

THE BEND BULLETIN

"For every man a square deal, no less and no more."

CHARLES D. ROWE, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year.....\$1.50
Six months......75
Three months......50
(Invariably in advance.)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1907.

With Prineville getting a fine new \$45,000 court house, with Judge Bell's and all the county officer's salaries increased 100 per cent, with the assessed value of property doubled and taxes heavily increased, will someone please show us where the taxpayer comes in on this "efficient county management?"

The Rev. Homer says that The Bulletin "has lost all sense of common decency and hence cannot do much harm." Present and former neighbors of Homer's say equally as fine things about him. "O wad some power the giftie gie us, To see oursel's as ithers see us; It wad frae monie a blunder free us, and foolish notion."

There is much just wrath brewing at Bend regarding the unwarranted delay of mail. It is generally conceded that a delay of a few days was necessary, but that there is little excuse for a condition of affairs that deprives the whole of Central Oregon of outside mail for more than a month. It is believed that if there was much concern felt by the railroad officials the washouts on the Columbia Southern could have been repaired long ago. What kind of a weakling system is it that allows a few small breaks and washouts on its line to stop all traffic for so long a time? The railroad should have found some means to forward the mail to Shaniko, where the Cornett company has had facilities ready and waiting for many days to carry it to its destination. There is a woeful lack of good management somewhere.

Is there a greater "graft" than ever yet to be unearthed in the management of Crook county's affairs? That is the question now being asked since the report has been received of those returning from Salem. In an examination of the yearly reports of all county expenditures (excepting for roads and bridges) sent to the secretary of state, it has been found that for the last four or five years the reports account for only about half the money that should have been paid into the Crook county treasury. According to the assessment rolls, much more should have been paid in taxes than the reports show was paid. If this money has been collected, where has it gone? If not collected, why not? There is only one thing that will ever satisfy the growing suspicions of the taxpayers, and that is that the county books be audited by a competent, impartial expert. And that is what is going to be done. We shall see what we shall see.

In speaking of The Bulletin's "comparative statement" which showed that Prineville, during the last three years, had paid a smaller levy into the county funds than the rest of the county, the Journal says that The Bulletin "knew that Prineville levied its own road tax and why try to convey the false impression that the people of this city paid less taxes than those living in the county?" The Bulletin conveyed no false impression and the Journal knows that it did not. The Journal practically admits that matters are precisely as this paper said they were. Of course, Prineville levies its own road tax; Bend pays for its city road improvements, as also must any other incorporated town in the county.

But that road tax for city purposes does not go into county roads. Nobody but a blithering idiot would expect a tax levied for city purposes to be included in a discussion regarding the taxes paid for COUNTY expenses. The Journal is trying to evade and cover up the fact stated by The Bulletin, and that is that citizens of Prineville, for the last three years, DID NOT pay into the county funds as much of a tax as did those living outside of that town. And the Journal admits it.

It Seems So.

Silver Lake Oregonian.
It seems the Rev. H. M. Street of Prineville, in trying to make the Bend Bulletin out a prevaricator in regard to some of its statements about county division, got overenthusiastic and overstepped the bounds of truthfulness himself, somewhat.

The Principle Looks Bad.

Speaking of the fact that certain Culver taxpayers had called upon Judge Bell to return the \$200 "grafted" from the county funds, to defray expenses of delegation that fought Stockman county division, the Madras Pioneer says editorially:

"He said that if there was anything 'wrong' about it that he would return to the county funds the portion of the funds that he received. Taking him at his word, a number of Culver taxpayers are now asking that the money be returned to the county. And this is right. The amount grafted from the county funds at that time was about \$200, and it is not so much the loss of the money as the principle of this action that looks bad. That the county funds should be open at any time so that any one can grab out a handful and use it for this, that and the other purpose in connection with matters wholly foreign to the affairs of county government is not the honest and proper way for county affairs to be conducted. It is a dangerous precedent to establish. Will Judge Bell make good? If he does it will be a great surprise to the people of Crook county."

Tax Notice.

Sheriff Elkins notifies the taxpayers through the Prineville papers of a saving of 3 per cent if their money reaches his office by March 15. If one-half is paid by the first Monday in April the time for paying balance will be extended to the first Monday in October without further cost. Taxes become delinquent the first Monday in April when a penalty of 10 per cent will be added and interest charged at the rate of 1 per cent a month.

NO MAIL FOR TWO WEEKS.

No Relief in Sight before Above Time and Probably Much Later.

The problem of delayed mail seems no nearer solution now than at the time of the first washouts. We were then promised mail in two weeks—and that promise still holds good. It is still said that no trains will reach Shaniko before two weeks and possibly not until much later. The work that had been done in repairing the breaks on the Columbia Southern was all washed out the first of the week. Prospects for receiving mail are thus postponed again.

People here and in the surrounding country are getting rather "wrathful" over the situation. They consider that there is no excuse for a condition of affairs that deprives this section of mail for a month or longer. Consequently in the hope of procuring some relief and forcing the railroad to deliver the mail at Shaniko, a message was wired to the postmaster general at Washington last Monday, Dr. U. C. Coe and C. Rude being the principal movers in the affair. The message follows:

BEND, Or., Feb. 18, 1907.—Hon. Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.—Mail accumulated since January 30 to and from this place reported held on railroad between Biggs and Shaniko. Great inconvenience and suffering caused by unnecessary delay. Please direct proper officer to have mail forwarded at once.

The Cornett Stage Co. submitted a proposition to the postal authorities to carry the mail from the break in the railroad to Shaniko for 2 1/2 cents a pound. This offer was rejected by the government. Mr. Funderbush to W. E. Guerin at Portland explaining the condition of affairs and asking him to go to

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

POTATO CULTURE.

From Farmers' Bulletin No. 25, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TIME TO CUT SEED POTATOES.

At least three American experiment stations have conducted tests to learn the effect of cutting seed potatoes several days or weeks in advance of planting. The results varied somewhat according to the length of time that the cut sets remained unplanted, but on the whole indicated no marked difference in productiveness between planting freshly cut pieces and those that had been cut for a week or less.

The investigations of Kraus and of Wollny in Germany led to the conclusion that a slight wilting of the seed pieces increased the yield on moist soils and in wet seasons, but reduced it on soils not retentive of water and in dry seasons.

On the whole it appears that the storing of cut pieces for several days, which sometimes becomes necessary, is attended with no great disadvantages. Of course due care should be taken in such instances to prevent heating, and it may be well to dust the cuttings with gypsum (land plaster) to prevent excessive wilting.

CHANGE OF SEED.

To test the effect on the yield of using seed potatoes from different localities, several varieties of potatoes grown in Vermont and in Maryland were planted in both states. The seed grown in Vermont gave larger yields both in Vermont and in Maryland than seed grown in Maryland.

It has been found advantageous to change seed potatoes every few years, but from the small amount of definite experimental data now available we believe no final conclusion can be drawn as to the effect of the practice. To make the change, tubers of the desired strain may be sent to the grower at a distance, and after two years' culture under new conditions the stock may be brought back to its original home.

SEED END VS. STEM END.

When potatoes are cut in half through their smaller diameter we have a seed or bud end more or less crowded with eyes and a stem or butt end on which there are few eyes. The experiments to determine the relative values of cuttings from the stem end and from the seed end of the tuber have been numerous.

The majority of these showed that the yield was greater when the seed end was used. The superior productiveness of the seed end as compared with the stem end was maintained, whether the halves of the potatoes, the thirds, or smaller cuttings were employed.

In a few instances, however, the results suggest that the general superiority of the seed end may not be maintained with some varieties and with immature seed tubers.

EFFECT OF SPROUTING.

The growth of sprouts before planting is made at the expense of the tubers from which they draw their support. Hence if these shoots are rubbed off before planting there is a total loss of the nutrient contained in them. Moreover, numerous weak shoots grow from the injured eye. To prevent these evil consequences of premature sprouting, seed potatoes are stored in a dark, dry, cool place. In spite of all precautions the tubers sometimes sprout; but when practicable only potatoes that have not sprouted should be selected for planting.

If the eyes appear dormant in spring, seed potatoes may be exposed to the light and warmth for a few days before planting so as to promote germination and prompt growth. If long exposed, sprouts will form and careful cutting and planting by hand become necessary, so as to avoid breaking off these sprouts.

QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE.

A bushel of potatoes (60 pounds) may contain 240 quarter-pound tubers. When the seed pieces are planted a foot apart in 3-foot rows an acre requires 14,520 sets. When tubers averaging 4 ounces are employed an acre requires at these distances 60 bushels for planting whole potatoes, 30 bushels when halves are used, and 15 bushels when quarters are planted. In a number of tests the amount of seed cut to 2 eyes, spaced 1 by 3 feet, averaged 13 bushels per acre, the usual range being from 10 to 14 bushels. In 18 experiments with many varieties the average amount of seed cut to single eyes was at these distances 6.3 bushels per acre, the usual range being from 5 to 7 bushels, though the varieties with large tubers bearing few eyes required considerably more seed.

Results which follow suggest that it is generally advisable to plant at least 15 to 30 bu. per acre.

(Continued next week.)

STREET BAWLS AGAIN.

Another Wordy and Scurrilous Attack on The Bulletin Disposed Of.

The pugnacious Street, who so unselfishly and unprofitably(?) hurled himself into the county division fight, attempts in the Prineville papers to answer The Bulletin's reply to his first scurrilous attack. The Bulletin's argument was to the effect that Street's statements showed him to be either untruthful or an ignoramus or both. We are more convinced than ever that such is the case. The Bulletin would rather not devote so much space to this windy gentleman, as we could fill our columns with much more newsy reading, but a few of his statements demand consideration, as follows:

Street says, "if the value of a lot is increased from \$25 to \$500 the tax under an honest administration would be proportionately increased," and therefore the man who holds property in a town that newly becomes a county seat—holding said property not for speculative purposes—"would be damaged by an unnecessary burden of tax." That his tax would be greater we admit. And we want to ask the Rev. Street a question: How many men—not fools nor idiotic school boys—who could have the value of their property increased from \$25 to \$500 per lot by getting a county seat, would not be out working for the same with night and main? The "unnecessary burden of tax" would be welcomed by every taxpayer whose property would thus be increased in value 20 fold. His arguments are still weak and insipid.

Again Street says that after the court house is built "with the increased amount of assessable timber the county can be run with a five or six mill tax." With the increased amount of assessable timber. Indeed! Where does the greater part of that timber lie? In Western Crook, of course. Well then why couldn't Western Crook build its own court house and then run its own business with a five or six mill levy? Yes, there will be an increased amount of assessable timber and also in a few years, several hundred thousand acres of valuable irrigated land to come on to the assessment roll in Western Crook, and The Bulletin's argument that settlers in the proposed county had no cause to fear an increased tax burden is still valid, despite the wily, misleading statements of the slanderous Street.

Street can evidently find only two reasons why a man should disagree with his "road fund" figures—namely that the Western Crook man who examined the county records is either an expert fool or an expert liar. Now, just notice these figures quoted by the reverend gentleman in two different articles, calling The Bulletin a liar in both of them. In the Journal of January 24, he said, "Last year (1906) \$17,000 was spent in improving the roads and that Western Crook received \$5,000 more of this money than did Eastern Crook." In the Review of February 14 he says that "more than \$8,000 was spent in the proposed new county and \$3,163.15 spent in Eastern Crook." Let's see. That makes something over \$11,000 spent on roads according to his last statement and \$17,000 spent for the same purpose according to his first statement. Which statement are we to believe, or shall we believe either? He says only \$3,163.15 was spent on roads in Eastern Crook. The Journal's own figures show \$4,112 spent in the road districts lying north of Prineville—undoubtedly on the Prineville-Hay Creek road. Now who lies?

Street uses his usual methods when he attempts to evade The Bulletin's question as to why so little county money had been put into bridges in Western Crook. He says the county has no right to build bridges over ditches. Any blind fool would know that. The bridges The Bulletin had reference to are those across the largest ditch in Central Oregon, namely the Deschutes river. Nobody expects the county to bridge irrigation ditches. But that's the way he attempts to mislead.

Street's attempt to meet The Bulletin's challenge and fasten explicit lies onto it is amusing. The first "lie" he trots forward is our statement that high-handed tactics of the county court in building a new court house is largely to blame

for county division. Is that a lie, reader? Ask 93 per cent of the residents of Western Crook. The Bulletin knows—and knows positively—that if it had not been for such treatment by the county court, the late attempt for county division would not have been made. But then, of course, Street knows and The Bulletin lies. What rot!

Lie No. 2 is our statement that there is a difference of tastes and desires between the new comers and the old range stockmen, or the old settlers, and that is one reason for division. Isn't that a serious prevarication? He must be hard put to uphold his statements when he falls back on such. We would remind the reverend peddler that there is a difference of opinion that is not always a lie and The Bulletin still believes as it formerly did. And a large majority of its readers think likewise.

Lie No. 3 according to Street. Denies our statement that only \$296.50 was spent in the proposed new county in 1906 and says that in "the proposed Deschutes county and on roads leading from the railroad to it over \$8,100 was spent in 1906." Before anyone can believe the reverend gentleman's road figures he must square his conflicting statements mentioned above.

His fourth and last "lie" is our reference to \$300 kept out of Clerk Smith's salary to clean up the recording he left undone and our suspicion that same was not being paid out but was being saved for that new court house. We will ask our readers if The Bulletin's suspicions were not well founded? Clerk Smith retired from office last June and the work is just now being done regardless of the fact that papers for record sent from Bend more than a year ago have not yet been returned. It has been suggested to The Bulletin (since the reverend's last scurrilous attack) that undoubtedly this man had been hired when the county court saw how vigorous a kick was being made against the heretofore inefficient manner of conducting county business. We wonder if that suggestion is correct?

As The Bulletin has before said, it is willing to rest the verdict with the people as to the relative truthfulness of its word and that of the Rev. H. M. Street.

Milk Customers Wanted.

I have just brought a few cows to town for lack of hay on ranch. Those wishing milk should call on me. MRS. GEORGE BATES.

Don't borrow The Bulletin from your neighbors—subscribe for it.

USE THE CELEBRATED



FOR SALE BY E. A. SATHER

NATURE'S WAY



COME to Radium Springs and rest. Free yourself from the worries and cares which have worn your nerves. Drink of the wonderful waters here, whose remarkable properties will bring sure relief from rheumatism, chronic constipation, indigestion, kidney and bladder troubles and many nervous disorders. This splendidly equipped sanitarium possesses every medical resource, provides every luxury of the finest hotel and offers all the comforts of the home. Located amid the mountains where magnificent scenery, delightful walks, and fine fishing abound. Information as to equipment, accommodations and rates cheerfully supplied upon request.

RADIUM SPRINGS
SANITARIUM
HAINE, ORE.

Dedication Hymn.

(To be sung at dedication of new court house.)
Praise Bell from whom all blessings flow,
Praise him all Prineville here below.
Praise him main Street, ye slippery host,
Praise Sidney too, but Bell the most.
—DAVID HILL,
*Sud Stearns, County Commissioner.

Decision Favors Contestant.

Notice was received last week from The Dalles land office of the decision of the Hindman-Thorbjornson homestead contest in favor of the contestant, Mrs. Hindman.

This was one of the most stubbornly fought contests ever tried here, the record of testimony containing over 210 pages, the next in size being the Olson-Northern Pacific contest containing 126 pages.

The parties were represented by C. S. Benson of Bend for contestant and W. P. Myers of Laird for the contestee.

Saloon License Notice.

BEND, Or., Feb. 22, 1907.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Bend.

Gentlemen: The undersigned, Severt Debing, hereby respectfully applies for a license from the City of Bend to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors and fermented cider in the building situated on lot 10 of block 10 of the City of Bend for a period of three months from the 19th day of March, 1907. Respectfully,
SEVERT DEBING.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENT'S
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newspapers.
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 637 F St., Washington, D. C.

the proper authorities and insist that steps be taken to relieve this tie-up of mail. As yet nothing has been heard from the Washington message, nor has it been learned whether or not Mr. Guerin was successful in having anything done.

Trains are running on the O. R. & N., Cornett is willing to haul the mail for a reasonable compensation. Hence, people are disgusted, and properly so, at the government's and railroad's apathy regarding this matter.

Does Not Believe Coyote Story.

E. A. Jenkins, who resides south of Madras, writes the Pioneer that he doesn't believe the coyote story published last week. He says that a 75 pound shot would be too much for a coyote to carry a quarter of a mile up a hill. Furthermore he states that he is satisfied that it was a cougar that had the pig, as one of his neighbors heard a cougar's cries on Wednesday night of last week. The Pioneer does not pose as an authority on such matters. It tries to print as nearly the truth as possible, and this coyote story was printed as it was related to us. But we do know that the rocks above this pig pen are a rendezvous for a number of coyotes and that they are seen almost daily in that vicinity, and at night their lonely yelpings drift down to the town.

Coyotes have greater stunts to their credit than this. Two or three of them have been seen making off with a good sized calf, leaving no evidence that any portion of their burden was dragging the ground.—Pioneer.