

Crook County Journal

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PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1911.

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WILL EXCHANGE SCHOOL SITE

The Vote Saturday Was Unanimous.

LARGER GROUNDS NECESSARY

Bids for the New Building Will Be Opened Next Monday.

Prineville voted unanimously to exchange the school site for the city park. The vote took the form of a resolution which read as follows:

"Whereas, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of School District No. 1 of Crook county, State of Oregon, it is desirable and necessary to the welfare of the district, and to provide for the children therein proper school privileges, to select, purchase or exchange the present school site for a larger site and to build a schoolhouse upon the site so selected, therefore be it

Resolved, by the legal voters of School District No. 1 of Crook county, State of Oregon, at a special meeting duly and regularly called, that the district exchange the present schoolhouse site, to-wit: block 14 in the first addition to Prineville, according to the plat thereof as the same appears of record in the office of the county

clerk of Crook county, Oregon, for the following described site, to-wit, block 7 in the Fourth addition to Prineville."

Prineville acted wisely when it voted for larger play grounds. Of late Principal Myers has had his hands full dividing the present cramped quarters among the pupils under his charge. The new grounds will relieve the congestion and afford greater protection for the little folks.

Publicity Men Visit Prineville

Hoke Smith, a Minneapolis newspaper man; W. A. Foster, a lumberman of Seattle, and F. W. Graham, the Great Northern industrial and immigration agent at Portland, were in Prineville last Saturday in the interest of the Western Development League which will hold its first meeting at Helena, Montana, May 4. This league is a federation of the commercial bodies of the seven Pacific northwestern states which has for its object the diversion of immigration from the middle states, now tending largely toward the western provinces of Canada, to the states of the Pacific northwest.

How best to persuade farmers to remain in the United States—and to settle primarily in the northwestern states—will be the chief topic of the Helena meeting. Tempting offers of free land, made by the Canadian government, will need to be overcome.

It is the belief of those most interested in the movement that energetic efforts to procure publicity concerning low-priced lands still unoccupied, particularly in Oregon, will be necessary.

NEW YORK CITY WILL HAVE BIG LAND SHOW

J. J. Hill Offers \$1,000 Prize Cup For Best Wheat

At last, New York is going to have a land show. There has never been a land show in New York City—there has never even been a world's fair. But starting the morning of November 2nd and ending the evening of November 12th, 1911, there will be one of the biggest and best land shows in famous Madison Square Garden, New York City, that the world has ever seen—the American Land and Irrigation Exposition.

New York City is the largest port of entry for immigrants in the world—over one million (1,000,000) foreigners come to New York every year. Think of it—a million a year! Most of them are farmers—some of them are better farmers than we are. This big land show will get most of these hard-working people "back to the land."

J. J. Hill Prize Cup

James J. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railway, offers a \$1,000 prize cup for the best 100 pounds of wheat raised in the United States—in 1911—exhibited by the actual grower at the American Land and Irrigation Exposition.

The conditions are easy and any farmer in the United States stands a good chance to win this \$1,000 cup. It would be a great honor and a wonderful advertisement to this locality if this cup were won by one of the readers of this paper—if it were by you.

Some four page leaflet printed in two colors with an illustration showing the James J. Hill \$1,000 prize cup. This leaflet tells all about the conditions governing this and other prize contests. The readers of this paper are advised to



J. J. Hill \$1,000 Prize Cup.

write to E. C. Leedy, General Immigration Agent of the Great Northern Railway, located at 115 Great Northern Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, who has informed the editor that he will be glad to send this leaflet and any other information desired to any reader of this paper.

THROW OPEN THE RESERVATION

Room for Ten Thousand Families.

INDIANS VERY POOR FARMERS

Those That Have Allotments Raise Only About Enough for Themselves.

In throwing open the Warm Springs Indian reservation to the people, F. W. Graham, industrial and immigration agent of the Great Northern Railway in Portland, believes that the Government would be acting wisely.

"It may be as Indian Agent Covey says that most of the good land is taken," said Mr. Graham, "but the fact remains that many of the allotments are now part of Indian estates and must necessarily, in some manner, be disposed of by the United States Government. These lands are the best on the reservation. Then this large body of land, 40 miles square, should be placed in a position to be utilized for the benefit of the white man. After going over the country I made a report to the Great Northern officials in February, 1910. It tells the story of the situation precisely as it is. The facts were given largely by Mr. Covey at the time."

Room for 10,000 Families.

Mr. Graham's report is: "We stopped over night at the agency and got following information from C. C. Covey, superintendent of the agency. There are 600,000 acres in the reservation, of which 315,800 are already under survey, 100,000 acres of the surveyed lands are tillable of first class, 215,800 acres suited to grazing; 25,000 acres are timber lands, unsurveyed, containing some very fine yellow pine timber, average stand being 10,000 feet an acre. The reservation is 40 miles square. It is estimated it would accommodate 10,000 families. Mr. Covey estimates that 25,000 acres could be irrigated cheaply. There were 115,000 acres allotted in 1896 and 25 years from that time the Indians can get title. There are at present 18,000 head of sheep grazing on the reservation, which pay an average of 18 cents a head annually."

Indians Poor Farmers.

The range can be made to support 50,000 head of sheep, and on the lower ranges 15,000 head of cattle. There are 4000 head of horses at present. There are 770 Indians on the reservation, of whom 150 are heads of families. The Indians do not farm as well as the white man. They do not plow deep enough for Summer-fallow. They do not get over 15 bushels an acre. Not any one around here farms right, either Indians or whites. Superintendent Covey has asked the government to put in an experiment station on the reservation. That will be done this year, and better results are looked for. Some of the Indians are industrious. The majority raise enough for their own use. They hunt and do teaming for the Government. They all have a few head of stock but not many sheep. There are bits of pasture land on the reservation that the cattle and ponies have never seen. Alfalfa and wheat do well. Porcupines eat the corn and early frosts nip the fruits.

Warm Springs Has Trader

"There are a general store and post-office and livery barn at Warm Springs (pronounced as one word and singular) conducted by L. J. Rising. He said 150 people got mail there, including the Indians, whose correspondence is not heavy. Mr. Rising has a

trader's license to do business on the reservation. There is an Indian boarding school with 100 scholars. There are about 20 white employes at the agency. Electric power from Shilike Creek, which flows through the settlement, lights all the building. The grounds and building resemble an Army post. In fact they were laid out by an Army officer after that plan. All Indians born prior to 1894 have been allotted their land, from 80 to 160 acres each. They cannot sell for 25 years. The remainder of the reservation is tribal property. A good deal of matured timber is being sold to railroad contractors. All of these receipts are deposited in Washington D. C., to the credit of the tribe and spent for its benefit.

Spring Water Very Hot.

The yearly appropriation for the expense for the agency is about \$20,000. By the treaty of 1856 the Warm Spring reservation was made in 1861. Three or four tribes were included. All supplies are hauled from the railway. The agency is two miles from the Deschutes River.

"The Warm Springs, from which the reservation derives its name, are situated 10 miles due north of the agency. There are about 12 springs in the Warm Springs River, which throw forth hot water, so hot that bathers have to mix it with cold to be able to bathe in it. One spring that throws an eight-inch stream breaks out in the bank and another spring is on a little island in the river. People go there in the Summer for rheumatism. It is said that the water is so hot it will cook fish."

An effort is now being made

to take several sections on which the Warm Springs are located out of the reservation, recommending the Indian in some way, and set the land aside for a public resort for the afflicted, leasing to private persons with a restriction safeguarding the public interest. Congressman Ellis has made such a recommendation to Secretary Ballinger and the request has been submitted to the Indian Commissioner. It would be desirable in the interests of the railway to have the entire reservation thrown open. It would take much time and effort and should be initiated by the various commercial bodies in the neighboring towns which would be benefited."—Oregonian.

Made a Fortune in Six Years

Crook County Rancher Will Now Retire.

H. Gibson, who sold his place near Prineville last winter to Mr. Sherwood for \$25,000, leaves the ranch this week for good. He will visit for a time with his family in Crook county, then he and Mrs. Gibson will go to The Dalles not, however, to live permanently. They intend to look over California and other states before locating. Mrs. Gibson has been in poor health for some time and a change of climate is necessary.

Mr. Gibson says that he is sorry to part with the ranch. There is 920 acres in it and he has made it pay between \$9,000 and \$10,000 clear every year that he has worked it. There is no guesswork about the income, Mr. Gibson says. The money was put in the bank. He owned the ranch six years and made more than the amount he paid for the place every year. He does not expect to find such another money maker. He is not looking for it. Thinks he is old enough to enjoy a rest and is going to take it. Mr. Gibson was in the sheep business in this county when Crook county was part of Wasco. He can now retire and thinks he will go to Los Angeles to live.

Wanted.

Team, Harness and Truck, must be in good condition; also a good watch-dog; state price and condition. Address Journal office.

PUSHING WORK RIGHT ALONG

On the Oregon Trunk Railroad.

TRACKLAYERS NOW WORKING

South from Opal City—Building Crooked River Bridge from Both Banks.

Arrangements for operating trains to Redmond and Bend immediately following the completion of the Oregon Trunk into those cities were made early this week by the officials of that road who returned from a trip into the interior yesterday morning.

W. E. Coman, general freight and passenger agent of the North Bank and Oregon Trunk road; Ralph Budd, chief engineer; President Taylor of the Ruth Trust Company; J. Russel, general superintendent, J. P. Rodgers, superintendent, and Bert Cohen, Mr. Coman's secretary, composed the party.

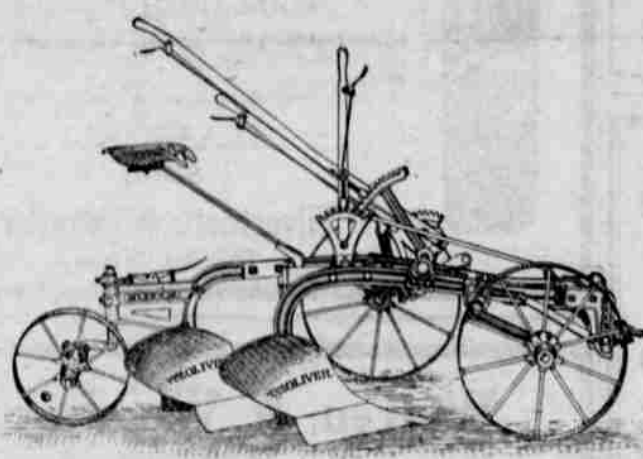
They arrived at Madras Saturday night and on Sunday took automobiles for points not reached by the railroad, visiting Redmond, Bend, Prineville and intermediate towns. At nearly every place meetings with local commercial bodies were held to obtain information on the needs of the communities that can be supplied by the railroad and of the needs of the railroad that may be provided by the communities. They found the people everywhere enthusiastic over the entrance of the Oregon Trunk and eager to co-operate in any movement that will improve the service and be of mutual advantage.

Tracklayers Working South.

Tracklayers now are working south of Opal city, to which point trains now are operated. Preliminary work on the Crooked River bridge, four miles south of Opal city, also is being done and the steel for that structure is on the way. All of it has been fitted so that it can be put in place without delay on the ground. The bridge will be built out from either bank of the river so that it will come together in the center and form a solid arch. It will be 320 feet long and 300 feet above the bed of the stream, forming one of the largest single spans in the world.

The new station at Madras was opened while the party was in that city. It is a modern building, constructed to provide for the wants of that community for many years. Terminal facilities have been secured at both Redmond and Bend and little time will be lost in inaugurating service through to those places when once the

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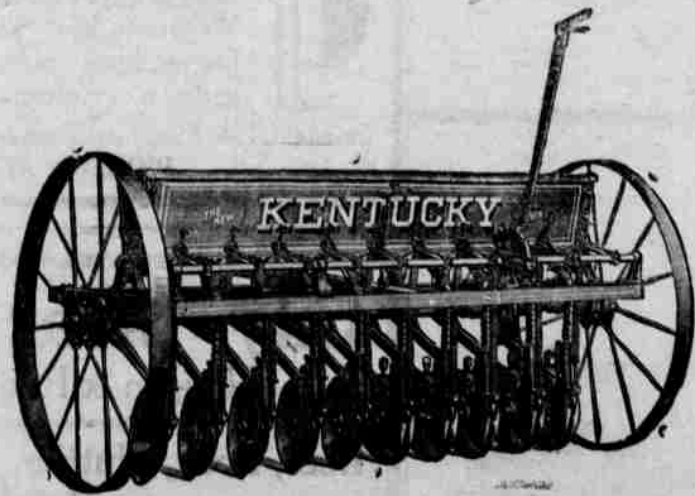
Will Plow in Any Ground

The New Oliver Gang, in either 12 or 14 in. bottoms. "Dobbie" clay, loam, gravel or sod slips off the No. 222 mouldboard and leaves it bright as a mirror.

Same bottom can be had in walking plows.



Get information and prices on the New Kentucky Drill. We guarantee it as good as any Drill made. We sell it at less profit than other drills are sold.



Collins W. Ekins.

Prineville, Oregon.

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE



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The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
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