they would pull the wire, and they would know the bears were out there. The next night about 2 o'clock the bears pulled the wire and Ed and Jellet got up and went out, but they could not see anything. Ed has a little gas lamp which throws the light out about 35 feet. They went back to bed. Pretty soon the can was pulled clear across the floor. Ed jumped up and called to Jellet. Ed had Jack's new rifle and Jellet had his own automatic. They sneaked out and got on top of the cellar—just a house covey with mud, about eight feet high—and when Ed turned his lamp on he saw a big grizzly bear only 30 feet away, so he up and fired. When the bear turned around, got up on his hind legs and let out an awful roar. Just then Ed looked

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