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Crook County Journal

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROOK COUNTY

FOR ALL CENTRAL OREGON

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER FOR CITY OF PRINEVILLE

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PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1921.

NO. 25.

WATCH THE INDICATOR

Lake Ochoco has a total storage capacity of 47,000 acre feet of water.

The figures shown by the indicator gives the total amount of water in storage at the time the reading was taken at eight o'clock this morning by officers of the district, and the report is official.

It will be corrected each week for the benefit of those of our readers who are interested in watching the water supply raise for the crops this year.

The storage of 1919 and 1920 are also given at the left.

CO. AGENT OUTLINES PROGRAM LUNA LODGE NO. 65 HAS BIG ANNUAL BLOWOUT

To the people of Crook county:

This article will be a means of introducing myself to the people of this county. Your cooperation in requesting this work has made it possible for me to come and I sincerely hope that your cooperation will not stop at this point. The greatest good for any section in any line can be accomplished only by the majority working together toward a common end; namely, the improvement of our community. The things that bring prosperity to the individual also benefit the community. Crook county is on the verge of an era of progress and prosperity. The new land that is being irrigated, the new settlers that are coming in to make new homes, and the construction of good roads all pave the way for more progressive work. The county agent work is your work. No one person can bring success to you without your assistance and support. It is hoped every person in the county will make use of the county agent to the fullest extent.

I am new to this section of Oregon, and you may have problems that may not be apparent to the new comer, so let us talk about them. There are others who have been successful in many things that would be of great interest to the people of another community. Certain farm practices that stand out above the average, let us know these things as well, so that the greatest number may be benefited. I hope to meet every farmer of Crook county in the near future. If you hold meetings in your communities you can aid me in this by notifying me of the place and date, so that I may be present. The greater lines of work should be definitely decided on and the things that we hope to accomplish during the year decided upon, so that we will know what we have accomplished when the end of the year arrives. The office of the county agent will be in the court house with the county surveyor, and water master. One day each week will be set aside as office day so that those coming to town will have an opportunity of seeing the agent and discussing their work. The day most suitable to the people will be announced at a later date. Again, I want to urge you to call on me at any time.

W. B. TUCKER,
County Agent

REDMOND GETS FIELD MEET

Central Oregon School Contests Set For May 14. J. E. Myers Chosen Head of Association

As the result of a meeting Saturday in Redmond, attended by County School Superintendent J. E. Myers, D. W. Medley, and other school heads from Deschutes, Jefferson and Crook counties, Saturday, May 14, was selected as the date for the annual Central Oregon track meet.

Following the usual plan of rotation, Prineville is entitled to the meet, but Crook county representatives waived their rights and Superintendent Moore moved that Redmond be designated as the place for the contests. There was no opposition.

J. E. Myers, superintendent of the Crook county schools, was chosen president of the tri-county association, Mrs. Lillian Watts of Jefferson county, vice-president, and Paul Irvine of Redmond, secretary-treasurer.

Henry Howard took W. B. Tucker on a tour of inspection north of town as far as the McCrea place on Tuesday. Mr. Tucker stated that he was very well pleased with the general looks of the country, and that he believed its possibilities were numberless.

THE MARVEL OF IRRIGATION

The history of every irrigation project seems to be much the same and for that reason we are printing herewith the history of the Modesto project in California, which will give our readers an idea of the manner in which these projects work out as time and water is applied to them.

This project is larger than the Ochoco, and produces some things that are not to be found on this project, yet in a broad way, after reading the story of the California project, it will be seen that there is much in common between the districts.

The accompanying story was written by people of authority, and was published in a booklet issued by the bond department of the bank. The booklet was furnished us through the courtesy of the Ralph Schneeloch Company.

The story follows, verbatim:

The Modesto Irrigation District comprises 81,183 acres, bounded, roughly, on the north by the Stanislaus River, on the west by the San Joaquin River, and on the east by the Tuolumne River, and on the survey lines arbitrarily selected by district is about 23 miles at its greatest length, about 10 miles at its greatest width, both length and breadth varying with the tortuous windings of the stream channels. The Modesto district is a part of the vast valley floor of the Great Interior Valley—the combined Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys—an empire 50 miles by 250 miles, bordered by the towering Sierras on the east, and by the massive Coast Range on the west, the convergence of these ranges marking the north and south boundaries. The Modesto district claims a rightful place in a wonderful valley of many soil types, watered by many streams, as yet but thinly peopled, and wealthy in its undeveloped farming possibilities.

Soil Conditions

Typical of the entire San Joaquin Valley, various soil types are represented and intermingled in the Modesto district. In general, however, there are nine rather distinct types, known technically as—

- Madera and San Joaquin sandy loams, undifferentiated.
- Oakdale sandy loams.
- Fresno fine sandy loam (brown phase).
- Madera loam.
- Oakley and Fresno sands, undifferentiated.
- Hanford loam.
- Yolo loam.
- Fresno sandy loam.
- Fresno loam.

To one not acquainted with the government method of classifying soils, these descriptions mean that the locality is made of several distinct soil types varying in texture, one with another, so that in a body of 80,000 acres, as one would think, many gradations occur, some classifying from an agricultural viewpoint, as specially desirable deep, sandy soils, easily worked, retentive of moisture, strong producers, fertile, level and eagerly sought for. From these lands other less desirable types occur as streaks or isolated areas, as a result of the early conditions under which the land was laid down. Here may be found occasionally hardpan or alkali or uneven topography.

Classified in this way we find the totals roughly estimated to range about:

Soil Type	Acreage	Pct
Especially high class		
Farm lands	26,624 acres	33
Good farm lands	45,334 acres	56
Fair farm lands	5,040 acres	6
Poor farm lands		

Alkali	3,325
Soil	860 4,185 acres 5
Totals	81,183 acres 100

Brief History of the Modesto Irrigation District

In 1887 the people of what is now the Modesto district, voted to accept the provisions of the Wright Act and to forthwith pool their resources for the purpose of developing irrigation water. Decreasing yields of the limited number of crops possible under dry-farming methods—these being principally wheat and barley for this section—were fast reaching a point of little or no profit. Land which in its virgin state had produced annual crops of high yields had become, under constant farming, increasing costs of production, and keener competition, so reduced in possibilities, that realization was forced upon the section of the necessity of doing something radical.

All in the district were by no means convinced that the solution was to be found in irrigation, so we find the records replete with wranglings, discussions, legal proceedings, protests, charges, and counter charges.

But it all came eventually to an end, differences were sufficiently adjusted to permit progress being made, the financial backing was arranged for, construction started, so that by 1904 water was available, and delivered to 7,000 acres of land.

Since 1904, construction has gone steadily forward until in 1919 the district possessed 152 miles of canals and 44 miles of drainage system, delivering water to 59,000 cropped acres.

Out of the remainder, 7,000 acres is reserved and required for highways, roads, canals, ditches, buildings, and rights of way, 16,000 acres more enjoying the benefits of seepage, produces heavy yields of crops without the necessity of actually applying water to the land.

Construction still continues, concrete structures are replacing those of less durable material, community ditches are being taken over, while plans have been completed for developing the Don Pedro irrigation project which, it is expected, will double the water supply of the district, and include a power plant to furnish light and power for farmers and other assessment payers.

It is worthy of note in this connection that these irrigation districts have done something municipalities seldom do. The Modesto Irrigation District has taxed itself more than enough to pay the interest and to redeem the bonds as they fall due, and to pay for the maintenance and operation of its irrigation system. This surplus that it has raised by direct assessment it has put into improvements and construction which add to the capital value of its plant and the security back of its bonds.

The Modesto District expended for permanent improvements since organization, and prior to the year 1911, the sum of \$233,000; from 1911 to 1917, \$401,950; 1918, \$63,709.23; 1919, \$107,646.10; 1920, \$99,340.71; making a grand total of \$904,746.04.

During the same period the interest charges of the District amounted to about \$1,500,000 on bond indebtedness amounting to about \$2,200,000. Therefore, the farmers of the District had they not made these improvements, without any greater tax burden might have paid 60 percent higher interest; or, had they diverted these sums to the immediate retirement of bonds they could have retired about 40 percent of them.

The change from dry farming to (Continued on page 2)

The celebration of the 57th anniversary of the founding of the order of Knights of Pythias, was staged in the Castle Hall of Luna Lodge No. 65, on last Thursday evening.

The hall had been fittingly decorated for the occasion, and complete arrangements made for the comfort of the invited guests. A splendid program had been arranged, which consisted of 13 numbers, every one of which was good. The unique part of the whole affair being that only members of the local lodge were included in program as rendered. About 150 were present to enjoy the hospitality of the lodge in this, their annual celebration.

Just before the first number was called on the program, a committee of the lodge, consisting of Knights Gerardo, Battles, Michel and Ireland presented each lady with a corsage bouquet as a souvenir of the occasion. The program as rendered, is given in its regular order:

The first number on the program was a solo by Harold Maker, entitled "Sweet Violets" and was greatly appreciated by all. Mr. Maker played his own accompaniment on the guitar.

The second number consisted of two well rendered selections by the K. of P. quartet. The members being Knights Gerardo, Maker, Robinson, and Chapman.

Knight H. G. Davis filled the third number with a comical recitation, entitled "A Darky Parson's Version of Lazarus", and finished with a side splitting story of man's origin.

The fourth number was taken up by the much talked-of K. of P. Hawaiian orchestra, which was fully as good as if "imported," as advertised on the programs.

Knight A. B. Roller kept the audience in an uproar as he told them "How We Tried to Lick the Teacher." This occupied the fifth number.

Knight Clark Morse came next with a recitation which was rendered in his usual mastery way, and received its full share of applause. The seventh number was taken

over by the justly celebrated "Poa Vine" Quintet. This bunch of jolly warblers was composed of the following: Knights Russell, Chapman, Elkins, Yancey and Quinn. They appeared in costumes fitting their locality, and were given the "Key" by Knight Gerardo. They proved good entertainers and an all-round band of good fellows.

Sylvan Michel did himself proud by his rendition of "Cohn on the Telephone." He proved himself a finished actor.

W. B. Russell was next on the program with a reading which added to the good nature of the audience, and received a full measure of applause.

The next number, "Chalk Talks", by A. B. Roller, was a wonderful display of natural talent, and held the audience in rapt attention as he created picture after picture with a chatty little talk scattered throughout the work.

Then came the wonderful Southern Lilliputian Orator. This number was handled by Billy Ireland and Dr. Day—the latter taking care of all necessary gesticulations. They were a scream, and were deserving of the sugar-coated ear muffs.

The brief, but interesting talk on "The Good of the Order", given by Knight N. G. Wallace, was greatly appreciated, and he closed his remarks by giving those present an earnest and pressing invitation to adjourn to the banquet hall, where a bounteous repast was spread. This marked the closing of the program, save the carefully arranged guessing contest, which surely deserves special mention. The idea of the game was to guess the names of the different members from the rebus pictures hanging on the wall. This game created a great deal of interest, and many different guesses were made.

After the banquet, all returned to the lodge room and had a rollicking time trying out some of the old dances. The assembly dispersed at a late hour, voting the 57th anniversary celebration one of the biggest social successes of the season.

ROCK SLIDES DELAY SOUTH BOUND TRAINS

Engine Derailed at one Point, and Section of Track is Broken Up by Falling Boulders

The O. W. R. & N. train, due in Bend at 7 o'clock in the evening was delayed several hours Sunday, due to rock slides, and arrived at 1:35 in, the morning. At one point the engine was derailed, causing a delay of two and a half hours, and after being returned to the track, had proceeded but a short distance when another slide occurred which demolished a section of the track upon which the train had been standing, making it necessary to call out the wrecking crew to repair the damage.

The S. P. & S. train, due at Bend 7 o'clock Monday morning, was delayed for the same reason, and made connection with the evening train at the C. P. at Prineville Junction.

CROOK COUNTY HAS TWO REPRESENTATIVES, O.A.C.

Crook county has two representatives in the school of agriculture the second term, which is a 100 percent increase over the first term. The total enrollment in the college for the two terms is 3524, of which 881 are agricultural students. The new students enrolled during the second term in the school of agricultural numbered 153.

Of the 200 rehabilitation men registered in the school of agriculture, two are from Crook county. Crook county would be without a single representative in the school of agriculture if it had not been for her re-

habilitation men. A large portion of these men are from rural Oregon homes. They are in all of the classes—4 are seniors, 4 juniors, 19 sophomores, 5 freshmen, 39 specials, and 137 vocationalists.

Wesley H. Allison of Prineville, and Bruce C. Lindquist, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clair Lindquist of Powell Butte belong to the largest class of rehabilitation students—the vocational class.

DAVID E. HOBWOOD IS DEAD

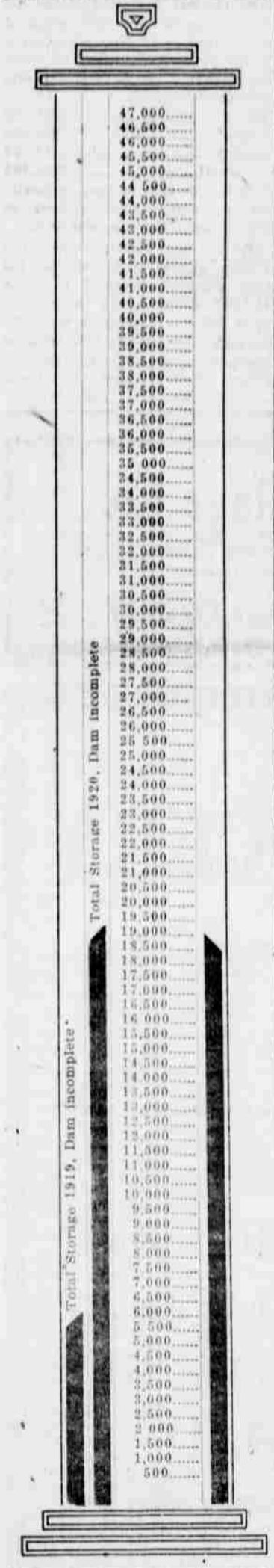
Dave Hobwood was found dead at his home near Prineville last Monday by one of the neighbors. He was lying on his cot, fully dressed, except for his shoes, and as death was without doubt from natural causes, it was not thought necessary to summon a coroner's jury. Mr. Hobwood had not been feeling very well for some time.

He was born in Missouri, December 19, 1852, and was 68 years old at the time of his death. He had been a resident of Prineville for 37 years, and was one of the best known of the old time residents of this section of the country.

He is survived by his son, Tallie W. Hobwood of Prineville, Laffy Hobwood of Louisiana, George W. Hobwood of Massachusetts, and Elizabeth Florence Hobwood, of Springfield, Oregon. He is also the grandfather of Jesse Sumner and Eddie Sippy of Prineville.

The funeral was held yesterday, Rev. Gallaher officiating.

Ralph Jordan, county treasurer, made a flying trip to the Wurzweller ranch at Powell Butte on Tuesday.



BEND AND PRINEVILLE TIE IN B. B. LEAGUE

As a result of Friday night's basketball game with Madras, in which Prineville defeated the Jefferson county team on its own floor, 21-16, and Bend won from Redmond, the Central Oregon basketball championship now lies between Prineville and Bend, each team having won three games and lost two.

A game between Prineville and Bend is scheduled for next Friday night at Bend. This game is expected to be the hardest fight of the season, as Bend has won every game played on the home floor this year.