

Crook County Journal

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WATER SUPT. URGES CO-OPERATION

The Best Thing for Water Users.

MORE HOMESEEKERS NEEDED

Makes Clear the Methods of the Present Water System.

Water Superintendent Geo. T. Cochran closed the Crooked river claims to inspection last Friday, August 18, and Saturday morning went to La Grande. All contests must be filed by Wednesday, August 23. A great many of the conflicts were settled and the prospects are that very few contests will be filed. The Board of Control has now adjudicated eleven streams and it has been their previous experience that most of the contests are settled without trial.

When asked by a Journal reporter what was the best thing we have here, Mr. Cochran said, "Why, your people." And before another question could be asked he went on to say, "I tell you I never enjoyed any better bread and gravy and chicken than I had the pleasure of eating on some of these ranches up stream." Then the Journal man asked, "What is the best thing to do, in your opinion, in order to improve irrigation conditions here?"

"Well," said Mr. Cochran, "I think co-operation." Co-operation is one of the great necessities of business. It means combination. If the farmers desire to compete with big business, they must co-operate with each other.

"This means you must have neighbors. The value of your land depends to a large extent upon your neighbors. Suppose that one man controlled all the water in the Ochoco valley. That he put all that water on his own tract and would let his neighbor have none. He would have to be a mighty mean man. But this tract is set to alfalfa, has a good house, well stocked. In fact, this tract, we'll suppose, is as good as any tract in this community. This farmer would be the only one for miles around. Everywhere around him, a desert. No cities or towns or even villages near. No churches; no schools; no railroads would enter such a forsaken country. What is worse, no neighbors. Would you want to buy such a place at the price you would pay for it under the present conditions on the Ochoco? The man who takes more water than he is entitled to use or can use beneficially is thereby retarding the growth and development of the community. He is decreasing the value of his land, just in proportion as the improvements on his neighbors' land would increase them.

"Let us go farther. Conditions change. The farmer no longer holds the water. He co-operates with his neighbors. System is used in the distribution of that water and the irrigation of the land. One, two, three good neighbors improve adjoining tracts. With every new home, with every new crop, with every new step in the improvement of the neighbor's land, that man's land increases in value. Schools and churches, cities and railroads are built. Hundreds and even thousands of people come, all crying for land. Prices of your land increase by leaps and bounds. The pres-



News Snapshots Of the Week

The engagement of Lord Camoys and Mildred Sherman, reported and denied some time since, was officially announced. Senator William P. Frye of Maine, who had a record of forty years in congress, died suddenly. Samuel Brown and Patrick Timmons were arrested in Jersey City on charges of manslaughter, arson and conspiracy. Brown was short in his accounts with his employers, and in his confession said Timmons hired Frank Walsh to set fire to the firm's office and thereby destroy the evidence of Brown's guilt. Walsh was mortally injured.

sure of population compels the advance. The pressure of population compels irrigation by some kind of a system.

"It is system in irrigation which our present law attempts to supply. Heretofore water titles were the most fantastic and chaotic features of our whole system of property rights. System will bring order out of chaos. Our water code does not attempt to change the old principles of law. It merely plans an enforcement of them. When I look into the faces of my older friends whose hair has grown gray in the opening up and development of the Western country, I realize that their claims to the means of development are older than mine and therefore prior. The law has heretofore declared it and the new water code proposes to enforce it. "First in time, first in right." When water begins to be scarce, those water rights that were instituted last year will be cut off by the watermaster. Then the year before and so on until the water and the right to use water are equal. The young man must surrender. Those pioneers and their successors who own places upon which water was used first have the first right thereto.

"Now, what is that right? It is not to monopolize the water. The man who claims all the water is claiming a monopoly. He is trying to institute a trust, just like our national government has been fighting under the Sherman anti-trust law. The Standard Oil company is a trust because it owns nearly all the oil wells. It has almost a monopoly. The only difference between the monopolistic water user and Standard Oil is in the size of the monopoly. It is to prevent this monopoly, either by the older right or by the younger right further up the stream, that the state has instituted a method of regulation. It is the duty of the state to regulate monopolies. When you as a water user attempt to monopolize all the water, stop and think of those gigantic monopolies whose actions affect the whole nation. Stop and set an example for the precept you have been preaching.

"Running water has no owner other than the state. When you capture and use that water, you develop your rights. All rights, therefore, are measured by the beneficial use which has been made of the water. The Board of Control having ascertained and decreed what those rights are, appoints a watermaster. Upon him lies the responsibility for the administration and enforcement of the decree. He is a deputy sheriff with regard to water; has the power of arrest. Upon his good judgment we depend for good results. In order to get results he

must have your co-operation. Help him all you can. Put in that headgate as he wants you to do. True, he can force you to put in headgates in order to get water, but that is an extreme measure. We want your aid, not your enmity. In a few years you will realize the benefits of having a system.

Another important matter is the ditches. The irrigation system of this valley should be the finest in the State of Oregon. Have as few ditches as possible. If a ditch loses too much water, line it with concrete. If it is weedy, oil it with crude oil. Water, like machinery, sometimes needs oiling. This cannot be done all at once but can be done little by little. Consolidate your ditches. Co-operate with one another. Rotate in the use of water. It will go twice as far. When your neighbor is using the water, cultivate your land. Water will not take the place of cultivation. Neither will cultivation take the place of water. Each piece of land is a study by itself. The farmer of it must solve his own problems both of irrigation and cultivation. Now the benefit of consolidating your ditches lies in the greater head of water, proportionately less seepage and greater facility in rotation.

By rotation, the water of a number of claimants is given to one for a time, then to another and another until all are served. Sometimes the water is used on one piece of land, then picked up and used another and so on for several times. The water can be used several times over. Waste water is done away with. When one person is in a position to irrigate from water that his neighbor has already used, he and his neighbor should take out of the same ditch and arrange their work accordingly. Only in this way can the highest possible duty of the water be realized.

"Our instructions to the watermasters are to have the waterusers put in headgates; to encourage the consolidation of the ditches so far as possible and to enforce rotation wherever practical. To do this, the water users aid is necessary. No watermaster can suit everyone, nor administer the distribution of water in accordance with everyone's ideas. But as a rule, he will do substantial justice. If he makes mistakes, that is human. Our law provides a method for a water-user to pursue to correct them. But so long as he is substantially correct, co-operate with him. Make the water go as far as it will, both as to time and as to land, then we will have more land, better products and a greater state."

Express and Passengers.
Express matter from Culver to Prineville one cent a pound. Passengers \$2.50.
8-24th LOCKARD STAGE CO.

Grotesque Ball Game on Labor Day

Prineville will celebrate Labor Day this year—September 4—with a grotesque baseball game between professionals and business men. Every man will be dressed in freak costume and a great game is anticipated. The line-up will be as follows:

PROFESSIONALS	BUSINESS MEN
Brown, R. 1st	Posner, Frank
Brown, W. 2d	Belknap, W.
Brown, G. 3d	Quinn
Brown, J. 4th	Tetherow
Brown, K. 5th	Belknap, H.
Brown, L. 6th	Ellis
Brown, M. 7th	Zevy, R.
Brown, N. 8th	Jordan
Brown, O. 9th	Bankie

The following are the subs:
Professionals—M. E. Brink, M. R. Elliot, Dr. Belknap, Rev. Huggins, J. H. Haner.

Business Men—T. M. Baldwin, Will Wurzeiler, John Wigle, Claude Smith, Chas. King, Gus Lippman.

Captains—Messrs Stinson and Bechtell.

Umpires—John Combs and Guy Allingham.

Official water carriers—Col. Draper, Tom Balfour.

Parade will form at 2 o'clock and march to the Davidson ball park. Everybody in costume. The stores will close from 2 to 5. The Prineville band will also help to enliven the occasion.

Did Not Vote \$1500 for Experiment Farms

No. The county court did not vote \$1500 for two experimental stations at its last adjourned meeting as reported in several county papers. The court records are as follows:

"Commissioner Rice maintains that Crook county has no authority to appropriate money for such purposes.

"Commissioner Bayley favors an appropriation of \$750 during 1911, and \$750 during 1912, for the establishment and maintenance of a dry farming station, but desires to take under advisement the question of the establishment of a station devoted to irrigation problems.

"Judge Ellis takes the stand that in view of the apparent universal demand and need of both stations for the proper and intelligent direction of settlers, present and prospective, the county is warranted in indicating its willingness to contribute the sum asked for in establishing both stations, including numerous substations, provided \$7000 is contributed toward the same purpose from other sources."

Lots Wanted
Prineville lots wanted before the 31st. Write Richard R. Lawrence, Howard, Oregon, description and price. 8-17-21

Runaway Accident on Top of Grizzly

Champ Smith and family experienced a runaway accident on the top of Grizzly Mountain Sunday, in which his little boy got his leg broken.

They had reached the top of the mountain when one of the bolts holding the shafts to the buggy dropped out letting down one side of the shafts. This started the horses to running and also threw the buggy to one side of the road where it collided with a log. The shock threw Mr. Smith out. He held onto the lines as long as he could but was not able to check the team which finally got away from him. They ran a short distance and the buggy struck a tree about the middle of the front axle. This threw Mrs. Smith about ten feet head foremost against a barbed wire fence. One of her shoes was ripped off in the flight but beyond a general shaking up she escaped with a few bruises. Their little boy Raymond who was sitting on the same seat with his father and mother did not leave the buggy yet he was the only one seriously hurt. His leg was broken. There were no marks or other indications of how it happened. Not even a scratch. The front and bottom of the buggy was pretty well smashed up and it is possible that some of the pieces struck him. Some Indians happened along and caught the horses which were badly cut up with wire fencing. The Indians also notified the nearest telephone station and Dr. Belknap hastened to give assistance.

Stung Twice

A dispatch from Bend to the Portland Journal says: "Stung badly by yellowjackets, Daniel H. Latham, sought revenge on the insects by setting fire to the log in which their nest was, and as a result, got into more trouble. He was arrested for setting the fire, and before Justice J. M. Lawrence here was held to answer at circuit court at Prineville.

Latham was employed by the Deschutes Hydro-Electric Power company, a Portland corporation, to clear a right of way for a canal at the fish traps, 35 miles south of here. Latham and the men working for him thought they had extinguished the fire in the log, but a forest and fire warden was on the alert and found it still burning. He helped Latham extinguish it and then arrested him.

Daily Auto Service.
Daily auto service to Madras, connecting with north bound trains and meeting same upon arrival. Tickets on sale at Hotel Oregon. Collins & Gaffey, Proprietors. 8-24th

BILL HANLEY ONTO HIS JOB

Always Boosting for Central Oregon.

AND HE KNOWS THE COUNTRY

Big Development League Meeting at Burns October 2d and 3d.

William Hanley, "the big man of Harney county," is here today, making the Portland connection with the Eastern Oregon Development league meeting in Burns, October 2 and 3, the week of the Harney county fair, says the Portland Journal.

"It's going to be the biggest, most significant gathering ever held in Eastern Oregon," averred Mr. Hanley, who is as famous for his quaint philosophy as for the great holdings he controls.

"We're going to organize a trust that will split in the eyes of all the Sherman laws. We're going to put soil and transportation in so tight a connection that it can't be broken. It's to be a people's trust—the harmony of organization between transportation and soil production. When we get the producer and the railroad set down to the same table we'll have a place then for the consumer.

"We don't have a people's trust now; we have a people's distrust. And our prices are high and our production low as a consequence. Listen to this: The latch string can't hang out if it isn't in the home. When we destroy the idea of storing up provisions we destroy the idea of the home. Properly speaking, only the farmer can have the latch string hanging out. And Oregon without farmers can never keep the latch string hanging out for consumers. We can't keep the latch string hanging out on a paper bag basis. This town of Portland is living principally on its building, and the building proceeds because of faith in future production. And suppose we fail to produce—

"We've got to be farmers in Oregon—all farmers. The slogan of our Burns meeting is 'Farm the soil, let the towns take care of themselves.'

"We will advocate the extension of the Agricultural college experiment station, the getting of a true soil survey. That last means the digging of soil pits everywhere and making complete analyses of all the soil so that we will know exactly what it will do.

"When we know exactly and honestly what the soil will do, we will exploit it according to its capabilities.

"Right here," continued the cattle king, "I want to take issue with the speech D. O. Lively made at the development league meeting. He said we wanted to pay less attention to the apple and more to the hog. Of course, he made the apple growers sore. I don't particularly blame them. In Medford, for instance. Why, if Medford's whole crowd were rounded up there wouldn't be half a dozen hog raisers in the bunch. And if their money wasn't invested in fruit there it would be spent in Europe or

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