

The Redmond Spokesman

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\$1.50 PER YEAR

REDMOND POTATO SHOW SET FOR OCT. 19, 20, 21

MEET FOR THREE DAYS IS CONTEMPLATED; NO CATCH-PENNY AMUSEMENTS

The active work of getting the Redmond Annual Potato Show and fair into shape was inaugurated last week, when A. O. Myers was employed to take full charge and make complete all arrangements. The dates have been advanced to October 19, 20, 21, the same being Tuesday, Friday and Saturday. The premium list is now in press and will be turned out by the Spokesman in a few days, when they will generally be distributed. The show for this year will be better and more extensive than ever and money for all purposes has been subscribed through the efforts of our agricultural and public spirited commercial club, which is very much to be desired for the desirability of this exhibition as an educator and a means of vertising to the world one of our latest products. The exhibition will be greatly enhanced in scope this year and premiums will be given in all livestock and poultry departments. It is highly probable also that a series of races will be arranged for during the three days, thus adding interest to the regular exhibition.

REGULARS CARRY AWAY SAFE AND RIFLE CASH REGISTER

Business Houses in Madras Suffer From Burglary.

On last Friday a week ago burglars entered the meat market of an Campbell, in Madras, and carried the safe out of town. A vehicle was obtained at the Stanton stables and the safe loaded into this. When robbers were a safe distance from them they applied the "soup" to the combination and soon gained entrance to the safe, securing quite an amount of money. The building occupied by the Madras Trading Company was also entered and the cash register was removed of its contents. There had been a rain during the night and the movements of the robbers could be traced quite easily. A couple of men had been hanging around Madras for a number of days and on Saturday morning they were gone. The sheriff was notified, as well as the various Central Oregon agencies. The conductor on the morning train to Bend sent information that two men who had evidently been using the rods entered the train at Redmond and paid for transportation to Deschutes. The description of the men tallied with that of the men who had been in Madras. Norman Wiegand, G. V. Stanton and John Campbell went by auto to Deschutes and took up the trail; the men were tracked to Bend, where they were located the town, but there the trail was lost. After making a diligent search in that vicinity during the day the pursuers returned to Culver.

In the New York primaries on Tuesday it is claimed the Progressive was about equally divided between the two old parties.

The Oregon Public Service Commission is hearing evidence regarding a car shortage in the state, which broad men say is due to enormous increase in business and the fact that cars are not returned to them from the East.

William V. James, a cousin of Frank and Jesse, the one-time notorious bandits, and himself a lieutenant in Quantrell's guerilla band, took the oath of allegiance to the United States on Tuesday at Fort Worth, Tex., thus ending a technical state of lawlessness against the government of more than 50 years.

H. A. Harris and John Dennis of Astoria made a business trip to Fossil, Monday to look over their stock interests.

Otis Perry of Powell Butte was in town Tuesday on business.

We have good soil, good climate, good water and good opportunities in this country and we can build all the other good things we need.

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

WILL RANK WITH THE LARGEST LIVESTOCK EXPOSITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

The Sixth Annual Pacific Livestock Exposition is to be held at the Union Stock Yards, North Portland, Oregon, December 4 to 9, 1916. Owing to the splendid manner in which the Oregon Bankers' Association, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the State of Oregon and the different breed associations have made appropriations, the show this year will take rank with the largest livestock exhibitions in the United States. Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 will be given in cash premiums for livestock. The Shorthorn and Herford of America have made total appropriations of \$5,000, which being matched by the exposition, makes premiums of \$10,000 for these two breeds alone and insures the strongest kind of competition in this class. Close to \$5,000 is being offered in the dairy division, which covers Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires. Practically \$2,500 is being given in the sheep classes, while hogs are recognized to about the same extent. The draft type of horses are given over \$1,200, divided between the Percheron, Belgian, Clydesdale and Shires. Cattle in car-lots are recognized to the extent of \$2,500. The student judging contest, to be participated in by all of the Agricultural Colleges of the Northwest, again receives \$300.

Attention is called to the fact that the closing dates are as follows: Breeding classes, November 13; fat classes, November 27. Positively no entries will receive consideration unless in our office at North Portland on or before noon of the above closing dates. This rule enables us to put forth a catalogue very valuable to both the visitors and to the exhibitors. Entry blanks will be furnished upon application to O. M. Plummer, general manager, and exhibitors should note on their entry blanks the number of stalls or pens required for their showing. Members of the granges of Oregon, Washington and Idaho have indicated their intention of attending in large numbers, over 2,500 being expected. Judges of national reputation will handle the different classes.

BEAR TEARS MAN TO PIECES

Frank Welch of Corwin Hot Springs, while sleeping under his wagon with which he was hauling supplies in Yellowstone park for the government, was torn to pieces by a bear and died at Fort Yellowstone hospital at Mammoth Hot Springs. Two drivers with Welch hauled the bear away with bales of hay. After rescuing Welch the men saw the bear return and eat the hay. Having no firearms, which are not permitted in the park, the men determined to have revenge and surrounded a pile of bacon with dynamite, connected by a fuse with an electric battery. When the bear crossed the dynamite it was exploded and the animal torn to pieces. Welch was married and owns a ranch at Corwin.

\$1,000,000 IS SAVED IN BUILDING WARSHIP ARIZONA

The super-dreadnaught Arizona, just completed at the New York navy yard, will be commissioned under command of Captain John D. McDonald on October 15. Navy department officials are elated over the success which has marked the Arizona's construction by government workmen. Acting Secretary Roosevelt said the ship not only would be finished on schedule time, but would save the government \$1,000,000 as compared with the lowest estimates of private concerns.

DELEGATES TO FARM CONGRESS

The eleventh annual international farm congress will be held at El Paso, Tex., October 17 to 26, and among the delegates appointed from Oregon by Governor Withycomb are the following from Crook county: C. S. Hudson and V. A. Forbes, Bend; Guy Lafollette, J. N. Williamson and J. F. Blanchard, Prineville, and Fred N. Wallace, Tumalo.

IDAHO MAN PROPOSES CAPITALIZE RESOURCES

WOULD HAVE RESOURCES LEFT TAX BURDEN AND SUPPLY RURAL CREDIT FUND

The West is indebted to Idaho for the introduction of new political subjects. The thinkers have been given something to think about. Senator D. W. Davis, the American Falls Banker and farmer, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Idaho, has supplied the new subjects, and has so forcibly presented his ideas as to attract the attention of people without as well as within his own state. His plan is to capitalize the resources of Idaho and make them lift the tax burden and at the same time supply funds for a simplified rural credits system that will finance the producers of his state and greatly reduce their interest payments.

That his plan has merit is evidenced by the fact that it has the endorsement of O. C. Beebe of Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Salt Lake, W. D. Vincent, vice-president of the Old National Bank of Spokane; F. H. Parsons, cashier of the Pacific National Bank of Boise, the editor of the Pacific Banker of Portland and financiers and students of economics. He has not overlooked the more commonplace issues, such as good roads, economy and efficiency in office, removing state boards from political domination and constitutional prohibition, the righteousness of all of which he champions, but is devoting the greater part of his time and energies to a discussion of the new issues he has made. His ideas will be of interest to all the western states, which have not exhausted their resources, because they apply elsewhere as well as in Idaho. In a recent statement he said:

"Idaho's resources can be made to pay the costs of government. To do so requires only that they be converted into cash and interest-bearing securities and a part of the earnings reinvested each year. This statement is based on the fact that a sum of money drawing six per cent interest, the interest added to the principal and reinvested each year, will double in less than 12 years. It makes no difference how large a capital we have to begin with. Our state lands are estimated worth at least \$50,000,000. But if we can readily dispose of only enough of them to realize one-half of this amount it will take only 12 years to increase the fund to \$50,000,000 dollars by re-investing the earnings. By continuing this policy a great fund would soon develop, the earnings from which would be in excess of the amount needed for all purposes for which taxes are now levied.

"There is nothing new in this idea except its application to the handling of the state's resources. Every insurance company, every bank or trust company, every mercantile institution which has from a small beginning grown strong, has done so by reinvested earnings. Hundreds of our business enterprises are doing exactly what I maintain the state should do; putting a part of their earnings back into the business. Almost every community has its example of this kind, and this fact has made it easy for the people to grasp the possibility.

REVENUE STAMPS NO LONGER REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT

When the new general revenue bill went into effect on the 9th, business men throughout the country were relieved of the stamp taxes which they have been paying since December 1, 1914, and which were to have continued until December 31 of this year. The general revenue bill repealed the emergency revenue bill stamp taxes, and the internal revenue bureau has ruled that revenue stamps are no longer required. The stamp taxes repealed include those paid on telegraph and telephone messages, parlor car seats and berth tickets, bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, certificates of stock, transfer bills of sale, promissory notes, express and freight manifests and bills of lading, bonding instruments, conveyances, insurance policies, entry of goods, passage tickets, power of attorney, protests, perfumery, cosmetics and chewing gum.

UNITED STATES FOURTH IN SUGAR PRODUCTION

BEETS SUPPLY FOUR-FIFTHS OF SUGAR OUTPUT; DOUBLED IN LAST 16 YEARS

With the completion of projects under way in Montana and Oregon, the United States should step into fourth place as a producer of sugar, the normal output by countries being: Germany, about six billion pounds per annum; Russia, about four billion pounds; Austria-Hungary, slightly less than four billions; France, about one billion eight hundred millions; Italy about seven hundred fifty million pounds, and Belgium and the Netherlands about one-half billion pounds each.

Beets now supply over four-fifths of the sugar output of continental United States, the production of beet sugar having doubled since 1900, while that of cane in the current beet sugar year reaches the normal average, the production of beet sugar alone would supply practically one-fourth the sugar requirements of the entire population of the United States.

The value of the beet sugar output of the United States for 1916 will probably approximate \$100,000,000, the census statement of the value of the output in 1914 being \$62,500,000, while the large increase in the quantity since that date, coupled with the advance in prices, suggests that the value of this year's beet sugar crop in the United States will approximate and may exceed \$100,000,000.

POTATO MARKET BIDS FAIR TO BE A HIGH ONE

The prospects are that Oregon is going to profit greatly this fall from her big potato crop, the report for which was published in these columns last week. This gave us a probable crop nearly a million and a half bushels larger than last year, while for the United States the crop will be many millions of bushels short. Since then reports indicate a greater shortage still, with prices soaring all around, indicating that the Oregon crop will be in great request in every section of the country. In places in Ohio, private letters tell of potatoes being marketed at \$2 per bushel (not sack) and hard to get at that and the quality poor. The same story comes up from Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other places. It would probably be well for our potato growers to keep their ears to the ground for a while and not rush the market too strongly at first, as wholesalers will want all the profit there is if they can work the farmers as they desire.

Two-fifths of the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and our island possessions, is arid. Yet this arid land can much of it be irrigated, and will in future support at least one-half of the population of the United States.

ties that this plan holds. That eastern states did not adopt this policy before their resources were exhausted is no reason why western states should not adopt it.

"I advocate the conversion of our resources into interest-bearing securities, using a part of the earnings for current expenses and re-investing the surplus earnings. The cost of our common schools, the university, our two state normals, the Technical Institute, School for the Deaf and the Blind, Industrial School, Soldiers' Home, the North and South Idaho Asylums for the Insane, the penitentiary, capital building and grounds, can be provided in this way and a surplus beyond their needs developed. When this condition is reached there will be no reason why this unneeded surplus cannot be applied to meet other expenses for which taxes are levied, and thus ultimately make our resources pay all the costs of government, unless the people themselves prefer to continue paying taxes."

Mr. Davis has issued a lengthy statement setting forth in detail his plan of handling and administering Idaho's resources and the establishment of a simple state rural credits system that will interest laymen as well as students of economics.

RABBIT BOUNTY FROM SEVERAL VIEWPOINTS

HAS MANY GOOD POINTS AND A FEW OBJECTIONAL ONES; SOME REMEDY NEEDED

The matter of a bounty on rabbits and sage rats will be passed upon by the voters of Crook county at the coming election. We have heard but little of his matter during the summer, but it is known that in many localities of the county they are far less numerous than they were a year ago. This is due to an active hunting and poisoning campaign.

Terrebonne is a good example of the results accomplished by these methods, the later hunts proving almost a failure because no rabbits could be found.

Where they abound in large numbers farming is a failure, because they will consume large areas of grains and grasses in a short time and any method that will decimate them is well worthy of consideration. The bounty was tried out, and quite successfully, in Harney county last year. It was some expense—about \$50,000—but it enabled the people to produce crops where none had grown before and a very few of these crops equalled the cost.

Poisoning is a cheap method of destruction, but the trouble with it seemed to be that it could only be effectively employed during the winter months. This objection seems to have been overcome by the experiments of Fred Dawson, a member of the Northwest Redmond Improvement Club, who, in the midst of the growing season, with 150 small pine stakes, found more than 500 dead rabbits when he investigated for results five days later. The total expense of his kill was about 90 cents. The formula used was:

- One ounce strychnine.
- One teaspoon soda.
- One pint of vinegar.
- One quart water and enough salt to make a paste.

Results obtained by him indicate that poisoning may in this manner be prosecuted throughout the year and the expense would be normal, while the cost of the bounty system could not be estimated in advance, and that would be the only objection to it.

Without a bounty, it is true, only farmers and land owners would be interested and the burden of doing the work would fall on them, as the county furnishes the poison.

O-W. R. & N. TO INSTALL CAUTIONARY ROAD SIGNS

The O-W. R. & N. is about to install very pretty cautionary highway signs at important grade crossings along its lines in Oregon. The signs will be in bold black letters on a white circular target and placed 300 feet from the track on each side of crossings. Statistics show there were 1,086 men, women and children killed in train-automobile accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1915. This needless sacrifice of precious human lives is most deplorable. Automobile manufacturers estimate that one million new cars will be sold during the current year, therefore it is not unreasonable to assume an increase in such fatalities may be expected unless all powers and influences combine to check this evil.

MUNZ TO HAVE ABOUT ACRE OF WAREHOUSE FLOOR SPACE

After ten days of hard and trying (not to say expensive) work, the old Anker's hall was safely landed upon its lot on Tuesday and is now next to Shire's garage, facing south, in the rear of the corner formerly occupied by Dr. Hosch. The hall is 30x80 and 20 feet more is to be added to it, which, with present warehouses will give Mr. Munz about an acre of floor space and ample storage room for some time to come.

M. C. Logan, formerly of Powell Butte, writes asking for a change in his address from Buncom to Wellen, Ore., which is 12 miles east of Medford, where he has purchased a mountain ranch and will have 600 boxes of fine winter apples, besides a large variety of other good fruit. His only trouble now is to keep the deer from eating up his corn.

TAXPAYERS' LEAGUE NOW BEING FORMED

ACTS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WILL BE LOOKED INTO, SAYS DAME RUMOR

There are mutterings of discontent with present methods of conducting county affairs and these are hastening the organization of the Taxpayers' League, which the promoters will soon establish in each precinct of the county, with a head or central organization.

The disposition to reduce taxation and expenditures to the lowest point is everywhere present and, naturally, county expenditures are being closely scrutinized and some pretend to see a tendency on the part of our representatives to drift toward carelessness and even recklessness in these expenditures.

These criticisms may be just or they may be wholly imaginary, and on that point the Spokesman has no personal knowledge; we are merely stating that we hear these matters discussed.

One complaint is in the matter of building bridges, it being alleged that the board buys these of steel when that article is at its highest price, due to abnormal conditions, when they could have the construction made of native lumber, thus giving the home lumber manufacturer the benefit and saving hundreds of dollars on each bridge.

Another charge is that the board acts illegally and without warrant when it draws large warrants payable to its members to be expended for future road work, instead of having the work done and then paying in the usual way, when sworn vouchers are presented.

It seems that the board may have acted hastily and without advice in making a loan of \$5,000 to the Dalles-California highway, in view of the fact that they may have created a deficiency in excess of the constitutional permission.

In all this matter the board can be actuated by only one desire—to follow the law strictly and spend the money as carefully as they would were they spending their own, and it is only fair that they have a knowledge of these complaints.

Roads and bridges we must have and they are an ever-growing source of expense.

NEW STONE BUILDING TO TAKE PLACE OF THE STRUCTURE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Will Be 50x90 Feet and Built of Native Rock and Concrete Blocks.

The work of rebuilding the corner recently burned out began on Tuesday morning when engineers definitely established the various lot boundaries involved. The ground has been purchased by F. W. McCaffery and J. D. Butler, who will jointly build a double store building, 50x90 feet in size, using the native rock for the outer walls and concrete blocks for the middle wall.

The completion of this block will remove one, if not the only real eyesore of Redmond, as it is located on one of the best corners in town.

SOME SOW, SON

Fred Hale, a farmer's son, near North Yakima, Wash., bought a sow last fall for \$30. He wisely picked a purebred individual. She brought a fine litter of pigs, after which he sold the old sow for \$20. He sold three of her sow pigs for \$15 each and, after paying the feed expense, he is \$7.50 to the good and has \$100 worth of young stuff from the litter coming on.

EUGENICS PROBLEM IS SOLVED BY AFRICANS

A club is the solution of the eugenics problem among the Zulus of Africa, said J. H. Balmer, for 32 years a resident of that country, before the International Lyceum convention at Chicago.

"When a baby is born to Zulu parents and it appears to be below the Zulu standard, it is given a gentle wallop over the head," he explained. "After that there is a funeral."