

# OTHER AUTHORITIES

President Wilson in an address before the students of the University of California said:

"PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS ARE IN A VERY INTERESTING SENSE NATURAL MONOPOLIES. \* \* \* IT IS PERFECTLY OBVIOUS THAT IF OTHER COMPANIES ARE ALLOWED TO COMPETE WITH THEM THERE IS A WASTEFUL DUPLICATION IN OUTLAY AND EQUIPMENT."

Walter L. Fisher, ex-Secretary of the Interior, said before the National Waterways Commission in November, 1911:

"I THINK HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT IS ESSENTIALLY MONOPOLISTIC, AND SHOULD BE ESSENTIALLY MONOPOLISTIC IN ITS CHARACTER. THAT IS WHY I THINK IT SHOULD BE EFFECTIVELY REGULATED. I THINK THEY SHOULD HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF THE CONTROL OF THE MARKET, AND FREEDOM FROM HARASSING AND VEXATIOUS COMPETITION IF WE ARE GOING TO PUT THEM UNDER THE DISADVANTAGES OF EFFECTIVE PUBLIC REGULATION."



## Continuous Active Competition Out of the Question

(La Crosse Gas and Electric Company Rate Case.)

"DUPLICATION OF SUCH PLANTS IS A WASTE OF CAPITAL WHENEVER THE SERVICES CAN BE FURNISHED BY ONE PLANT ONLY.

"IT NECESSARILY MEANS THAT INTEREST AND MAINTENANCE MUST BE EARNED ON A MUCH GREATER, IF NOT TWICE AS GREAT, AN INVESTMENT AND THAT THE ACTUAL COST OF OPERATION IS LIKELY TO BE RELATIVELY HIGHER.

"COMPETITION IN THIS SERVICE, THEREFORE, USUALLY MEANS A BITTER STRUGGLE AND LOW RATES UNTIL ONE OF THE CONTESTANTS IS FORCED OUT OF THE FIELD, WHEN THE RATES ARE RAISED TO THE OLD LEVEL, IF NOT ABOVE IT, OR TO A COMBINATION OR UNDERSTANDING OF SOME SORT BETWEEN THEM WHICH ALSO ULTIMATELY RESULTS IN HIGHER RATES.

"IN THIS WAY IT OFTEN HAPPENS THAT THE MEANS WHICH WERE THOUGHT TO BE THE PREVENTATIVE OF ONEROUS CONDITIONS BECOME THE VERY AGENTS THROUGH WHICH SUCH CONDITIONS ARE IMPOSED. IN FACT, ACTIVE AND CONTINUOUS COMPETITION BETWEEN PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS, FURNISHING THE SAME SERVICE TO THE SAME LOCALITY, SEEMS TO BE OUT OF THE QUESTION.

IS ALSO CONTRARY TO THE VERY NATURE OF THINGS. TWO DISTINCT AND SEPARATE CORPORATIONS ARE NOT LIKELY TO REMAIN TINCT AND SEPARATE CORPORATIONS ARE NOT LIKELY TO REMAIN SEPARATE VERY LONG AFTER IT BECOMES CLEAR THAT THE SERVICES RENDERED BY BOTH CAN BE MORE CHEAPLY AND EFFECTIVELY FURNISHED BY ONLY ONE OF THEM."

WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMMISSION.

WILL BEND MAKE THE SAME EXPENSIVE MISTAKE?

# Bend Water Light & Power Company

## JACK RABBIT AND SAGE RAT CONTROL

By County Agriculturist A. E. LOVETT.

This is probably the hardest time of the year to fight jack rabbits and sage rats as pests on the farm. It is, however, the time of year when the damage which these pests may do is most appreciated by those of us who are trying to grow crops where the sage rats and rabbits are present. During the past week, I have spent considerable time with Professor Sykes, head of the Biological Department of the Oregon Agricultural College, making a survey of the work and damage done by these pests. Practically all crops which we raise in this section are attacked by these two pests. The greatest damage being done is on farms nearest the large tracts of unsettled land. Farms located one or more miles within the cultivated section and away from the waste lands sustain much less damage than do those nearest these waste lands. A large number of farmers in practically all of the farming sections of the county have tried the various poisons recommended for the extermination of these pests. Many have met with success by using each of the poisons which have been recommended. Many have met with success by using the manufactured poisons or poisoned grains. With each poison or method, however, we find there are some who have met with no success; for instance, one farmer in a neighborhood will have killed hundreds of rabbits with poisoned salt but will have met with no success by using the poisoned grains. Another man in the same neighborhood seems to have had no results from the use of the poisoned salt and has been able to kill a large number of the pests with poisoned grains or manufactured poisons. Wherever a man has worked diligently with the poison which he has found best, he has obtained remarkable success. However, because of the large area of waste land and because his neighbors did not fight the pest as he did, both the rabbits and sage rats soon appear again after he has exterminated those already on his farm.

All of those who have fenced against the rabbits have succeeded in stopping the damage done by this pest. In practically every case where inquiry was made, the man who fenced his farm stated that he considered that he had saved the price of that fence with his crops the first year. With our farms left unfenced so that the rabbits may obtain an abundance of food, we will probably never destroy this pest by poisoning, although we may kill thousands of them each month. The only plausible thing for the farmers in an infested section to do is to fence against the rabbits and continue the poisoning of them. In this way the rabbits as a pest may be

destroyed if all of the farmers work for their destruction.

The sage rat can not be fenced against. The only methods of extermination for this pest known to us at present is by the use of poisoned grains, poisoned salt and traps. Recipes and directions for these have been given through our local papers before. We hope that we may discover a method of poisoning or destroying them by the use of a gas of some kind. Gas balls and other similar appliances are already on the market, but all of them thus far discovered are too expensive for practical use.

The extermination of both of these pests will require organized effort on the part of not only each community, but all of the communities together. This is the busiest season of the year for the most of the farmers in the county. It is also the season when these pests do the most damage. This article and these suggestions are written at this time because I believe the farmers will give them more consideration while the pests are doing the damage than they will during the winter and early spring, when the greatest amount of good can be done through use of methods for exterminating them. I would recommend a careful consideration of the destruction of these pests at this time; a getting together of all of the farmers in each community early in the fall, and plans laid for organizing effective, destructive work to these pests beginning about January 1st and continuing until they refuse to eat the poisons in the spring.

If I can assist in the organization of any community for this or any other purpose, I shall be very glad to do so.

**Restoration to Entry of Lands in National Forest.**

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 150 acres, within the Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233,) at the United States land office at Lakeview, Oregon, on August 30, 1915. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to

August 30, 1915, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SE 1/4, the SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SW 1/4, the S 1/2 SW 1/4 S 1/4 ESW 1/4 Section 34, T. 21 S., the NW 1/4 NE 1/4, the S 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, the W 1/2 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 NE 1/4, the NE 1/4 NW 1/4, the E 1/2 NW 1/4 NW 1/4, the SW 1/4 NW 1/4 NW 1/4, the NW 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4, the NE 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 3, T. 22 S., R. 8 E. W. M., 150 acres, listed upon application of James F. Lippincott, La Pine, Oregon; List 6-1687, June 17, 1915, C. M. Bruce, Assistant

Commissioner of the General Land Office. 19-22c

### NO REASON FOR IT.

You are shown a way out. There can be no reason why any reader of this who suffers the tortures of an aching back, the annoyance of urinary disorders, the pains and dangers of kidney ills will fail to heed the word of a resident of this locality who has found relief. The following is convincing proof. Mrs. J. W. Gatchel, 1110 Seventh street, Hood River, Oregon, says: "I had dull, nagging pains across the small of my back and the action of my kidneys was ir-

regular. I tried several well-known kidney medicines, but got no relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They relieved me at once and the backache soon left me. My kidneys were strengthened and my system was toned up. Another of my family had good results from Doan's Kidney Pills." Price 50 cents, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Gatchel had.

Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

### When Hot Weather Oppresses.

When you feel oppressed, dull and stupid, are inert and languid—do not blame it all on the weather. Heat will not affect you so much if the bowels are regular. Foley Cathartic Tablets are ideal for indigestion and constipation. They relieve stout persons of that bloated, heavy feeling. Patterson Drug Co.—Adv.

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