

Crook County Journal

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Deputy's Revolver Kills Girl, Wounds Sister

Seldom has this community been so grievously shocked as when the news was received Saturday morning that Miss Viola Truesdale had been shot and killed, and her sister, Pauline, seriously wounded, by the accidental discharge of a revolver at Tacoma, Wash. The girls left their home at Powell Butte the first of this month to visit relatives in Tacoma and it was just as they were preparing to come home that the tragedy occurred.

Viola, as she was popularly known among her friends, by reason of her general happy disposition and kindness towards others, was universally esteemed among schoolmates and acquaintances. She had just finished her sophomore year in the Crook County High School and expected to graduate the coming year. Her innumerable friends and associates mourn her untimely death and the sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved family.

Following is an account of the tragedy as taken from the Tacoma papers:

"My God, I'm shot!" With the cry upon her lips, Viola Truesdale, aged 17, of Redmond, Ore., formerly of Tacoma, dropped to the sidewalk at Titlow Beach, Friday afternoon and expired in the arms of her sister, Pauline. Both had been victims of a single bullet, when a revolver carried by Deputy Sheriff George Ashby of Tacoma accidentally dropped to the sidewalk and was discharged in the midst of a crowd of people about to enter an auto bus for Tacoma. The tragedy occurred shortly before 5 o'clock.

After inflicting two wounds in the hip of Miss Pauline Truesdale, the bullet entered the neck of her sister, severed the jugular vein and passed into the brain, causing almost instant death, before those standing about realized what had happened.

For the last few days the girls have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lanterman of Horsehead Bay, returning Friday afternoon on the launch Kumbak in company with relatives. The happy party, laughing and singing, were standing on the sidewalk at the beach waiting, with a number of others, to enter the Tacoma bus that had just arrived. Among those making their exit from the bus were Sheriff R. W. Jamieson and Deputy Sheriff Ashby, who were on their way to Vaughn to capture a lawbreaker, who had been terrorizing the neighborhood.

Ashby carried a large 32-20 revolver in a holster inside his coat, and as he was about to alight a small boy crowded his way under his arm, pushing the revolver from its case. Its release was unnoticed even by Ashby until it struck the walk, hammer first. Even then the noise was attributed to a tire blow-out until Miss Truesdale, who had been standing a few feet away laughing and chatting with her sister and relatives, threw her arms to her head and, with a loud cry, collapsed.

At the same moment a stinging sensation, followed by blood that trickled from her hips, caused the younger sister, Pauline, to realize that she, too, had been shot. But unmindful of her own injuries, she bent over her sister while the crowd stood spellbound. With her hands the young girl tried vainly to staunch the blood that was flowing from a ragged wound just above the collar bone, on the right side of the neck.

"Viola, Viola," Pauline cried, as she raised her sister tenderly with one arm. The dying girl opened her eyes, and her lips parted as if she would speak, but the words were unuttered. Those about them carried her to a store nearby, and everything possible was done to stop the flow of blood, but without avail. When a physician arrived he stated that the bullet had probably entered the brain and that death, which had been almost instant, was due to the wound in the head rather than to bleeding.

Not until the physician had pronounced the girl dead did Pauline, who had refused to leave Viola's side, tell of her own injuries, and only then because the loss of blood had brought her almost to the point of collapse. It was found at first examination that one slight flesh wound had been received in the thigh, but later investigation showed that the bullet had twice penetrated the flesh. She was removed to the Owens home, where it was said by the attending physician that the only danger of the wounds are from possible infection.

Miss Truesdale was born in Montrose, Colorado, in 1897 and moved to Tacoma in 1909. Her father is Burt Dansforth, a fireman at the Overton mill in Tumwater. In 1911 she graduated from the Rogers grammar school. Shortly after her graduation she moved with her mother and stepfather to Powell Butte, Ore. Besides her sister, Pauline, the deceased leaves a half-sister, Dorothy Truesdale.

News-Letter from Editor Gray at Belknap Springs

Belknap Springs.—We are encamped at one of the most enhancing spots in the world. Nature has been lavish in her beauties for this is an ideal place to spend a few weeks recuperating the tired body and giving the mind an opportunity to forget the cares and worries of everyday life.

The beautiful McKenzie roars and rushes on its way to the Willamette, just a few feet from our tent. Great masses of green foliage greet the eye on every side.

Forest and stream offer enjoyment for every taste. If you delight in the rod and reel here is your opportunity. If your taste leads you to the forest behold what a feast nature has spread before you. Hundreds of different shrubs, vines and plants grow profusely upon every side. This great out-of-doors has a spirit all its own and gradually but surely does the lover of nature become imbued with it and grows stronger and better from contemplating the majestic beauties of the mountains.

Belknap Springs are on the west side of the Cascades, sixteen miles from the summit. Here are located medicinal hot springs whose virtues attract people from all over Oregon. Rheumatics and dyspeptics seem to predominate in the number who come here for help and all claim they get it. There are no hotels but good board can be secured at the dining-room. Only a few can be provided with lodging in the cabins. This place is for campers and it is a veritable camper's paradise. Parcel post brings you everything in the market. A daily mail auto truck from Eugene brings in everything fresh and clean. Mr. Sloan and his good wife are solicitous for the welfare and pleasure of their guests and are ever ready to minister to their personal comfort.

A word about the roads.

Don't think for a minute that a trip across the Cascades in a car will not put your skill as a driver to a severe test. Notwithstanding the amount of work done and is being done on the McKenzie pass there are many obstacles to overcome before auto travel is relieved of hardships.

On the eastern slope sand and steep pitches stall many a car. Experienced drivers make the trip easily enough but they carry lots of water and at every mountain spring run cold water through the radiator. This keeps the engine cool and at its highest efficiency. Especially is this true of the Fords and more Fords cross than any other make. Do not overload but carry plenty of water.

A government force of 14 men are at work on the west side reducing grades and removing boulders. Some good work has been done but much yet remains before you can convert a fairly good mountain road into an automobile highway. This will be accomplished but it will take time. Then this will be the most magnificent scenic route in the world. Nothing could be grander or more awe-inspiring.

Colonel Smith has the best mountain record so far this season. He made the trip in his Cadillac from Prineville to Albany in a day. He carried four persons—himself and wife and Rev. Ramsey and bride. On the return from the valley the Colonel and party spent a night at the springs.

A good many Prineville people are camped here. Mr. Street and family and Mrs. Sereppa Hamilton are the latest arrivals. They got here Wednesday night, July 22.

George Noble made a flying visit to Belknap the first of the week.

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Much Discussed Question of Profit in Milk or Beef

One of the most difficult things in this life is to avoid extremes. These are found in every phase of life and farming is no exception. For the past two decades and more those who keep cattle have been urged to go into the dairy branch of the business, as it was argued, and correctly, at the time, that it was more profitable for arable farm conditions than growing beef on the same, says Professor Thomas Shaw.

Elaborate comparisons were made to show how much more valuable the nutrients that were obtainable in the form of food as compared with those from an equal amount of the same food turned into meat. These comparisons were not only elaborately made, but they were extravagant in their claims. One of these claimed that the nutrients obtained from food fed to a milk cow of high production would be four times as much as that obtained from steers in the form of meat.

Even now when the price of meat is soaring, the agricultural papers have many articles urging the farmers to go into dairying. That is all right as far as it goes, but dairying should not be urged to the exclusion of beef growing. It is now a question as to which of these two is the more profitable, and yet for every article that appears in the agricultural press on growing beef there are several on the production of milk.

In the northwestern states where more or less of irrigation is practiced, the opportunity for feeding cattle is ahead of the same even in the corn belt. It is ahead in the fact that the meat is produced to a much greater extent on bulky food, and bulky food, that is forage, is relatively cheaper than grain. The bulky food referred to is alfalfa, whether grown on irrigated or non-irrigated land. It would seem safe to state that six to eight pounds of meal fed to a cattle beast daily that weighs 1000 pounds, the roughage being good alfalfa hay, will go as far in making as 10 to 12 pounds where the roughage fed is corn fodder. Where alfalfa is grown on irrigated land, this is a great matter to the grower, since he gets so large a tonnage per acre.

The farmers on those irrigated acres have the further advantage in growing beeves that they are near at hand to a supply of stockers on the rough and untillable lands of the northwest, the areas of which are large. Stockers will be grown through all time. Those then will be able to buy feeding cattle after the supply of these from outside sources is cut off for corn belt feeders. This fact will in itself exercise an important influence in the future in the northwestern states. Should more of these be wanted they could be grown on the irrigated farm.

The class of stockers purchased is an item of considerable importance to the feeder, and also the condition in which they are at the time of purchase. The younger the animal is, the more increase it will make on a given amount of food. This means, therefore, that a stocker one year old should make more gain than a stocker two years old. On the other hand the profit on the weight of a yearling at the time of purchase when it is finished, will be less than on a 2-year-old. This may be illustrated as follows: Suppose a yearling is purchased after, say four months of feeding, it is sold at 8 cents a pound, the profit made on the original weight will be 1 cent a pound, or \$6 on the 600 pounds. Now, suppose the animal had been two years old and weighed 1000 pounds, then the gain on the original weight would be \$10, the conditions of purchase and sale being the same. In purchasing stockers this fact should not be overlooked.

The condition of the animal at the time of purchase should be considered. It should not form a real objection when purchasing a stocker providing it has evidence of good thrift. When thus low in flesh it will weigh light, which keeps down the purchase price when bought by the pound. There will then be ample room for increase during the feeding process. But there is a degree of leanness that should cause an animal to be rejected when buying stockers even though it should be healthy, providing it is to be put on fattening food at once. Such an animal would call for feeding for some time before it would begin to make substantial gains. This would mean so far, expense without return. There is another advantage found in some instances in buying stockers rather lean. It is that they can usually be bought more cheaply than if they were in good flesh.

When buying stockers that are in a very good condition of flesh at the time of purchase, the aim should be to finish them within a short period, and for the reason that they will sooner become ripe for being sold in the finished form. The owner who sells is pretty certain to know what he has when his stockers are in good flesh, and he is pretty certain to make the purchaser pay accordingly.

Other complications enter the problem of buying, as the relative prices of food, the prospect of a rise or fall in the market, and whether the food will be sufficient to make a good finish before any more will have to be purchased. It may be wise in some instances to sell at a somewhat lower price and with a finish not quite so high. Usually the aim should be to seek a high finish with a view to secure a high price.

City Dads Hold a Special Meeting

The city council met in extra session July 26th, Mayor Clifton presiding, with Councilmen Lafollette, Zevely, Elkins, Foster and Ward present.

The meeting was called for the purpose of filling the place of Dale Jones, removed from the city.

The recorder was instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the members for Geo. W. Noble to fill the unexpired term of Dale Jones, member of the council.

It was decided that an ordinance be drawn providing for the retirement of the present water bonds by issuing others payable in twenty years and drawing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually. It is understood that these bonds carry a ten year optional clause. Local

banks have agreed to assist the city in taking up these bonds. It is especially desired to retire these bonds, as it is contemplated to issue bonds for a sewer system in the near future.

It was voted that the fire and water committee from the council have entire control of the hose house, buildings and equipment. This committee reported that the lowest bidder on the new equipment had refused to comply with the terms of the bid.

It was voted to discontinue the services of a nightwatchman, beginning first of August, for 90 days. Wade Houston, who has served in that capacity for several years, will retire on August 1st and Marshal Coon will be on duty from noon till midnight each day.

The health and police committee was instructed to take up the matter of better sanitation with the marshal.

Program of Crook County Fair Races

September 16-17-18-19, 1914

FIRST DAY

Introductory Race, three-eighths mile, running.....	\$ 200.00
One mile dash, running.....	200.00
First heat of relay race, 3 miles, rider to change horses every half-mile	350.00
Saddle horse race, Crook County untrained horses, stock saddle, half mile dash.....	25.00

SECOND DAY

Harness race for Crook County horses, trot or pace, mile heat, two in three.....	\$ 200.00
Half-mile heats, two in three, running.....	200.00
Second heat relay race.....	50.00
Quarter-mile dash, Indian race.....	50.00

THIRD DAY

Quarter-mile dash.....	\$ 200.00
Harness race, mile heats, two in three, free for all, trot or pace.....	250.00
Relay race, third heat.....	150.00
Half-mile dash.....	150.00

FOURTH DAY

Harness race, trot or pace, mile heats, two in three, three-minute class.....	\$ 200.00
Indian woman's race, half-mile, entrance fee.....	25.00
Half-mile handicap, running.....	150.00
Consolation race.....	100.00

CONDITIONS

All races except the relay race five to enter and three to start. Running races 10 per cent of purse to enter. Purses divided in three monies—70, 20 and 10 per cent. Entries to harness races to close Sept. 1, 1914. Five per cent to enter and 5 per cent from winning horses.

American Trotting Association Rules to govern harness races.
J. F. CADLE, Secretary. J. F. BLANCHARD, President

Bad Check Artist Brought Back

Margaret McIntyre was arrested at Klamath Falls by Sheriff Elkins this week on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and is now in the custody of local officers. It is alleged that she issued a bunch of worthless checks on a Seattle bank, obtained the cash, and that the checks afterward were returned with a "No Account" notation. It is said that several local parties were "stung," but the arrest was made on complaint of A. W. White of Grandview.

90,000 Acres Thrown Open for Homestead

La Pine, Ore., July 25.—Ninety thousand acres of homestead land were opened in this vicinity last Wednesday. The land is a part of the Deschutes and Paulina national forests that has been declared of greater value for agricultural purposes than for forestry use. Homesteaders are required to settle upon the land and make some improvements before filing.

Summer Clearance sale at Elkins'.