

KATZ PAYMENT BAD PRECEDENT

FORBES TAKES THIS POSITION.

Issues Statement Denying His Attitude on Projected Legislation—Commercial Club Adopts Resolution Opposing the Measure.

In view of the fact that in the coming session of the legislature there will come to a vote the bill providing for payment to Alma D. Katz of \$20,000, alleged to be the amount which the State has benefited from old surveys and other work on the Tumalo Project done by Mr. Katz, Representative Vernon A. Forbes has been seeking the opinion of his constituents on the subject.

At the Commercial Club luncheon on Saturday he asked for statements of opinion and at the evening meeting it was resolved that he should be requested to vote against the appropriation. Since that time Mr. Forbes has received further expressions on the matter from other sections of the county and yesterday he issued the following statement of his position:

Letter From Forbes.
Bend, Oregon, Jan. 5, 1915.
"In the last few days I have received numerous requests for a statement of my position and attitude toward the legislation proposed whereby it is intended to reimburse Alma D. Katz to the extent of some \$20,000 on account of money expended by him in surveying and attempting to promote the once defunct Columbia Southern project (now known as the State Tumalo project). In addition to these requests have come many inconsistent rumors as to my position, and I therefore, in order that the taxpayers may be fully advised and have opportunity to object if they so desire before the vote is taken, give you briefly my version of the case.

"When Mr. Katz became connected with the Columbia Southern project it was bankrupt, and he appeared before the Desert Land Board and requested an option or contract upon this segregation. He intended to interest capital and bring the project to a successful conclusion. His request was granted and he took charge of the project for a period of about two years, having full management and collecting such maintenance fees as were collectible, and at the same time made surveys and other exploitations, gathering data with which to attract the eye of capital and thus complete the project. He failed in his object, his option expired and the state cancelled the contract and completed the project with its own funds.

"It is claimed that the State has benefited by the surveys, etc., made by Mr. Katz and therefore should pay for the same.

"The State of Oregon has within its borders dozens of Cary Act projects, practically all of which are bankrupt. It is universally conceded that these projects will never be completed except by the State or the Federal government or the two in co-operation. On each of these many projects the promoters have expended large sums of money in surveying and endeavoring to promote the same.

"If the State took over any of these other projects the present holders would occupy the identical position as to such project as Mr. Katz now does to the Tumalo project.

"In other words, the paying of any money to Mr. Katz by the State, under conditions as they exist in Oregon today, would be establishing a most dangerous precedent. It would simply pave the road to the State treasury and upon it the speculators and promoters who have been attempting to irrigate Oregon for the last fifteen years would remove from the State treasury the money they had expended in wildest promotions, and the taxpayers in such event would have to pay the bills.

"I am therefore opposed to the bill of Oregon making a contribution to Mr. Katz or any one else to reimburse them on a bad investment. If Mr. Katz had made a million he might have made Oregon a present, but I doubt it."

What She Wanted.
"I want to stop my baby's cough," said a young mother Tuesday, "but I won't give him any harmful drugs." She bought Foley's Honey & Tar Compound. It loosens the cough quickly, stimulates the mucus membranes and helps throw off the choking secretion, causes pain and gives the child normal rest. Patterson Drug Co.—Adv.

THE SUNSHINE GIRLS.
The girls' class of the Presbyterian Sunday school met Saturday afternoon and organized under the name of Sunshine Girls. The following officers were chosen: President, Viola Brown; vice-president, Frances Glinder; secretary, Frances Heyburn; treasurer, Jeanette Keyes; lookout committee, Doris Pattie, Dona Fleming; devotional committee, Ethel Swiger, Myrtle Johnson; social committee, Agnes Johnson, Helen Downing.

NEW BOOKS TO LIBRARY.
The following books have been presented to the library by Hugh Kelley: "Box Slaves," by Reid; "In Line of Duty," by Henry; "The Jungle Fugitives," by Bull.

BURNING GLASSES.

Powerful Lenses With a Few of Their Fiery Feats.

PENN'S MARVELOUS MACHINE.

The Heat Rays From This Mirror Lens Were So Intense That They Melted Garnets, Flint, Steel and Iron and Did Other Wonderful Things.

It is written that when the Roman ships besieged Syracuse Archimedes burned them to ashes by means of mirrors, and Proclus is also said to have destroyed the navy of Vitellius when these mirrors besieged Hydruntum, by means of burning glasses. And there is the wonderful story of Ptolemy's mirror, which, placed on the tower of the Pharos at Alexandria, represented accurately everything that transpired in all Egypt, on both land and water, with which an enemy's fleet could be seen 100 leagues away.

Descartes branded the story of Archimedes' mirrors as fabulous. But Kircher believed it to be true and made many experiments to prove his contention. He tried the effect of a number of plane mirrors and with five of the same size, placed in a frame, contrived to throw the rays reflected from them to the same spot at a distance of more than 100 feet, and the degree of heat obtained led him to conclude that by increasing the number of mirrors he could increase the heat to any desired degree. He made a voyage to Syracuse to inform himself exactly of local conditions. From his observations he was convinced that the Roman galleys could not have been more than thirty paces, or less than 100 feet, from the place where Archimedes mounted his unique engine of destruction.

Buffon constructed a machine consisting of a number of mirrors, and in his first experiment, using twenty-four mirrors, he set fire to pitch and tow at a distance of seventy feet. Then, with a kind of polyhedron, consisting of 108 pieces of plain looking glass, each piece six inches square, boards of beechwood were set on fire at a distance of 105 feet. Next there were employed 330 plain mirrors, each eight inches long and six broad, and with all the mirrors in use wood could be ignited at a distance of 225 feet. The last machine of this nature constructed by Buffon contained 400 mirrors, each six inches square, and with the rays from this he could melt lead and tin at a distance of 150 feet.

The most powerful burning mirror of modern times was constructed by one Penn, an English artisan. He succeeded in producing a burning lens no less than three feet in diameter, and this cost the man who was financing the experiment upward of \$3,500. Its power was astonishing, and the hardest and most solid substances, such as iron, flint and steel, melted like wax when exposed to its immense focus, only a few seconds being required. A diamond weighing ten grains was exposed to the rays for thirty minutes and was reduced to six grains by the process. During the operation the stone opened and foliated like the leaves of a flower and emitted whitish fumes; but when it had closed again it still bore a polish and was identical in shape, though four grains lighter and proportionately smaller. Ten cut garnets melted and ran together in a few seconds. In fact, nothing was found that could resist the terrible heat generated. This remarkable machine was afterward taken to China by an officer connected with the British embassy and finally lost sight of.

With these modern experiments to consider, the tale of the burning of Marcellus' ships seems more probable.

La Bruquiere, a traveler of the fifteenth century, says that at Damascus they made mirrors of steel that magnified objects "like burning glasses." The telescope was not invented till early in the seventeenth century.

This would seem corroborative evidence concerning Ptolemy Evergetes' mirror, which La Bruquiere does not mention and of which he perhaps never heard. Abulfeda, in his description of Egypt, says that the wonderful mirror was made of Chinese iron and that soon after Mohammedanism prevailed the Christians destroyed it by stratagem.

In a work published at Marseilles in 1793 Father Abbot argues ingeniously in favor of the probable existence of the mirror, but contends that its power was far less than recorded in the legend.

"If this mirror existed," he says, "it is probable that it was the only one of its kind and that no other means had then been found of viewing distant objects distinctly. It must therefore have been considered as a great wonder in those times and must have filled with astonishment all who saw its effects. Even though its effects had not been greater than those of a small telescope . . . it is natural to think that those effects were exaggerated beyond all probability and even possibility, as commonly happens to rare and admirable machines and inventions."—Elmet Campbell Hall in Cleveland Leader.

A Disclosure.
Little Willie was instructed by his teacher, Mr. Robinson, to write an essay on the subject of "Antidotes." This was his brief essay:
"My anty doses on ebriolates, matins, novels, ottomobils and you."—London Telegraph.

Capital is not what a man has, but what a man is; character is capital, honor is capital.—Macduff.

FRIGATE BIRDS IN FLIGHT.

Their Amazing Power and Perfect Command of the Air.

The haunt of that remarkable creature, the frigate bird, is the southern oceans, where it makes its nest on some lonely coast or remote island. For that purpose it selects the Croziers, Ascension or Kezueien, along with many other islands, "wide awake" terms the beautiful boatwain birds or the queer kelp plover. It tears from the trees as it flies a few sticks and fabricates a rude platform on top of some bush or tree, or even upon a ledge of rock, and lays and broods over a single egg—all that it needs to produce in a situation so safe and so fiercely protected.

The frigate bird is large, its slender but powerful wings spreading at least four feet from tip to tip, while the body is no less than forty inches from the hook of the great beak to the tip of the long forked tail. The color is blackish, with purple and green glosses; the feet are black, the bill bluish, and the pouch, which is peculiar to the male and is inflated in flight, is scarlet, as also is a ring about the eye. The pouch indicates the close relationship of these birds to the pelicans, but their habits are more like birds of prey, and one good name for the race is man-of-war hawk.

On the wing they show perfect command of the air. Their flight is swift, bold and full of grace. They are apparently untiring, keeping away from land for weeks at a time, soaring to enormous heights and descending with amazing speed. They can ride out a hurricane, scudding low and taking a reef in their wings, so as to expose only the largest quills to the gale. They are able to support themselves for long hours without apparent motion, and it is a beautiful sight to watch one of them floating overhead against the deep blue sky, the long forked tail alternately opening and shutting like a pair of scissors and the head swinging slowly from side to side, as if searching the horizon. Frigate birds feed on surface swimming fish, squids, crabs and young turtles.

TRAINED FOR THE GAME.

He Played His Part Well and Won When His Chance Came.

Senator Harry Lane, who is also an M. D., was once superintendent of the Oregon State insane asylum. One day he was telling a group of his colleagues some of his experiences while there. He said when he took the job he ordered the walls around the institution torn down, arguing that if any real lunatics escaped they would be detected and returned, but that if any escaped who could not be detected they did not belong there anyway.

"A patient came along one day," he said, "and began a performance that was new to all of us. The inmates of the asylum were turned out on the big lawn each morning for exercise. Well, the man I was talking about immediately began to run on a dog trot from one end of the building to the other. The patients having specialties of their own didn't notice him.

"Back and forth he went, not only on the first morning, but on every morning for months and months. He wore a path along the side of the asylum. We couldn't help but admire his perseverance. He certainly stuck to his job. But one day Mr. Man, the moment he was let out, wriggled away from the crowd and started across the fields. Guards followed in pursuit. Trained for months, and that had been his game all along, he rapidly made monkeys of the guards. He'd let them get almost within reaching distance and then he would sprint. So he ran ahead, and we never heard of him again."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Benjamin Bunk.
At one time in England a Benjamin Bunk meant a deserter from the army. Forty—probably fifty—years ago there was a red-nosed comedian, one Teddy Mosedale, who, dressed up in a burlesque uniform of the Tommy of the day, set the patrons of the old Mogul (now the New Middlesex) and an opera house into fits of laughter with the refrain:
I'm Benjamin Bunk, I'm Benjamin Bunk, And the battle did alarm me; I'm Benjamin Bunk, who got in a funk, So they kicked me out of the army!—London Standard.

Rosemary.
The home of the rosemary was originally in the south of Europe, more especially in Italy, where it grows to the height of six or eight feet, either being trained upward from the ground or embedding its roots in an old wall. It grows in three varieties—gold, silver and green.—London Mail.

It Got Them Out.
The "Kent street ejection," common in England in days gone by, consisted in taking off the front door. It was originated by landlords in the Kent street (Southwark, London) district, where many tenants were in arrears for rent.—London Mail.

Errors of Others.
It is foolish to pay no attention to the errors of others and not to help them out of them. Aiding others to be strong is the best way to strengthen ourselves.

Palms.
Sillicus—Palms are symbols of victory. Cynicus—is that the reason a girl uses them as decorations at her wedding?—Town Topics.

To live is to change, and to be perfect is to have changed often.

FOR COYOTE BOUNTY.

Representative Forbes has recently received a petition from an association with its headquarters in Princeton asking for the passage by the legislature of a bill to pay a bounty of \$5 each on coyotes. The action is taken in account of the prevalence of rabies among the coyotes, causing them to do considerable injury to stock on the range as well as to make them dangerous to human beings.

RURAL CARRIER NEEDED.

A civil service examination will be held here on February 15 for the purpose of selecting a carrier for the rural route running out of Bend. Information concerning the examination may be procured from C. W. Long at the Forest Service office.

Demand for the Efficient.

Alert, keen, clear-headed, healthy men and women are in demand. Modern business cannot use in office, factory or on the road, persons who are dull, lifeless, inert, half sick or tired. Keep in trim. Be in a condition that wards off disease. Foley's Cathartic Tablets clean the system, keep the stomach sweet, liver active and the bowels regular. Patterson Drug Co.—Adv.

Ask your grocer for Deschutes Spray Flour.—Adv. 37c

NEW OFFICERS ARE SELECTED

(Continued from page 1.)

Total disbursements	\$38.78
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1915	\$59.20
Total amount of dues received since January 15th, 1914, including money received on the membership contest is \$683.00, and the balance of the total receipts include special contributions for the Ad Club entertainment, the County Division campaign, etc.	

Financially the club is in a very good condition; practically all bills are paid and there are no old debts against it.

Membership.

On June the 15th, 1914, the club had a membership of 28. At that time, upon the suggestion of the former manager, Mr. Gould, a membership campaign was started, with the result that within a period of two weeks, the membership was increased to 320. This list, however, included many from out of town and others who could or would not keep up their dues and all who have not paid their membership fees to date have been dropped from the roll. The present active and standing membership is approximately 100. Seven new members have been added during the last three months. Practically all who are members at present are business

men and farmers and others interested in the development of the community and will remain permanent members. I consider the club exceedingly strong from a standpoint of members, both in numbers and interest.

Activities.

During the period covered by this report the club has received and answered hundreds of letters and sent away several hundred pieces of literature. The great majority of the letters received are from people seeking lands, either homesteads, desuded lands or Carey Act lands, and as a result of this correspondence we know of a number that have come to this section and settled. The letters come from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Through the combined efforts and the club and the farmers in the community, a co-operative creamery has been established in Bend and has been in operation for several months. Also through the efforts of the club two drinking fountains have been put in the city for the convenience of the public.

In the matter of roads, the club has labored constantly for the improvement of roads in the community and as a result of its efforts several thousand dollars have been spent on the roads around Bend, and also on the road over the McKenzie pass west of Sisters, and at the present time a committee from the club is working for funds to improve the road from Bend to Powell Buttes.

The club has also waged a hard fight to get the Reclamation Service to definitely allot the \$450,000 set aside by the Federal Government for co-operative reclamation work in Central Oregon, and although it has failed in its object thus far, the fight made has resulted in the Secretary of the Interior recommending that Congress appropriate \$450,000 or more to be expended on irrigation projects in Oregon.

Aside from these things, many others of public importance have come up during the period covered by this report in which the club has taken an active interest, such as the county division matter and the entertainment of the Portland Ad Club, etc.

During all this time and for a time prior to June 15, 1914, the club has held a luncheon each Saturday, to which all the members and others have been invited, and which have always been well attended. Many questions of public interest have been discussed at these luncheons. The luncheons have also been of material benefit to the club as it has been the means of getting the members and public together for the discussion of various matters, and it also tends to hold the membership of the club up. I recommend that the club continue to hold such luncheons.

Generally the club is in excellent condition both financially and from a standpoint of membership and interest.

Respectfully submitted,
H. H. DE ARMOND
Manager.

IRRIGATION TO BE DISCUSSED

(Continued from page 1.)

over 100. The following are among the delegates that will represent this section:

Bend Commercial Club—J. P. Keyes, C. R. Hudson, Floyd Dement, A. L. French, H. H. De Armond.
City of Bend—V. A. Forbes, C. W. Erskine, J. A. Easter, H. C. Ellis, Theo Aune.

Irrigation Club, Jefferson County—H. W. Gard, O. C. Young, A. H. Parkey, L. A. Young, W. H. Peck.

Swalley Ditch Company, Crook County—C. S. Benson, L. A. Brandenburg, Charles Swalley, H. N. Abbott, George S. Young.

Madras—H. P. Dietzel, F. W. Ashley, Wade Siler, L. H. Irving, Howard W. Turner.

Deschutes—C. M. Redfield, K. P. Madsen, A. Behrens, F. B. Ayres, W. A. Nannoy.

Central Oregon Water Users' Association—Dr. P. H. Denner, P. J. Young, Charles W. Hoech, Earle Benton, A. O. Walker.

City of Redmond—D. G. Burdick, W. B. Dargatz, F. W. McCaffery, J. R. Roberts, J. F. Hesch.

Redmond Commercial Club—G. E. Tolson, I. W. Gray, A. G. Allingham, W. H. Anderson, J. W. Moore.

West Side Water Users' Association, Laidlaw—W. D. Barnes, W. E. Sander, Frank V. Swisher, F. E. Dayton, W. P. George, Salem.

Lower Bridge Development League—L. A. Hunt, Joseph W. Howard, Adelphi Kutzman, A. J. Weston, Thos. Temple.

Culver—Frank Mann, Portland; J. O. Youngstrom, W. P. Hammer, Geo. Rodman, R. V. Jenkins, J. C. Cokerham, C. C. Day, H. N. Laureano, F. L. Davis, George Rodman, Culver. Laidlaw Development League, Laidlaw—J. N. B. Clerking, C. J. Moe, C. W. Horner, Fred B. Wilson, J. W. Griffin.

Grandview—A. L. Luce, William, Max and Albert Wurtzweiler, Sisters; Harry J. Chenoweth, president Metolius Irrigating and Power Company.

Deschutes Commercial Club—K. P. Madsen, A. Behrens, F. B. Ayer, W. A. Nannoy, C. M. Redfield.

Tumalo Irrigation Project, Laidlaw—O. Laursgaard, P. W. Beasley, Alfred Hanson, Fred N. Wallace, G. E. Ross, Salem.

Oral City Delegates—J. M. King, D. E. White, J. W. Saxton, H. E. Keener, J. C. Reed.

Central Oregon Irrigation Company—Roscoe W. Howard, Deschutes; Jesse Stearns, F. S. Stanley, Portland.

There will be a turkey dinner at the Cozy Restaurant tomorrow at noon. 25 cents. adv.



The Bend Company

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH
FIR AND MAPLE FLOORING

MILL WOOD \$2.50 Per Load DELIVERED

TOWN LOTS AND ACREAGE