

# The Redmond Spokesman

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\$1.50 PER YEAR

## SETTLERS MUST WAIT FOR COIN

### Center of Refunds on Old Columbia So. Project Goes to Legislature

### ST PAY \$50,000 TO TUMALO SETTLERS

### Land Board Decides to Complete Tumalo Project and Let Settlers Wait While Their Money

Sept. 24.—Attorney General buried a bombshell into the State Desert Land Board today when, in a written opinion, he advised the board that under a bill appropriating \$450,000 for reclamation of lands in the Tumalo project, a fund of \$50,000 must be set apart for the returning of old settlers who have refused to enter into new contracts with the state, and that, after the decision of this sum from the original appropriation, there would not be enough money left to continue work on the project beyond this month.

Under the bill appropriating the \$450,000 for the Tumalo irrigation project, it was provided that settlers who had made payments to the old Columbia Southern Irrigation Company, might enter into new contracts with the state, and receive credits for their payments, or they might elect to have their payments refunded to the extent of their payments by the state. Provision was made that no payment should be made until December of this year.

The Attorney General pointed out that \$50,000 would be needed to reimburse such settlers, and that about \$39,000 remained in the fund. Construction work expenses this month, he said, would aggregate more than \$30,000, and this would leave the fund about depleted.

Until yesterday I was under the impression that a fund for the payment of these settlers had been created, declared the Attorney General.

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## TENSIVE DAMAGE BY FIRE AT THE DALLES

### EVEN OF CITY'S BUSINESS HOUSES WIPED OUT

### Last Saturday Night Comes Near Burning Out Whole Business Section

As a result of last Saturday night's fire at The Dalles 11 business houses as well as the postoffice were wiped out. The loss totals in the neighborhood of \$110,000. Insurance amounts to about half that sum.

That a "fire bug" was the cause of the various fires is believed certain. The first fire was that of a mill shack across Mill Creek west of the city. Although considerable damage was done by this blaze, there was little danger of the flames reaching the city.

Twice within less than an hour old Baldwin opera house at the foot of Union street was set on fire. A second blaze was so furious as to indicate the presence of oil. The building was completely destroyed. While the department was working at the Baldwin, another fire

broke out four blocks east in an old barn adjoining The Dalles Cannery, and immediately back of the Great Northern furniture store. Within a few minutes both buildings were ablaze, and burned so rapidly that the firemen could not save them. For an hour or more it looked as though the entire east end section would be devastated, a west wind making it difficult for the firemen.

The Odd Fellows building, brick, checked the flames from jumping across Laughlin street, which would have been disastrous. The heat from the furniture store building ignited the buildings across Second street. Only the heroic efforts of the volunteer firemen prevented a much greater loss on the south side of Second street.

## USEFUL ARTICLE INVENTED HERE

### I. L. Osborne Invents a Combination Hay and Stock Rack

### INVENTOR HAS ALREADY APPLIED FOR PATENT

### Rack Is So Simple and Light That One Person Can Easily Handle It and Make Changes—Price Is Reasonable

I. L. Osborne of this city, has invented a combination hay and stock rack that is so simple that one man can operate it, and make changes from one to the other in a short time. He has already applied for patent on the article, and as soon as he secures that will begin to manufacture same. He already has advance orders for a number of the racks, and also requests for territorial agency rights in this state and Washington. The price of the rack is so reasonable that it no doubt will meet with a ready sale.

The object of the invention is to provide a convenient combination hay and stock rack for general farm purposes, principally for hauling hay and grain. When converted into a stock rack it fills a long felt want as a crate or crib for the transportation of live hogs, sheep and calves to market, or for exhibition purposes at fairs.

It can be easily and quickly adjusted by one man to either form, or it can be folded into a small compass for shipment or for storage when not in use.

The many advantages of this rack over the ordinary make are of vast importance and will have to be seen to be appreciated.

It can be constructed at a reasonable price, is strong and durable and yet flexible and not nearly so liable to tip over with a load as the old style, rigid, long sill rack.

The stock rack can be used as a wood rack or feed rack. It will also answer most all purposes as a wagon box, and still maintain the advantages of the "cut under gears," as it is constructed so the front gears of the wagon can swing from a straight line to a right angle without the wheels coming in contact with the body.

## Woman Has Close Call From a Rattlesnake

### Big Poisonous Reptile Was Under Her Skirts But She Escaped Without Being Bitten

Prineville Journal: Miss Maggie Glaze had a thrilling experience while visiting at Post recently. While in the yard at the home of George Ray she heard a noise like the sound of a mower and looked all around to see who was cutting hay. She couldn't see any one but continued to hear the buzzing sound. She happened to look down at the ground and was horrified to see a big rattlesnake crawl out from underneath her skirts. How she escaped the fangs of the reptile is a mystery. It is said that August is a blind month for rattlers and this may account for her escape.

## THE INSTITUTE WAS A SUCCESS

### Talks Given By O. A. College Professors Much Appreciated

### POINTS OF ESPECIAL INTEREST TO FARMERS

### Warning Note Sounded on Excessive Irrigation As Damage to Soil and Crops—Good Talk On Livestock Matters

Reported by L. E. Smith  
The Farmers' Institute held last Monday afternoon in the Commercial Club rooms by the Extension Department of the Oregon Agricultural College was attended by about 40 farmers. Considerable interest was shown, as was especially manifested by the questions asked by the farmers and the discussions which those questions developed. The speakers handled their subjects ably and brought out many points of especial interest to farmers in this section.

Prof. J. E. Larson spoke on "Tillage and Crops." He laid special stress on the preparation of the soil and on cultivation. He said that the mistake is often made in irrigated sections of depending too much on irrigation and too little on cultivation. He pointed out the importance of selection of seed and showed as an example a potato, advising his hearers to select the most vigorous and prolific hills and the best shaped potatoes from those hills. Humus, he said, is the one thing most needed in the soil here, and he pointed out the various ways of getting that element into the soil. He sounded a warning against excessive irrigation, which, he said, would bring the alkali to the surface and produce a condition that would make it difficult to raise ordinary crops and one which it would be hard to overcome. He explained the action of potash and also the action of gypsum, or land plaster, on the soil.

The next speaker, Prof. R. E. Reynolds, told of the advantages of raising and feeding livestock. A ton of hay fed to cattle or hogs will return to the farmer a larger income than if sold on the market, and the fertilizer spread upon the land would be worth, figured upon the basis of commercial fertilizer, almost half as much as the hay. He advised the use of alfalfa pasture for hogs, but urged the use of a grain ration in connection with it, particularly with growing pigs.

"Give the little fellows all the grain they will eat after they are weaned," he said.

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## BURNS HAS \$60,000 FIRE SATURDAY NIGHT

### A BLAZE STARTED IN LIVERY BARN MENACES TOWN

### Hotel, Residences, Pool Hall and Many Other Buildings Among Those Destroyed

A Burns dispatch of August 31 says: The worst fire in the history of Burns began last night at midnight and in three hours a large number of business houses were in ruins. The blaze was started in the hay loft of McKennon's livery barn, supposedly by someone sleeping there, and it quickly spread to every building in that block, including the Hotel French and a large two story building containing a pool hall and living rooms. Three small dwellings in the block to the east were burned and the flames spread to the block to the south. They jumped the Harney County National Bank, which is of stone, and caught in two

frame buildings, which were quickly destroyed. Then they communicated to the roof of the stone building occupied by the Hedell saloon and barber shop and also to another stone building occupied by the Donagan & Logan abstract office and Frank Davies' and Charles Ellis' law offices. The postoffice and Harney Co. News office, adjoining these, were saved. In the livery stable 27 horses were burned to death.

The losses will reach \$60,000, with about \$20,000 insurance. The owners of the destroyed property will rebuild.

A heroic fight was made against the blaze by firemen and citizens. It was due to this and a favorable wind that the entire city was not wiped out.

## RATTLESNAKE BITES ITSELF

### Ants and Cats Drive Big Poisonous Reptile to Commit Suicide

### FELINES KNOW RATTLES AND KEEP SHY OF THEM

### Fierce Battle in Sagebrush Demonstrates That Tabby Instinctively Recognizes "Good" and Bad Reptiles

The following snake story comes from Silver Lake and was recently printed in a Portland paper:  
That a snake will commit suicide to escape torture was demonstrated here when two cats, the property of a homesteader near the lake, herded a big diamond rattler into a hill of red ants.

The same battle also showed that a cat is quicker and more active than a snake, and that the feline family instinctively knows the difference between a poisonous and a harmless reptile.

Although the cats that drove the rattler to death by its own mouth have killed scores of harmless grass snakes and have never shown fear of the non-poisonous variety, they kept at a safe distance from the head of the buzz-tail reptile.

The rattler was flushed in the sage brush, and, as it started to zig-zag between the bushes, one of the cats pounced upon the singing tail. The angered snake turned quickly, coiled and struck; but the cat was out of reach before the rattler was half unbound.

Again the race started through the sage. One cat crouched and scampered just a few inches from the head of the snake, the other again attacking the whizzing tail. Repeatedly the snake coiled for a strike, but when it struck, the cats were out of reach, and when the reptile waited for its tormentors to approach, the cats merely circled their prey, advancing and retreating quickly when the snake moved as if to strike.

The frenzied snake finally gave up the fight and started through the brush on the high gear. The race led over an ant hill, and in its effort to escape pursuit the rattler tried to squeeze into the small hole used by the insects as a doorway.

Thousands of ants instantly resented the intrusion and joined the attack of the feline forces.

The bite of a red ant is as painful as the sting of a honey bee, but not so poisonous. The little insects swarmed over the buzzing, hissing intruder. They crept into the mouth of the snake, fastened themselves to its eyes and covered its head. The rattler struck blindly in all directions, beating the sage brush, the ground, anything in its path. It turned belly upward, then tried to bore its head into the earth. The ants held fast.

A homesteader and his wife and two cats were interested spectators. Finally the snake looped its head and deliberately sunk two poison fangs into the center of its body, clinging in this position until the buzzing tail ceased to vibrate.

We have aided in building up good business for clever advertisers. A dollar spent with the home merchant circulates at home and helps home trade.

## The BANK of PERSONAL SERVICE

WAR STRENGTH

A nation's war strength is based upon its actual fighting force, plus the available reserve fighting material with which it may replenish its depleted ranks.

A man's business strength is not measured alone by the actual dollars he may have at hand. Backed by a strong, accommodating bank such as the Redmond Bank of Commerce, he is prepared to take advantage of business opportunities that seldom seek the man without a bank account.

### REDMOND BANK OF COMMERCE

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS

## GOV. WANTS TO KEEP U. S. COIN

### Federal Appropriation for Cent. Or. Must Be Used Before Jan. 1

### IF NOT USED BY THAT TIME IT MAY BE LOST

### By Calling Special Session of Legislature Governor Thinks Action May Be Taken to Retain This Fund to State

Salem, Or., Aug. 29.—Governor West today pointed out that steps must be taken to insure the expenditure of money in connection with irrigation projects it is desired to complete in Oregon.

"Heretofore allotments from the United States Reclamation funds for the reclamation of arid lands in the several states were made directly by the Secretary of the Interior, but hereafter such allotments will be made by Congress," said the governor.

"Secretary of the Interior Lane, in making allotments for the year 1914 set aside \$572,000 for the Umatilla project, \$175,000 for the Klamath project and \$450,000 for co-operative work with the state in connection with the completion of certain Carey Act projects in the Deschutes Valley. Unless the moneys thus allotted are used or tied up for use by contract before the first of the year, they will pass from the control of the Secretary of the Interior into the hands of Congress, and might possibly not be reallocated to this state, but to some other state. It is, therefore, important that steps be taken to insure the expenditure of this money in connection with the projects it is desired to complete.

"The money allotted for the Umatilla and Klamath projects, of course is being expended, but the \$450,000 for the Deschutes development is not as yet tied up in such a manner as to insure its expenditure in this state. One of the projects upon which it was proposed to expend this money was the Carey Act project of the Central Oregon Irrigation Company."

"It has also been proposed that the money be expended in the extension of the Tumalo project, the works of which are now being constructed by the state at a cost of about \$450,000. Project Engineer Laugaard has recently rendered a report to the government officials, in which he estimates that the Tumalo extension project, which would reclaim about 10,500 acres of additional lands, would cost about \$480,000. This cost can undoubtedly be reduced so as to bring it within the \$450,000 allotted by the Interior Department."

## \$22,950,000 TO FEED ARMIES

### Costs That Sum Daily for Provisions for Combined Forces

### ESTIMATE MADE FOR THE GERMAN ARMY

### Potatoes the Heaviest Item and Bread Next—Transportation of Food Totals a Large Figure in the Daily Expense

The Scientific American, which is a leading authority and a reliable publication, prints the following in regard to what it costs to carry on the war in Europe, and the weekly consumption of food by the German army alone:

The question of subsistence is a vital one to an army, and many battles have been lost from the failure of food supplies. The commissary department of armies in all civilized countries is in the hands of men who are in reality dietic specialists on a large scale. The present war is the supreme test for the quartermaster's department.

"Rations," as the daily food supply of the soldier is known, vary in each country according to racial tastes or climatic conditions, thus, the meat ration of France is quite different from that of Germany. For the purpose of comparison we have taken the daily field ration of the German army, which is as follows:

750 grammes of fresh bread or 500 grammes of biscuit.  
375 grammes of raw meat (fresh or salted), or 200 grammes of smoked beef, pork, mutton, bacon, or meat sausage.  
125 grammes of rice (groats), or 250 grammes of pulse or flour, or 1500 grammes of potatoes.  
25 grammes of salt.  
25 grammes of coffee (roasted), or 30 grammes of coffee (green), or 3 grammes of tea and 17 grammes of sugar.

The weekly supply of food for the German army is shown to be potatoes, 120,330,000 pounds; bread, 80,130,000 pounds; meat, 16,030,000 pounds; coffee, 2,009,000 pounds; salt, 2,009,000 pounds; sugar, 1,365,000 pounds.

Of course, the figures given are for the standard ration, which is probably a very different thing from that actually being consumed along the great battle formation, for there is great flexibility as to the food to be used. It is possible that pemmican (a condensed meat product) has entered into the ration very largely, but we will not get much accurate information until the close of the war. The Kaiser has always expressed a lively interest in

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