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G. H. COCHRAN A CANDIDATE

He Wants to Represent
This District

WELL QUALIFIED FOR OFFICE

As State Water Superintendent
Mr. Cochran has a Wide
Acquaintance.

I have definitely decided to seek to further serve the people of my state as their representative in Congress from the Second District. My present position as State Water Superintendent has brought me in touch with the needs of this District, and I thoroughly believe I can render my constituency more beneficial service by this advancement.

A solution of our National irrigation problem, an Alaskan policy that will permit of present as well as future benefit, a more liberal public land policy for the development of our arid lands and the benefit of the home builder, and a continuing appropriation for the Cello canal and the opening of the Columbia river, will have my earnest support.

I am no stranger to public service. Three years were spent in the government service in the Philippine Islands, which gave me personal knowledge of conditions on which to base a proper policy with reference to our insular possessions.

I have been over Eastern Oregon thoroughly, fulfilling my duties as Superintendent of Water Division No. 2, and have carefully observed the needs of Eastern Oregon in the solution of the problem of its future development, the extension of its irrigated area, and the encouragement of further settlement of our public lands.

As I have been a progressive Water Superintendent, and have sought to apply the public waters of the state so as to make two blades of grass grow where one before has grown, I am also a progressive Republican, and I pledge the people of my state that no measure shall have my support which does not have their endorsement, and which does not tend to their improvement.

The people of Eastern Oregon are aware of the difficulty of the homesteader upon the public domain, to earn a living from the homestead for the entire period of five years. I believe that the homestead laws should be amended so as to permit each homesteader to enter at least 320 acres, and that the residence requirement should be reduced to three years. This is partially true in other sections of the western states, and no good reason appears why Oregon should not have the benefit as well. Further, every man should have a right to leave his homestead for six months out of every year, to work for the support of his family if he so desires.

I believe an Alaskan policy should be so framed as will develop that country at the expense of neither the present nor the future, but that the people of the present generation, as well as of the future, should have the moral right to enjoy the benefits derived from its vast store house of natural resources.

I believe that guilt is personal, and when any man or class of men shall seek to corner the markets, and fix the prices on any com-



Interior and exterior view of the Equitable Building. Photographs of Stanley and James copyright, 1911, by American Press Association.

News Snapshots Of the Week

The \$14,000,000 building of the Equitable Life Assurance society of New York was totally destroyed by a fire which also caused eight deaths. The severe weather greatly hindered the firemen and made their work doubly hazardous. Ollie James of Kentucky was elevated from the house of representatives to the senate by the state legislature. He will succeed Thomas H. Paynter, whose term expires in March. George Curry and H. B. Ferguson, who represent New Mexico in congress, began their official duties at Washington. Andrew Carnegie testified before the steel investigating committee, of which Representative Stanley is the chairman.



George Curry, H. B. Ferguson, Andrew Carnegie, and Ollie James.

modity or article, in violation of law, that such a man is a criminal, and no distinction should be made on account of position, place or power. In my opinion, our present law against trusts, monopolies and combinations is entirely insufficient. You may dissolve the corporation, and in name "bust the trust," but the combination still remains, for the men who formed that combination still exist. It is necessary, therefore, to have some National regulation that will prevent over-capitalization, watered stock and the arbitrary fixing of prices, and all those things which render the trusts obnoxious to the rights of the common people. Experience has taught us that there is no philanthropy in monopoly, and that the distinction between good and bad trusts is a fiction only. A beneficent policy today may easily be an oppressive and injurious one tomorrow, and the law should be so framed as to be a constant protection to the people, and a plain definition of business rights.

Geo. H. COCHRAN.
LaGrand, Jan. 15, 1912.

Good Reasons for Good Roads

If any citizen of this community cannot think of a good reason for supporting a movement for good roads he will find it in the subjoined list. The state of Ohio during 1911 enacted a law revolutionizing methods of road construction and repair in that state. In furtherance of the good roads work the Ohio Good Roads Federation has started a campaign to secure a constitutional amendment permitting the issuing of bonds for state aid to road construction. As a part of its campaign the Federation issued a bulletin giving the following reasons for supporting the project:

If you are a farmer, because your farm will increase in value, you can raise more profitable crops, your cost of hauling will be lower, you can market your products when prices are best, your children can get to school, your family can attend church, your physician will be in close touch with you, your boys and girls will stay on the farm, you will have better mail service, more social life, and happier conditions all around.

If you are a merchant, because good roads enlarge your trading radius, and make it possible for purchasers to reach you every day in the year, and thereby increase your sales.

If you represent a chamber of commerce or a board of trade, because the public roads are commercial feeders to the cities, and

every improvement of these roads means a greater prosperity to the cities through increased agricultural production and greater stimulus to all industries.

If you are a highway official, because you are striving for better methods of road construction and maintenance, and more efficient road administration.

If you are a railroad man, because improved roads means greater production, consequently more traffic, prevent freight congestion, brings more industries, more roads, more tourists.

If you are an automobile user, because you can get the benefit of your machinery every day in the year, your repair bills will be lower, longer and better tours will be possible at all seasons of the year.

If you are a dealer in farm products and implements, because you can receive the products and deliver the implements at all times.

If you are a publisher or editor, because improved roads make wider circulation possible, increase advertising by stimulating commercial enterprises and because road improvement is the most important economic question of the age.

If you are the proprietor of a hotel, because improved roads means more tourists and more commercial travel. New England, with its system of good roads, gets \$60,000,000 a year from tourists alone.

If you are a banker, because good roads will increase agriculture, commerce, and manufacture, depositors, deposits, and dividends.

If you are a progressive citizen, because you cannot progress so long as your state and nation remain in the mud.

Gold in the Sands of the Deschutes

Redmond, Ore.—Discovery of gold in the black sands along the Deschutes River, near Lower Bridge, has started an exodus of citizens from Redmond which has almost depopulated the city. M. Robinson, who lives northwest of here, sent a quantity of the sand to Portland several days ago, and an assay has shown that the top layer of the river deposit assays \$1.50 a ton, and sand taken from below the water averages \$18 a ton. Many claims have been staked.

Terrebonne, Or.—More than 100 claims have been staked on the banks of the Deschutes River, four miles west of Terrebonne, and half of the residents of this city are prospecting for gold along the stream. Assays of the sands along the river, which were brought out by a mining engineer early in the week, show values averaging \$12 a ton. Many workmen have quit their jobs here and gone to the scene of the gold discovery. Thirty claims have been taken by a company of capitalists from Minnesota.

Opposed to An Extension of Time

Salem, Jan. 18.—An extension of time on the 75,000-acre Benham Falls contract, a portion of the 240,000-acre Central Oregon Irrigation Company project, will not be granted if the recommendations of State Engineer Lewis to the Desert Land Board are approved.

This matter is considered as entirely separate from the North Canal contract which has been the bone of contention in recent negotiations.

If the Benham Falls contract is approved, it is asserted from the office of the State Engineer, storage in the Crane Prairie reservoir site may defeat the construction of the larger and what is considered the more logical reservoir on the main stream. The proposed dam will be just above Benham Falls and can hold back the entire flow amounting in 1909 to 1,200,000 acre feet, or enough to reclaim more than the present segregated area.

The State Engineer is now cooperating with the United States Geological Survey on a survey looking to the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the highest development of all the waters of the Deschutes River.

The State Engineer says that every drop of water available at Bend should be diverted or stored for irrigation purposes. He says that there are enough power sites on the upper tributaries and the lower river more than to supply all future demands, and that to hinder or complicate irrigation development at the only possible diversion is to limit the future development of this section.

This surplus water from this larger reservoir, he says, can be diverted onto lands in the vicinity of Prineville or conveyed to Agency Plains.

In making his recommendations to the Desert Land Board, which will probably meet tomorrow, State Engineer Lewis says in reference to the Central Oregon Irrigation Company:

"It was my understanding at the meeting Saturday night that the board would execute a supplemental contract with the company relative to the Benham Falls segregation, extending the time for filing topographic maps one year from granting of the Crane Prairie reservoir right of way, such extensions not to be longer than October, 1915; this promise of the board being conditional upon finding no objection after an examination of the Ben-

ham Falls contract. I have looked over the Benham Falls contract and would like to see one section amended at this time, if the extension is granted. I refer to section 22, wherein the company is given a 35-year franchise for the development of power through the Benham Falls Canal. There is, of course, no objections to the company's development of power through the Summer, to the extent that water is used through the canal for irrigation, but that they should not be permitted to run their water through the canal during the Winter season; first, because every drop of water not diverted for irrigation in the vicinity of Bend, can and should be stored in reservoir above for irrigation purposes; second, because such power right if not limited to the water conveyed for irrigation during the Summer is largely in direct conflict with the rights of the settlers under the project who will depend upon the Winter storage for the next season's use; and third, because it should be the policy of the board to see that the waters of the Deschutes River be put to the highest use. There is an abundance of water power in that section where its development will not conflict with irrigation.

"I am opposed to any extension of the Benham Falls contract because the company admits its inability to do anything towards reclamation of this 75,000-acre tract, unless it is so fortunate as to sell the contract, to someone who can handle the same, or until after the completion of its present project near Bend. Under transportation financial and other considerations at the time when this company may be able to undertake reclamation, a more favorable contract might be secured by the state.

Such extension may defeat the highest use of the waters of the Deschutes River, in that the remaining unappropriated waters may not be sufficient to warrant the construction of the most logical storage reservoir in the Upper Deschutes River Basin.

"This department is now cooperating with the United States Geological Survey in a survey of the entire Deschutes River Basin with the view to issuing a joint report on the water power and irrigation possibilities of the region. It is expected that a definite policy for systematic development can be outlined. For this further reason I would recommend that the state's hands be not unnecessarily tied at this time though an extension of time."

PRINEVILLE HAD A FIRE MODAY NIGHT

Candy Kitchen Burned
Out

OTHER BUILDINGS DAMAGED

There Happened to be no Wind
at the Time so Fire was
Easily Controlled.

The fire department was called out at 1:30 a. m. Tuesday to fight a big blaze in the rear of the Candy Kitchen. It had gained considerable headway before the alarm was given or perhaps the inflammable material in the candy shop blazed up fiercely as soon as it got a start.

The department was out in a hurry and with a good water pressure the flames were confined to the Candy Kitchen and adjoining buildings.

Kamstra's jewelry store had a narrow escape. It was afire several times and only by hard work was it saved. Some of the jewelry stock was removed to a place of safety. The building was damaged by fire and water. Small insurance.

The Candy Kitchen was completely gutted. Nothing was saved. Mr. Long had quite a large stock of raw material on hand, enough to run him until Spring. None of it was saved. His show cases with their contents went up in smoke. He carried some insurance.

The Cornett building on the north was damaged some by fire but more by water. The Prost restaurant suffered from water which was poured in over the ceiling. The Brosius Bar adjoining the restaurant suffered from the same cause. These places will have to be papered. Brosius removed part of his stock of goods before it was seen that the fire could be confined to the building in which it originated. Some excited individual tore the top off the bar which would not have been injured had they left it alone. Brosius had a small insurance that will cover the loss.

It is estimated that \$1200 or \$1500 will cover the total fire loss.

Planting Potatoes At Powell Butte

A. E. Bussett of Powell Butte was in for supplies Saturday. Mr. Bussett says that he will begin planting potatoes Monday. Snow and rain have gone right down into the soil and put it in first-class condition for a potato crop. His neighbors, too, he says, are planting on the high ground. He has some to dig from last year's crop and he will dig and plant at the same time. He has tried the digging and planting before and got good results. It was in the fall and the next year he harvested 60 sacks an acre of choice potatoes. Some of his neighbors cut the seed and some do not. He does not and gets good yields. Potatoes do not rot in the high sandy soil of Powell Butte.

Notice to Taxpayers.
By request of the county court, you are hereby notified that, on February 5, 1912, a meeting will be held in Prineville, Oregon, for the purpose of discussing the question of bond issue by Crook county to aid in the construction of good roads. Said meeting will be held at the courthouse at 10 o'clock a. m. It is earnestly requested that each section of the county be represented at this meeting.
1-18 WARREN BROWN, clerk.