

THE BEND BULLETIN

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

CHARLES D. ROWE, EDITOR

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FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1907.

Editor McMaus of Pilot Rock, who, while intoxicated, shot and killed a gambler, has just been acquitted of the charge of murder. And he says he will never drink again. There may be food for thought in this incident for many others who "look upon the wine when it is red."

If the labor organizations of the country would show less hysterics in their treatment of the arrest and incarceration of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone their utterances would be received with more respect and attention by the people at large. Such statements as "Death can not, will not and shall not claim our brothers" is high sounding but carries little sense with it in this connection. If these men are guilty of conspiracy in the outrageous murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, they should be hung for their crime. If not guilty they should be as readily freed from the charge. Many honest thinking men believe that the evidence against the defendants is to say the least very serious and fully warrants their trial for the crime. The Bulletin has great regard for labor organizations and believes they do much good and should be encouraged. In fact the writer has been a member of one of the largest unions in the country and holds an honorable withdrawal card from the same. His sympathies are entirely with the labor organizations. But he has seen some men in their ranks whose tendencies were so close to the criminal that when an occasional one is arrested on a charge of murder he sees no occasion to embrace the accused one as a brother and hysterically condemn the law, the government and everyone who may think that the accused man should stand trial. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will be ably defended in the coming trial. If they are innocent of the charge they can undoubtedly prove it. By all means justice will be shown them. There is no occasion for the labor unions to become violently exercised over the affair. And it is refreshing to see that many labor leaders are not joining in the silly shoutings indulged in by some organizations.

Bend Catholic Church.
 On Sunday next, May 5, at 10 o'clock a. m. Rev. Father Hickey will bless the little Catholic church at Bend. High Mass will be celebrated and a dedicatory sermon preached. Rosewigs Mass in F will be sung by Mrs. McDonald and Miss Emma Erdman with Mr. Benson as organist.
 A very pretty altar has been built by Mr. Brostherbons and very tastefully decorated for the occasion by the ladies of Bend. Handsome altar furniture and rich vestments have been donated by Father Hickey and a magnificent gold chalice by Mr. John Ryan. This is the first time that High Mass will have been celebrated in this section of Eastern Oregon within a radius of 150 miles of Bend. Confessions will be heard in the church on Friday evening, the 3rd, from 7 to 8:30 p. m. and Mass will be celebrated Saturday morning, the 4th, at 7 o'clock a. m. to give all an opportunity of making their Easter Duty. On Sunday morning there will be but one Mass—the High Mass at 10 a. m. Catholics living at a distance from Bend can go to confession and receive Holy Communion before the High Mass. The boys will meet at the church at 8 o'clock on the 4th and 5th, Friday and Saturday, and all the children will meet for instruction on Friday at 5 p. m.
 There will be no admission charge

and on application seats will be reserved for non-Catholics. The music of the High Mass is said to be exceedingly sweet and devotional and is sure to be well rendered by the choir which has been rehearsing for several weeks.

Father Hickey, we regret to say, is recovering but very slowly from his severe attack of pneumonia. We hope, however, that the climate of the Bend country will quickly bring him to his former good health and enable him to continue the good work to which he is so nobly devoting his time and talents.

LIKED THE TREATMENT.

Prineville Boys Speak in Glowing Terms of Bend Hospitality.

The Prineville school team speak in flattering terms of the good time they enjoyed at Bend. Captain Belknap reported to the Journal as follows:

"The Bend boys met us at the Pilot Butte Inn where rooms and board were provided for every Cub. As soon as we had eaten we were given a royal reception at the city hall.

"After the game Saturday we were congratulated by the Bend boys—they're all right—then taken to Mrs. Vandevort's and treated to ice cream and cake. In the evening a party was given at the hotel for our pleasure. We had the time of our life.

"Mr. Poindexter chartered the crowd and we had to walk the chalk line or walk home—we all rode back."

A New Potato.

R. B. Mutzig is selling a seed potato that he calls the "Bend" potato and claims was originated in Bend. Three years ago J. H. O'Neill noticed a hill of volunteer potatoes growing on his place. That fall he harvested seven fine tubers from this hill and the next spring planted them. That fall he harvested 43 lbs. and saved 40 lbs. for seed which were again planted last spring. The yield from the 40 lbs. was 32 bushels, which Mr. Mutzig is now selling for seed. The potato is of excellent quality, somewhat whiter than the Burbank and has a tendency to grow quite pointed at each end. Not knowing the real name of the variety, Messrs. O'Neill and Mutzig have dubbed it the "Bend."

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. D. Brown & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts should be paid to C. D. Brown, who will pay all bills against the company.

5-8 CHAS. D. BROWN,
 C. M. WEYMOUTH,
 ELMER NISWONGER.

Call for Bids.

The Bend school board of Dist. No. 12 will receive bids for finishing upstairs hall and south room of the new school house; and for the installation of sanitary appliances. Particulars can be obtained by calling on A. L. Goodwillie. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The Deschutes River.

O, Deschutes, no minstrel in rhythmic measures
 Thy praises hath swept o'er his lyre,
 For thy stream with its varied and
 varying treasures
 Transcends even the poet's desire.

To thee not the mystical heroes are given
 That encrimson the East with their fame,
 Nor the loves of the gods that descended
 from heaven
 To bid thee make vocal their name.

No Achilles with corpses hath burdened
 thy waters,
 Or launched Trojan spears from thy
 side;
 But simple and free, and unconscious
 of slaughters,
 Thou pourest the might of thy tide.

The serpentine banks of the storied
 meander
 Would fret thee with prison like walls;
 Thy passions are hot, and thy heart,
 like Leander,
 Doth leap at the ocean's loud call.

On thy forest-crowned banks gleam no
 sentinel towers,
 As frown on the Hellespont's tide:
 No castles, the sport of the silver-
 winged hours,
 With ruins thy smiling to thide.

Thy waters indeed are not fabled in
 story,
 You wander unknown unto fame:
 But we hail thee with pleasure and
 crown thee with glory—
 The glory of only the name.
 GRACE SHONQUERT.

A bill appropriating \$25,000 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is expected to pass the legislature in Wisconsin within a few days.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Irrigation in Fruit Growing

From Farmers' Bulletin No. 156, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture

FLOWING WATER VERSUS FALLING WATER.

A question which has been mooted for years and discussed with all the force of prejudice and self-interest, as well as of honest doubt, is whether the application of water by the art of irrigation is as good for the plant and the fruit as application by rainfall. The proposition naturally arrayed rainfall districts against irrigated districts, created disputes about land values and over land buyers, between land owners in this and that region. Whether irrigation was an advantage or a misfortune was hotly discussed. The question is now practically settled by demonstration to be found in the experience of thousands, that there is practically no difference between water that flows and water that falls; that there may be too much or too little of either one, and evil will result in either case. Obviously, with irrigation available there is always at first a disposition to use too much water; and to the unwise use of water are due the evils which have been charged against irrigation as such. Some of the phases of the matter are worth brief mention:

(1) The claim that nursery trees grown by irrigation were, from that mere fact, inferior was based upon experience in transplanting trees which had been unduly forced by overirrigation. Immense growth from the bud in a single season of an inch and a half in diameter and to feet in height tempted buyers who wanted to get as much as possible for their money. The result of setting out such trees created a strong prejudice against irrigated nursery stock. It is now clearly seen that moderate, thrifty growth is the ideal in a young tree, and if the soil does not hold rainfall enough to secure this, water enough to secure it must be applied.

(2) The claim that irrigated fruit is lacking in aroma and flavor was based upon observation of monstrous, insipid fruit which had been forced into such abnormal character by excessive irrigation. Growers who concluded therefrom that irrigated fruit was necessarily inferior denied water to their trees and gathered small, tough, unmarketable fruit, because there was not enough rainfall to enable the trees to perform their proper function. As it is now conceded that the highest quality, including the delicate aromas and flavors, can be secured only by adequate moisture, it matters not how long since it fell from the clouds nor by what route it reaches the roots of the trees.

(3) The claim that irrigated fruit could not endure shipment was based upon the bruising and collapse of fruit which was unduly inflated by overirrigation. The best fruit for shipping is the perfect fruit, and that is secured as just stated. The fact that the greater part of the fresh fruit shipped across the continent from California has been more or less irrigated, according to the needs of different localities, has settled the point beyond further controversy.

(4) The claim that canners objected to irrigated fruit was based upon the early experience with overirrigated fruit, which lacked quality and consistency. At present the canners encourage irrigation and all other arts of growing which bring the product up to the standards they insist upon.

(5) The claim that irrigated fruit is inferior for drying has the same foundation as the preceding claims, and is just as clearly based upon misapprehension. Watery fruit is obviously not fit for drying, but such fruit is the fault of the irrigator, not of irrigation. One of the plainest deductions from experience is that small, tough fruit makes unprofitable dried fruit, and that the best development of the fruit is essential to the best results from drying. Many comparative weighings have shown that the greatest yield in dried form has been secured from trees which have had water enough to produce good, large fruit. Even to bear fruit for

drying, then, the tree must have moisture enough to develop size and quality. If lacking moisture, the tree serves its own purpose in developing pit and skin and reduces the pulp, in which lies the grower's profit.

It thus appears that so far as growth and quality for various uses go there is no peculiar virtue in rainfall, and there is every advantage in wise irrigation, which means using water at proper times and in proper amounts and at proper temperatures. The experience of centuries in various countries shows that irrigation water is often superior to rain water in that it carries greater quantities of plant food. Pond and stream waters in humid regions are often rich in nitrates, which are the most costly and stimulating fertilizers. The surface waters of the arid region are also notably rich in potash and other valuable ingredients. No doubt in many instances irrigation water, except that which comes from wells, is worth in manurial content as much as it costs to secure it, leaving its more obvious benefits a net gain to the irrigator.

HOW MUCH WATER IS USED.

A very interesting question is, How much water is used? It has already been claimed that this question can not be answered categorically because of the differences in exposure, soils, rainfall, and in the requirements of different plants. A careful inquiry recently conducted by the writer included the experience of scores of irrigators in different regions of the Pacific coast, and disclosed the fact that the amount of water applied actually differed even more widely than the theoretical computation based on the influence of the variable factors mentioned would indicate. It is found that in addition to topography, mechanical conditions of soil, and variation in plant requirements, and at the same time somewhat determined by them, the factor of frequency intrudes, and, upon consideration of all factors, these brief deductions are suggested:

(1) With adequate depth and retentiveness of soil, 20 inches of rainfall, if duly conserved by good cultivation, may render irrigation unnecessary for deep-rooting, deciduous fruits.

(2) If the rainfall on such soil is inadequate it may be satisfactorily supplemented for such plants by winter irrigation, using a total depth of 6 to 12 inches, in from one to three applications, according to the receptivity of the soil.

(3) Also, for such soils for such plants, the same results can be secured by summer irrigation with from 3 to 6 inches of water, divided into two or three applications.

(4) On deep, leachy soils for such plants neither winter rains nor winter irrigation will suffice, and a monthly application of 2 or 3 inches of water from May to August or September may be required.

(5) Even on deep, retentive soils as well as on coarse soils, shallow-rooting deciduous plants, bearing what are called "small fruits," may require fortnightly or even weekly applications amounting to 4 inches a month during the dry season.

(6) On shallow soils of retentive character even deep-rooting trees require 2 inches monthly, from May to August, while on shallow, coarse soils 50 per cent more water may be necessary.

(7) On shallow, coarse soils shallow-rooting small-fruit plants may fail through heat and drought in spite of any frequent use of water which is commercially practicable. Sprinkling and mulching may make the plants satisfactory for home use.

These deductions are not intended to be indications of what is necessary to the trees; the quantities given are general statements of what is used by those who have bearing trees and secure good crops of marketable fruit.

The boys in Chief Engineer Stradley's office are moving today into the King building. Draftsman Young states that the office force is to be enlarged and they had to find larger quarters. — Burns Times Herald.

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