

MRS. WOODS, AGED 72, DIES

Woman Is Survived by Six Children, Four Living Here.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Woods died here on Friday last, at the age of 72 years, after having suffered for some time from diabetes and influenza. She is survived by her husband and three sons and three daughters, Chris, Frank and Ed, and Mrs. Ella Knarr of Portland and Mrs. Pearl Jonas and Mrs. Hattie Morris of Bend.

The funeral, conducted by Rev. E. C. Newham assisted by Rev. E. G. Judd, was held at the residence, and interment was made in Pilot Butte Cemetery. Mrs. Woods was born in Indiana and had been a well known resident of Bend for several years.

PHONE LINES IN ALLEYS.

Manager Pope of the Pioneer Telephone Company had an informal meeting with the City Council last week, endeavoring to get that body to change its order that his company place its lines in the alleys in the central district, instead of improving the lines on the streets as proposed. After hearing Mr. Pope's side of the matter, the council unanimously decided to remain with their former decision, so that the improved lines will be placed in the alleys.

COYOTES COME TO TOWN.

That the recent heavy snow is working a hardship on wild animals was shown last Thursday when a coyote promenaded through the resident district well within the city limits, apparently in search of something with which to fill his empty stomach. He was a very lean coyote, was this visitor, and his tail hung between his legs as he slunk through Park addition, where he was seen by many residents.

NEW WATER SYSTEM READY.

Water was turned into the mains of the new gravity water system at Redmond last week, says the Spokesman, but owing to a leak in one of the pipes Contractor Buffton has not seen fit to turn the plant over to the city for its acceptance. It is expected the plant will be in condition this week for the city council to go over the line and inspect that, the reservoir and the pumping plant at the Deschutes river.

SEWER PLANS ARE OUTLINED

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conclusions were reached: It was found that the contractors had next to no financial backing—the best that could be hoped was that they would dally along with the work for a while and then "go broke." In the meantime there would be great delay and a lot of merited dissatis-

faction, because they would not hire local labor. Further, it already was clear that it would be impossible for them to get more sub-contractors, as every "sub" had lost money heavily at the price the contractors were able to pay. To accept this plan seemed to be simply postponing the inevitable.

Plan No. 2, theoretically, looked good. But investigation showed that while legally it would be possible to force the bonding company to complete the work, there was no doubt that they would fight the matter to a finish; there would be months of delay—the town would get a black eye both from the standpoint of labor and investment and the ultimate cost to the city would be great, not only through the delay and resulting harm, financial and otherwise, but also through the actual cost of litigation and ultimate settlement, which might run far up in the thousands of dollars.

Plan No. 3 appeared inadvisable. One reason was the great delay that would result, setting back the completion of the project several months at least (through the time of advertising for bids, etc.) and in the meanwhile working a hardship on local labor, merchants and the town in general. But the chief thing against this plan was the fact that it inevitably would cost the city heavily. Contractors coming in now would see enough completed work so that they could tell just what the amount thus far completed actually cost; but the amount done to date is the most difficult on the entire job and was done under very adverse weather conditions and by men unfamiliar with the rock work and sewer work in general. Further, contractors figure 15 per cent profit, usually. Adding this to the actual cost of the work as it would be estimated from the amount already done, the figure would go far above what it would be possible for the city to complete it for itself, even if started with the handicaps a new contractor would begin with, such as the cost of importing equipment, unfamiliarity with the job, etc.

Proposition No. 4 was then accepted. The plan is about as follows: Engineer R. E. Koon, who has had charge of the engineering work, who planned the entire system, and who has been in Bend for a year, is given charge of the construction, hiring engineering and office help. For this work he gets an additional 6 per cent of the total cost of the balance of the system, or probably about \$4000. The work has progressed far

enough so that the engineer was able to show the council exactly what it has cost. On this basis, it is reckoned that the entire cost will be well within the original estimate, for even the work done thus far—the hardest of all—comes under the estimated figures, bad weather and all notwithstanding. (The complete original estimate is published below.)

Compared with plan No. 3, this means a theoretical lessening of cost to the city of the difference between 6 and 15 per cent, or about 9 per cent. But a greater saving is expected, because in the arrangement whereby the contractors were let out until the job is finished (meaning practically the saving of that amount) and also is ahead at least \$1200 on the work already done, which, if the city had done it, would have cost that much more than the amount actually paid the contractors to date.

As regards the financial end of the project. The council pays all material bills at their regular meetings. Labor and minor bills are paid by the construction engineer. Covering the maximum amount that he will ever handle, he has given the city a bond for \$5000. Each month a detailed report, showing exactly what has been done, what it has cost, and where every cent has gone, is to be published. The council, sewer committee and any citizen properly interested, has the privilege of inspecting all books at any time. In other words, the expenditure of every cent will be as public as possible. No members of the council or of any committee have the authority to spend any of the sewer funds, except with the authorization of the entire body.

As regards labor. This plan will be adopted so as to give American labor the very best chance possible and keep as much money as possible in town. Within a few weeks the actual cost of handling rock will have been established. Thereafter, piece or station work will be let out to those who want it, on the basis of the actual cost, under day labor, to the city. This will give the station men an opportunity to do all the work they want, and to make better than straight day wages.

Concerning the ultimate cost. It has been said: "Under this arrangement the engineer's interest will be to keep the work going as long as possible and make it cost as much as possible."

The answer to this criticism is this: First, the engineer will receive a lump sum for the entire work; the sooner it is completed, the higher his per-month salary. One answer to the second complaint—that he might favor "soaking" the city—is that he has more at stake than any property owner in Bend. Any engineer who got tangled up in

You Should See La Pine and its surrounding country. The land is rich, deep volcanic ash formation, no rock, is level, has good drainage, and excellent drinking water never deeper than 20 feet. The irrigated land with a perpetual water right covers the covered mountains are full of natural wonders—and just the place for a vacation. La Pine is only about two years old, but growing rapidly. It has a telephone system, two good hotels, two big general merchandise stores, a first class livery and feed stable, an excellent newspaper (the La Pine Inter-Mountain), one of the most progressive commercial clubs in the state—and this club, by the way, has its own property and the past year erected through an attractive club house. There are three small saw mills in the vicinity of La Pine, which is just the beginning of the big lumbering and milling business that will be done here. There are good openings in manufacturing and other business lines here. In educational matters La Pine is progressive. It has a ten-acre school park in the heart of the residence section, and now teaches up to the twelfth grade. A Catholic church will be built here this spring, and other churches are planning to establish themselves. La Pine has over 12,000 available electric horse power which the owners have commenced to develop, and which alone would build a good sized city. The big area of farm land tributary to La Pine would alone build and maintain a good sized city. The vast tracts of timber tributary to La Pine would alone build a good sized city. With the coming of the two big railroad systems to La Pine, which will be soon, development in and around La Pine will be rapid. La Pine can be reached via Gr. Nor., N. P., O. W., R. & N. and U. P. Rys. You can make money by buying property at La Pine in advance of the railroads. Others are doing it, why not YOU? WAKE UP to the fact that a solid, well-located town in one of the newest and best sections of the Northwest is bound to grow rapidly, and that property values will climb accordingly. Prices now from \$20.00 up. The terms are easy, only a few dollars per month on each lot. You don't miss the money, but you soon acquire valuable property. Write today for plan, prices and terms to:

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Reliable agents, with good bank references, wanted in all parts of the United States.

such a proposition, or "fell down" on the job in any way, would lose his reputation permanently, and could not get a decent job again anywhere. Whereas, if this project is pushed to satisfactory completion, it will be the biggest kind of a recommendation to bigger jobs. No engineer, for a few hundred dollars, could attempt such a venture, even if he would. That Engineer Koon is entirely competent to handle the work has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the council.	ESTIMATE. 4546 lineal ft 8 in. sewer pipe @ 39c per ft . . . \$ 1880.94 2218 lineal ft 10 in. sewer pipe @ 52c per ft . . . 1153.36 3942 lineal ft 12 in. sewer pipe @ 66c per ft . . . 2601.72 3572 lineal ft 16 in. sewer pipe @ \$1.10 per ft . . . 3929.20 6438 lineal ft 20 in. sewer pipe @ \$1.67 per ft . . . 10751.46 4520 cu yds of earth excavation @ 80c per cu yd 3616.00 10587 cu yd rock excavation @ \$4.25 per cu yd 44994.75 52 manholes @ \$52 each 2700.00 2 lampholes @ \$15 each . . . 30.00 4 duststanks @ \$85 each . . . 340.00 127 6 in. Y branches \$65c eachETA 127 6 in. on 8 in. Y branches @ 65c each . . . 82.55 30 6 in. on 10 in. Y branches @ 85c each . . . 25.50 85 6 in. on 12 in. Y branches @ \$1.10 each . . . 92.50 84 6 in. on 16 in. Y	branches @ \$1.75 each 147.0 5 6 in. on 20 in. Y branches @ \$2.25 each 12.7 120 lineal ft lightweight cast iron pipe @ \$1.75 210.0 30 cu yds of concrete @ \$15 per cu yd . . . 450.0 Septic tank exclusive of excavation (included above) . . . 1192.0 Sewer system design . . . 2786.0 Supervision of construction 2223.0 Total exclusive of real estate and incidentals \$79131.1 Dated July 22, 1912. Under the original estimate special assessment of \$18,000 against specially benefited property was used.
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