

The Bend Bulletin

DAILY EDITION
Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday.
By The Bend Bulletin (Incorporated)
Entered as Second Class matter January 8, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879.

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An Independent Newspaper, standing for the square deal, clean business, clean politics and the best interests of Bend and Central Oregon.

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By Mail	
One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	\$2.75
Three Months	\$1.50
By Carrier	
One Year	\$6.50
Six Months	\$3.50
One Month	\$0.60

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TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1921.

THE C. O. I. PURCHASE

"Pools rush in where angels dare not tread," and although the Commercial clubs of both Bend and Redmond have felt it impossible for them to take any part in the discussion over the proposed purchase of the assets of the C. O. I. Co. by the district organization, The Bulletin ventures a few remarks on the subject.

Following the defeat of the bond issue and purchase plan at the election in January we offered the opinion that a mistake had been made. The very same thing is to be voted on next week Friday, except that the price has been increased \$25,000 and the ambiguity has been removed from certain features of the sale contract. The latter is, of course, a benefit. Does the fact that the price has gone up make the proposed purchase a bad one? We think not.

Our chief reason for thinking as we do is the fact that the company has definitely stated that it will do nothing more toward the maintenance of the system than the fees received will pay for. This policy, for which we think no blame can attach to the company, means that the system must deteriorate with more or less rapidity. Undoubtedly, the settlers will have the project some time. If they wait they will have this \$25,000 to pay in increased maintenance and repairs. They might as well spend it now and get the project into their own hands, put it in shape now and keep it in shape.

For the price to be paid we understand there is received, among other property, 877 second feet of water as against 756, formerly offered. Here is additional value for the higher cost and the assurance of more water for division on the segregation. There is also another reason for action now rather than later in the fact that all excess acreage is to be included, and the value of this is about half of the purchase price. If the election does not carry the company can continue to sell these lands and when the transfer is ultimately made there may be no excess acres left.

These, of course, are the stock arguments in favor of the sale at the present time. There is another that as yet we have not heard advanced and that is in the approaching visit of the commission for the investigation of the water resources of the Deschutes valley. The purpose of this commission will be to study the water supply and determine the uses to which it can best be put. The people on the C. O. I. project are vitally concerned in seeing that their interests are taken into account and a sufficient amount of water allotted to them to make their agricultural operations successful. We believe that the commission will consider its duties broadly, and if it finds that more water is needed it will provide for the allotment of such water from the Benham Falls reservoir.

The company has no interest in presenting the matter to the commission. It can stand on its legal rights and be protected. The settlers have every interest in this and they should put themselves in position to appear before the commission and ask for the water they will ultimately need. Only by buying the company out can they do this.

ROAD TO THE DALLES FINE, SAYS M'CLURE

R. S. McClure, Bend representative of the Walther-Williams Co., returned this morning from a trip to The Dalles. He says the roads between Bend and the city on the Columbia are in the best condition he has ever known them. Business in The Dalles is fair and improving as the wheat farming season gets under way.

Harry E. Walther of the above mentioned firm at The Dalles, arrived in Bend this morning on a business trip, expecting to proceed to Silver Lake and Burns.



Talksmiths

My neighbor, Hiram Henry Hicks, is fond of talking politics; that is a theme that makes me sore, so Hiram Henry seems a bore. But I'm the sort of saphead wight who always strives to be polite, so I pretend that H. H. Hicks, with all his talk of politics, is holding me entranced, spell-bound; I do not yawn or rubber 'round, but hang upon his throbbing words as though they well might charm the birds. But when H. Henry Hicks runs dry, and I would talk of books or pie, or any topic I adore, he looks upon me as a bore; he interrupts and yawns and sighs, and hot tears gather in his eyes, and then he reaches for his hat, his parasol, brass knucks and gat, and hastens from my humble shack—he cannot bear to hear me clack. And Hiram Hicks is short of friends; the people shun him as he wends along the main street of our town; he as a bore has wide renown. But when I trip along the street I'm smiled upon by all I meet. This moral, then, these facts afford: You must be willing to be bored if you would bore the other toff, and talk his blooming whiskers off.

ADDITIONAL RESERVOIR REPORT IS FILED BY PROFESSOR CROSBY

Supplementary to his lengthy report on the Benham Falls reservoir site made by Professor W. O. Crosby, geologist for the reclamation service, additional comment on the result of his investigations in Central Oregon is made by Professor Crosby. His first report was published in full in The Bulletin. His later findings and suggestions, sent to Director of Reclamation A. P. Davis, are as follows:

"Comparing anew the several dam sites under consideration, in connection with the Benham Falls project, the following may be noted as, probably, the special features of site 'A':

The northwest slope or left bank presents, above the river, a massive, steeply-sloping wall of hard and impervious rhyolite, this slope, no doubt, broadening downward beneath the river, the rhyolite advancing, with increasing depth, toward the axis of the river, although not certainly reached by any of the borings on this slope. It is probable, however, that the 'loose formation of broken rock' penetrated by the deep boring (A-4), below a depth of about 91 feet, is correctly interpreted as rhyolite bedrock slightly displaced. Furthermore, the deep boring is not far from the middle of the gorge. The material described in the original boring records as 'packed or cemented gravel (probably volcanic)' and occurring with great regularity between the depth, approximately, of 58 feet and 75 feet, proves to be broken rhyolite, above which comes fine black sand, silt and clay, with some diatomite, an essentially impervious combination. To recapitulate, we have in dam site 'A', from below upward, large and small angular bowlders of rhyolite and, possibly, some basalt, coarse and fine compacted or cemented gravel, followed by sand of increasing fineness and silt, clay and diatomite making, evidently, a well-graded, free-draining foundation, as confirmed by the fact that little or no water was lost above a depth of 75 feet—the top of the compacted gravel, and the loss increasing rather gradually below that depth. Evidently a more ideal foundation for a rock fill and earth dam it would, apparently, be difficult to find.

"Passing now to dam site 'B', where the river meets the new lava and rounds the high, sharp, craggy angle of the rhyolite ridge, we encounter radically different conditions. The ancient gorge of the river is here filled nearly or quite to the brim with the new, basaltic lava, grading from the hard, closely-packed brickbat variety in the deeper part of the gorge to the more open and acoriaceous form near the surface. Here, even more than at site 'A' the river is provided with a firm floor; but it is decidedly more substantial (brickbat lava instead of partially cemented gravel) and is found at a level some 20 feet higher. Both sites are leaky at lower levels, but not copiously, and in neither case is it likely that the leakage would tend to increase, the lava being in-

soluble and proof against every kind of subterranean erosion. Also, above the leaky sub-floor we have a thick bed or stratum of composite character and virtually water proof, though less so for 'B' than for 'A', apparently. A dam on site 'B' would, of course, involve the excavation of a large but rather indefinite amount of lava (good aggregate for concrete) to lay bare the foundation and determine the necessary length of the structure. This is the weak feature of site 'B'. Otherwise it may be regarded with at least as much favor as site 'A'. Site 'D' is of a decidedly more complex and heterogeneous character than either 'A' or 'B', due, probably, to the fact that, although appearing to be a few hundred feet west of the edge of the lava flow, the

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CASHMAN BEND'S CLOTHIER

lava actually invaded the gorge of the river and flooded it as far upstream as site 'D', and possibly farther. It is obvious that the conflict when the thin and ragged edge of the lava attempted to displace the solid brickbat variety, filling the gorge of the river at dam site 'B'. In spite of the fact that this rock leaks, and would leak more with increasing head, we should feel obliged to plant the dam on it, but for the uncertainty, not to say improbability, of satisfactory conditions on the lava side of the river, the prospect being that, as previously intimated, the lava rests upon the low ground and must fail to give a practical abutment.

"To generalize a little, the left abutment of the dam must be on the rhyolite. Both may be on rhyolite only at the head of Benham falls, an impractical location because of the broken structure of the lava and its lack of relief. The right abutment must, therefore, be on the great columnar basalt, or rim rock. The topography is favorable for this at Minor's cabin, in spite of the extensive slumping, and opposite the acute angle of the rhyolite ridge, between dam sites 'B' and 'D'. If on sheet No. 21 of the Deschutes plans we assume dam site 'B' as turning

into this yielding substratum, the only hope of a reasonably stable base for even an earth dam lies either in the heavy bed of packed and cemented gravel discovered in exploring dam site 'A' or in the lava, largely of the solid brickbat variety, filling the gorge of the river at dam site 'B'. In spite of the fact that this rock leaks, and would leak more with increasing head, we should feel obliged to plant the dam on it, but for the uncertainty, not to say improbability, of satisfactory conditions on the lava side of the river, the prospect being that, as previously intimated, the lava rests upon the low ground and must fail to give a practical abutment.

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southward at the point where it meets the east bank of the river and finds the old channel filled with brickbat lava, it will almost certainly be found to have a good foundation of this type of lava to the point where, going upstream, the old gorge turns westward. Here the dam skirting the edge of the lava flow meets and ties to the east-west escarpment of the great basalt or rim rock. So far as assured stability of the foundation is concerned, this compromise site is probably the most dependable. It is a question now as to whether it were better to build the dam on the new lava and tie the right end to the comparatively stable rim rock south of site 'B', or to build it on the packed and (possibly) cemented gravel and the right end to the extensively slumped and slumping rim rock at Minor's cabin.

"For the satisfactory solution of this problem a little additional field among the additional features.

READER Reduction in Tires
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Put it in The Bulletin.

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ROOM 6 : : : O'DONNELL BLDG.

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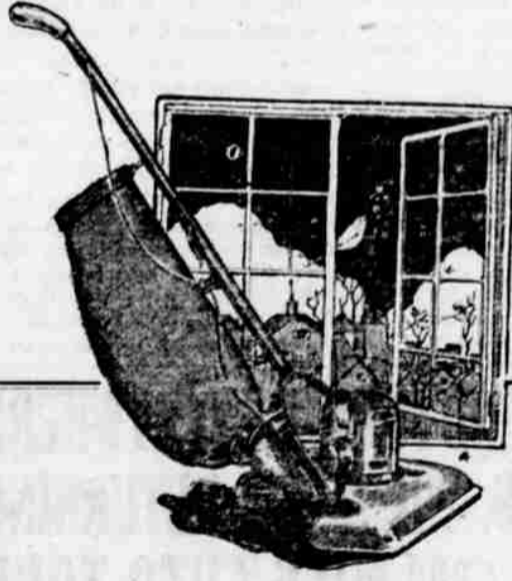
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