

THE BEND BULLETIN.

VOL. V

BEND, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907.

NO. 23

Because we are selling the same and better quality at a closer margin is a very good reason why you will find our store the best place to buy anything in the line of

Groceries, Drygoods, Furnishings, Shoes, Hardware, Sash and Doors, Paints and Oils

The PINE TREE STORE

E. A. SATHER, PROPRIETOR

A Complete Stock of

DRY

Rough, Surfaced and Moulded

LUMBER

All Widths, Lengths and Thicknesses

INCH COMMON DIMENSION SHIPLAP RUSTIC T. & G. FLOORING BEADED CEILING WINDOW JAMBS WINDOW CASING HEAD BLOCKS O. G. BASKBOARD STAIR/TREADS WATER TABLE O. G. BATTINS MOULDINGS P. B. D. PATENT ROOFING FENCE PICKETS SHINGLES ETC., ETC.

Reasonable Prices Good Grades Dry Stock

Lumber Delivered at Low Cost Anywhere on The Lands of The D. I. & P. Co., or The C. S. I. Co.

CUSTOM FEED MILL IN CONNECTION.

APPLY TO

Central Oregon Banking & Trust Company

BEND, OREGON

COMPLAINT IS WEAK

Can Not Stand an Impartial Investigation.

NO FAULT WITH D. I. & P. CO.

A. M. Drake Explains Misunderstanding and Says Controversy is a Thing of the Past.

As the facts are gradually becoming known in the investigation of the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company, more and more does that company's work and plans stand out as approved by the public. The loud cry of graft raised against the company just prior to the investigation was shown to have no foundation whatever. Another letter in Monday's Oregonian gives more information by stating the four main points comprising the federal officials' investigation. These too, we believe, will be shown to contain nothing derogatory to the company. In fact, as they are discussed this project is shown to be a good one and the work done in good faith.

The Oregonian's correspondent says that numerous objections had been lodged with the General Land Office against the company by J. M. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence has telegraphed to Bend friends a denial of that statement, which is more fully discussed in a letter from A. M. Drake appended below. From whatever source the objections originated, they comprised four main points as follows:

1. Questioning the company's right to water.
2. Questioning the sufficiency of the amount of water.
3. Questioning the fact of actual reclamation when water is no nearer than one mile to the land.
4. Objecting to members of the company selling large tracts of the land to members of their families and keeping these tracts intact in three or four large ranches.

It is now generally admitted that the company's right to water and title to right of ways are secure. The principal contest against the validity of such rights was the conflicting rights of A. M. Drake. As Mr. Drake points out in his letter below, this difficulty has been entirely obliterated by the purchase of Mr. Drake's holdings by men interested in the ditch company. The company will also be obliged to leave enough water in the river to satisfy riparian rights below its works. This will be done and to make matters doubly sure the company is taking steps to build an immense reservoir on the headwaters of the Deschutes to store the flood and winter waters of the river. This will give sufficient water to satisfy all riparian rights and to reclaim the company's segregations. Thus objections 1 and 2 are disposed of.

The question whether land is "reclaimed" when the nearest ditch is a mile distant, is largely a legal or technical quibble. The company's contract forces them to deliver water to the settler at the highest point on his land. This they are doing whenever the settler desires the water. As everyone knows who is acquainted with this soil, it would be folly to build laterals to land unoccupied and leave them unused. They would simply be tramped down by loose stock and filled with dirt by the wind—a waste of money and effort. The company builds the laterals to the land whenever the settler desires the water. As to this point there are no objections raised by the settlers on the segregation. The objection is purely a legal quibble made by someone who wished to harass the company.

Regarding objection No. 4 there seems no good reason why the company has not as much right to sell

land to its relatives as to anyone else. Mr. Stanley states openly how this land was sold; shows that the purchasers have formed a company to clear and develop their holdings; and says that at the end of 10 years the purchasers will occupy their respective 160 acres and make their homes there at least a part of the year. Local people have always been proud of these large ranches. They point with pride to them as examples of what our country will do when put under cultivation, and invariably a visitor here is shown these ranches. They have been and are a great ad. for this country.

As far as can be judged now, the report by the federal officials will be a favorable one, with possibly a few unimportant recommendations. When Mr. Bristol was asked by The Bulletin if his report would be favorable, he replied that it undoubtedly would and added: "We still have the Redmond section to examine but I do not expect to find anything there that will change my opinion as I understand water is fully distributed over that section."

Mr. Drake's Letter.

To the Editor: My attention has been called to a statement in Monday's Oregonian to the effect that a protest had been lodged by Mr. Lawrence with the General Land Office against the issuance of patent to the state for lands reclaimed by the D. I. & P. Co. As I happen to know that this is an error, I feel that it is only fair that the statement should be corrected. There have been so many conflicting rumors circulating among persons but imperfectly posted as to the facts and the conflicting interests of the D. I. & P. Co. and P. B. D. Co. that I feel the following explanation desirable.

To be entitled to patents for reclaimed lands it was essential that the ditch company should acquire valid water rights and right of way for its headgates and canals. This it could not do without a settlement with The Pilot Butte Development Co. upon whose land they were trespassers and in behalf of their interests I protested to the State Land Board against the state granting a certificate of reclamation until the company had thus perfected its rights to water and right of way. The recent purchase of our interests now enables the ditch company to perfect these rights and clear away the objections. There was no protest that I know of filed with the General Land Office, but the protest we had filed at Salem has probably led to confusion. The investigation of the government officials is one that is always required before issuance of patent and is brought about at this time by request of the ditch company itself, and has no connection with the former conflicts between them and our company, which now are things of the past. Trusting this explanation may clear away misunderstandings in the minds of some people but partially informed. I remain Very respectfully,
A. M. DRAKE.

Tumalo Items.

TUMALO, Aug. 20.—W. P. Downing passed through here today with some pigs he purchased of G. B. Pulliam.
Harry Bailey of Laidlaw went to Sisters today on business.
L. H. Root yesterday moved Charles Johnson's family to the Hightower & Smith mill, where Mr. Johnson will be employed in the mill.
Leo Pelarske, who has a homestead on the head of Tumalo, was in the burg last night looking after horses he supposed had been stolen from him near the headgate of the C. S. I. Co. ditch.
I. E. Wimer and family and mother left yesterday for a month's visit at points in Douglas county.
W. J. Strong and family of Hood River are at present visiting Mrs. Strong's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Wimer.
Geo. W. Wimer & Sons will begin binding grain the first of next week. They have about 100 acres which they will thresh, and expect a good yield.
J. M. Lawrence of Roseburg and Mr. Fenger of Eugene were pleasant callers in Tumalo one day last week.

USE TOO MUCH WATER

Common Fault of Most Local Farmers.

CROPS ARE THUS DAMAGED

Smaller Amount of Water Would Produce Better Yields Is the Opinion of Experienced Irrigator.

It is a general remark by experienced irrigators who come into this section from outside places that the farmers here are using too much water. Adam Kotzman, a farmer living on the Prineville road a few miles from Bend, is of the same belief and uses only a small amount of water as compared to some others. And he gets splendid results. Last week Mr. Kotzman brought to town a sample of grain hay which he had just cut. It was composed of wheat, oats and barley, which had been seeded together. It had made a very good growth and Mr. Kotzman said he was sure it would cut some better than three tons to the acre. And that crop had received but little water, only one irrigation.

Last March he plowed the land which was seeded to this crop. On April 25 the grain was seeded. On July 13 it was given its first and only irrigation, just as the grain was heading nicely. On August 14 the crop was cut with the above mentioned good results. Many farmers hereabouts would have watered that grain several times and thus would have drowned it to death, according to Mr. Kotzman's theory.

Mr. Kotzman has another field that was plowed and seeded last fall. This crop has not been irrigated at all and he says it will not be. It is heading out nicely and will produce a heavy yield. Two cuttings from all grain hay crops is what Mr. Kotzman gets each year. The method by which he accomplishes that result is as follows: Just as soon as the first cutting is removed from the field he turns on the water and irrigates the stubble. A second growth at once starts up from the stubble, heads out in due time, and gives two cuttings from one seeding.

Mr. Kotzman is a firm believer in fall irrigation. He says the proper way is to irrigate your field in the fall, plow it and seed it. Then keep all irrigation water off of it until the grain begins to head the following year, when one application should be given and only one. That is the method he uses in his farming and he has made a success of it.

A FEW CROP REPORTS.

Which Show that the Bend Country Is a Great Producer.

Following we have collected a few reports of the growth of grain and hay on irrigated land hereabouts. They should prove interesting to all Bulletin readers, as they help to prove conclusively that the Bend country soil and water and climate will produce crops the equal of those grown anywhere. The reports follow:

A field of wheat on the Baldwin ranch seeded June 10 stands three feet 10 inches high.

Mr. Hansen of Redmond has some remarkably fine millet on his place that promises to make splendid chicken and stock feed.

Frank Hensley, living south of Redmond, recently brought a two year old sample of alfalfa into Frank Glass' office which measured four feet in length, above ground, and weighed nine pounds

when cut off. That is a fine growth for only the second year.

C. M. Ehret, Redmond's general merchandise storekeeper, has a crop of oats on new ground which stands higher than a man's head in many places, and are conservatively estimated as running over 70 bushels to the acre. At that rate next year ought to see 100 bushel of oats per acre on the same land.

Allen Wilcoxson, who is renting the C. M. Redfield ranch east of Bend, brought in some fine samples Saturday. A sample of clover seeded May 15, stood 22 inches above ground; alfalfa, 33½ inches high; timothy, seeded May 15, 34 inches. Mr. Wilcoxson has all of the ranch that is now under cultivation seeded to grass. He has 40 acres seeded to timothy and clover and 30 acres to alfalfa.

George L. Simmons brought in a fine bunch of grain and clover samples from his farm between Bend and Laidlaw that are now on exhibition in the Central Oregon Realty Co.'s office. It is as fine grain as can be grown in any country without exception, all of it standing nearly to a man's shoulders and with heavy well filled heads. Mr. Simmons had 18 acres in Little Club wheat. From this he hauled 30 loads of about a ton each and had harvested only about two-thirds of the crop. Clover which has been cut three times this season now stands 18 inches high.

PEST IS EASILY DESTROYED.

Tiny Spider Attacks Berry Bushes—But Little Damage Done.

During the summer L. D. Wiest and A. H. Grant have noticed a blight on some of their raspberry bushes and have been puzzled to determine the cause. Apparently some disease or insect would attack the bushes in small and scattered spots, causing the foliage to wither, crinkle up and die. Recently Mr. Grant sent a sample of an infected bush to the state agricultural college at Corvallis, asking for an explanation of the trouble. In reply he received the following letter:

CORVALLIS, Or., August 12, 1907.—Mr. A. H. Grant, Bend, Oregon.—Dear Sir: The only pest I can find upon the raspberry cuttings you send is the Red Spider. This is present in immense numbers upon the under surfaces of the leaves and may be responsible for the trouble you mention. They are very minute little spider-like insects which feed upon the under surfaces of the leaves, where they spin a very fine and delicate web. They are, however, rather easily destroyed by dusting the under surfaces of the leaves with finely powdered sulphur or probably by spraying the same with a little lime-sulphur solution, using about half strength that is used for winter spraying. It is doubtful, however, whether it will pay to make any application at this season of the year unless the young canes are being seriously injured, as of course the old ones will be removed before next spring. I take pleasure in sending you a copy of bulletin No. 75 which contains directions for preparing the lime sulphur spray. Yours very truly,
A. B. CORDLEY,
Department of Zoology.

Redmond Items.

REDMOND, Aug. 19.—C. M. Redfield was driving over our part of the segregation Saturday with a party—the same ones, we presume, who were mentioned in last week's Bulletin.

Considerable advertising of these lands must be going on in Spokane. The writer acknowledges the receipt of three letters of inquiry from parties there inside of a week, some of whom will be in before long.

Miss Nellie Muma of Paris, Canada, arrived yesterday for an extended visit with her brother, C. W.

Mr. Mrs. and Miss Jones of Pueblo, Colorado, who have been visiting at the home of our H. F. Jones, started on their return trip Thursday, going by way of Portland and Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moore are here visiting with Mrs. Moore's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan.

Carl Ehret says that when they first opened for business here they would go to the door and "rubber" every time

(Continued on page 4.)

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

C. S. BENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bend, - Oregon.

W. P. MYERS
Land and Irrigation
Lawyer

LAIDLAW, OREGON
Practice in all Courts and Departments of the Interior.

U. C. COE, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE OVER BANK
All Night Telephone Connection
DAY TELEPHONE NO. 21
BEND OREGON

DR. I. L. SCOFIELD
DENTIST

BEND, OREGON
Office in Drug Store on Wall Street
Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Office Phone No. 32 - Residence Phone No. 26

M. V. TURLEY, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN JOHNSON BLDG. ON WALL ST.
BEND, OREGON

W. H. Guerin, Jr.
John K. Kollock
King, Guerin & Kollock
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

OFFICES: Bend, Oregon
510 McKay Bldg. Portland, Oregon
Special attention given to questions relating to Water, Land and General Corporation Laws.
PRACTICE IN ALL FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.
General Practice

THE First National Bank
of Prineville.
Established 1888.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$100,000.00

B. F. Allen, President
Will Worzweiler, Vice President
T. M. Baldwin, Cashier
H. Baldwin, Assistant Cashier

E. C. PARK

Importer and Breeder of
HIGH GRADE
Poland China Hogs

Black Langshan Chickens

Young Stock for Sale.

REDMOND, OREGON