

Crook County Journal

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER, \$1.50 YEAR

PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1910.

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COUNTY FAIR GREAT SUCCESS

The Best Ever General Verdict.

SCHOOL DAY A RECORD-BEATER

The Average Daily Attendance Was Over a Thousand.

Saturday night closed the most successful fair that Crook county has ever held. During the entire five days, with the attendance running over a thousand a day and the school day crowd numbering over two thousand, with a score of automobiles carrying passengers to the grounds and return, with numerous horsedrawn vehicles of every description, bucking contests, racing, and the usual jam and confusion of crowds, the best local fair came to a close Saturday. Where the people found places to eat and sleep is yet a mystery, for besides the attractions at the fair, the circuit court attendants, and those who were before the state water board, and the eighty odd teachers who were at the institute

were to be provided for. The accommodations were taxed to the utmost. Many complaints were heard, too, of the lack of beds. Something should be done to relieve the congestion at such a time. The dates of the fair should be changed or some provision made to handle the crowds. People will not come if they must put up with any old kind of treatment.

To assist in the handling of such a crowd, President Williamson of the commercial club, working through a committee, found some 250 beds in private houses for the use of the visitors, and places for the teachers were provided by Supt. Ford. Almost every home in the city housed from one to a dozen visitors.

The placing of the exhibits was well under way Monday, and by Tuesday evening everything was in readiness for the big days of the fair. The arrangement of the amusements was never better. There was as much system and as many things to see as a three ring circus.

Baseball was a strong drawing card during the afternoons of the last three days. The first game was won by Prineville and the second was as easily the game of the Redmond boys. Saturday saw the final test which was a hard one but gave the decision to Prineville by a score of eight to four.

Friday forenoon was the match

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PROF. SHAW ON CROOK COUNTY

Thinks It a Great Dairy Country.

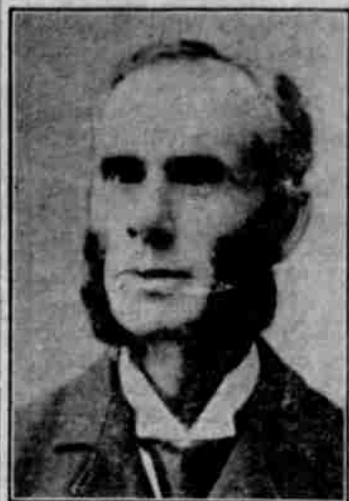
DAIRYMEN SHOULD MAKE \$100

Per Cow—Pork Raising Should be a Profitable In- dustry.

Prof. Shaw, the agricultural expert of the Great Northern Railway, and Prof. F. N. Greeley, editor of the Dakota Farmer, who are making a tour of Oregon for the purpose of securing data and information in regard to agriculture so as to assist the Great Northern in its campaign for exploiting the state, while in Prineville last week were asked to embody their impressions of this county in a letter to the Journal. Prof. Shaw agreed and Monday's mail brought the following letter:

Editor Crook County Journal—
Crook county contains about 4,000,000 acres of land which has been estimated that at least one-fourth of this amount is arable,

and this means that in that county at least 1,000,000 acres of land can some day be farmed. It is also thought that more than 400,000 acres will eventually be irrigated. This will mean that the production of Crook county will assume very large proportions in the not distant future. It will be remembered that the most successful exhibit made at the Interstate Fair recent-



Prof. Thomas Shaw

ly held at Spokane from dry land farming, came from the neighborhood of Madras country; that one exhibit covering a space of not more than 20 feet in length won several hundred dollars at the Fair. This, of itself, would demonstrate the possibility of growing crops of finest quality in this County.

It would not be easy to state the exact bounds of the area of the country surrounding Prineville that is arable. It is certainly safe to say, however, that the tillable land extends for several miles in each direction and more particularly to the southwest where high bench lands are found embracing the several townships. These bench lands are very level, and judging from what I saw growing there, can be made to produce paying crops in the "dry land" plan, but before very long a large proportion of these bench lands will be under the ditch. This also applies to extensive areas in the neighborhood of Redmond and to a less extent to land which lie to the eastward from Bend.

I was a little disappointed at the small rainfall as given by the record kept at Prineville during recent years, and was somewhat surprised at the amount of same given by the records at Bend which is not very far distant from Prineville. The records at Prineville give the average rainfall as 9.16 inches while the records at Bend give the same at 16.03 inches which makes a difference of nearly 7 inches.

The difference of the elevation, however, is more than 700 feet. The elevation at Prineville is 2816 feet and at Bend 3629 feet, and this fact apparently holds true of all valley and bench lands in Oregon east of the Cascade mountains, viz: that the higher the elevation the greater is the amount of precipitation. At both Prineville and Bend, however, the rainfall is reasonably distributed throughout the year although the precipitation during the six winter months is considerably greater than during the summer months. At Prineville for the six months beginning with October the rainfall is given at 5.5 inches whereas the rainfall for the months following April is 2.71 inches. The moderately cool climate is highly favorable to the successful growing of crops grown under "dry land" conditions. That these can be successfully grown on the precipitation cannot for one moment be questioned since some farmers have grown them during recent years.

I am satisfied that the bulk of the cereal production should come from what may be termed "winter crops," including winter wheat, winter rye, winter barley and winter oats. The growing of these crops secures the largest amount possible of precipitation; it also admits of their maturing before the season reaches a maximum of dryness when grown on properly summer fallowed land I am satisfied that millions of bushels of winter wheat may be farmed successfully on the dry lands of Crook county.

I believe also that the sand vetch will make a favorable winter crop which would be best sown in the autumn along with winter wheat and winter oats, the combined crop being cut in the spring for hay. Or if desired, it may be devoted to a growing pasture. The farmer should not plow the land to the greatest extent possible in the autumn even for such spring crops as may be sown. Of these Durum wheat will probably be the best, and next to it will come speltz. The open character of the winter is very favorable to the admission of winter rains into the soil. In many instances the water does not go down more deeply than six inches into the soil.

Where the land can be irrigated, enormous crops of hay can be grown and also good crops of any variety of cereal grain that may be desired. Apparently the clovers succeed better than alfalfa, a result which in some instances may be attributed to the nearness of underlying rocks to the surface, in some localities at least. Where the clovers grow so well, however, it will not make much difference as a combination of clovers, timothy and redtop will make most excellent food for dairy cows both winter and summer. There can be no question that a great future is before this country in the production of dairy products, and in conjunction with dairying in the produc-

Continued on inside page.

GRAND JURY MAKES REPORT

Returned Thirty-three Indictments.

MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

Believes Municipalities Should Do Their Own House Cleaning.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, Prineville, Oregon, October 26, 1910. We, the Grand Jury empaneled at the October term of the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon, for Crook County, beg leave to report as follows:

We have been in session nine days and during that time have returned into court thirty-three indictments and twelve not true bills.

We have been in session every day and also every evening, since we were first empaneled and have given our most careful and particular attention to all matters of every kind which have been brought to our attention. We have, when we thought necessary, subpoenaed all persons who could give us information relative to the violation of any laws and have carefully considered all testimony received from the various witnesses.

We have examined the various county offices and also the property owned by the county and in relation thereto report as follows:

That by reason of the limited crowded time at our disposal and not being expert book-keepers or sufficient time to make a detailed examination of the accounts of each officer, we cannot pass upon the correctness of the accounts of the various officers, but as far as we are able to determine the balances appear to be correct. We also find that the system of book-keeping in the Sheriff's office, the County Clerk's office and the Treasurer's office appear to be of an up-to-date, complete and practical kind.

We have also examined the County Court House and jail and find the same in good condition and properly cared for and have no recommendation or suggestion to make in connection therewith except that we deem it wise and therefore recommend to the County Court that a shower bath be installed in the county jail. We find this is necessary and advisable for sanitary reasons and that the cleanliness of the prisoners is of importance, both for the protection of the jail and for the physical welfare of the inmates confined.

The subject has been laid before us of making some recommendations relative to county hospital. We believe that at some time such a move would be advisable upon part of the county and suggest that whenever the occasion arises which makes the maintenance of a county hospital necessary, that the county court take steps to provide for the same.

We take pleasure in recommending the action of the county court and officers connected with it for the installation and bringing up-to-date of the present ownership books owned and maintained by the county and which shows in detail the land owned by the various owners in the county. We believe that in the long run these present ownership books will more than pay for themselves by the use to which they are put and we trust that the same will be maintained and kept up-to-date continually.

In relation to the various criminal matters and violations of the law which we have considered, there has been brought and laid before us different complaints relative to the existence of bawdy houses, particularly in the cities of Madras and Redmond. This matter is one which it is perplexing to decide and to which we have given our gravest attention. We were

not unmindful that a previous grand jury had made a report that the handling and control of these questions should be referred to the various municipalities wherein the complaints had arisen and without regard to that recommendation we have given the subject more deliberation and have come to the same conclusion. We feel that in municipalities where police officers who are paid monthly salaries and presumably attending to their duties, and where a city council with the other officers incidental to the municipality that this question is one which can be handled to better advantage for the people than if it is attempted to be handled by the county at large.

Evidence was brought before us showing that three municipalities fine these people and the money for such fines goes into the city treasuries of the municipalities and such being the case we believe that the taxpayers at large, scattered in all parts of the county, should not be required to pay an additional burden for attempting to regulate something which is entirely a thing within the power of each municipality. Under the municipal corporation statutes of the state the mayor and city council are granted full power and authority to regulate or suppress houses of this kind, and we believe that question is one which should be left to their power and authority to regulate or suppress as to each municipality may seem wise. In this connection we further state that the grand jury only meets twice a year and consequently this question could be only brought to the attention of the grand jury at such times while under the city government violators of this kind can be arrested and punished daily. In this connection we would state that we did return a true bill against a party for maintaining a bawdy house, but in this instance the offending person did not maintain the same within the limits of a municipality and consequently there was no city government which had jurisdiction of the matter and it naturally and properly was in the province of the grand jury.

JAS. T. ROBINSON, Foreman,
S. C. CALDWELL
J. R. COUCH
W. J. WRIGHT
PRESTON DUNHAM
S. S. BLACK
E. E. GILLENWATER.

In discharging the grand jury,
Continued on inside page.

Who Will Get the Piano?

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Two days before thanksgiving we will give absolutely free to the holder of the largest number of votes, a beautiful \$350.00 Piano.

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