

DANA WRITES OF IRRIGATION

COMING CONGRESS IS SUBJECT

Matters to Be Discussed are Presented—Writer Says Resolutions Adopted at Last Session are Contradictory and Confused—No Unity.

By MARSHALL N. DANA. (Oregon Journal.)

There are pioneers today—in Oregon.

They are out on the unestablished reclamation projects.

At the call of the irrigation congress they will come down from their mountain valleys and plateaus.

They may hear a few city bred speakers tell them how to get "back to the soil," and "make a success on the land."

But in the main they will counsel together.

And they will seek an answer to one overshadowing question.

I use the word overshadowing, because until the question is answered there will not be enough sunny days in a year to lift the shadow from the future or from the hearts of those who would make homes out on the edge of civilization.

Money and Credit Question.

The question is: What plan of reclamation can be evolved and put into practice that will give assurance of success to an industrious man and his family if they settle on an irrigation project?

The question has no reference to the productivity of the land under water.

It is a proverb among irrigationists that to get water to the dry soil, even in the higher altitudes, is a practical guarantee of a crop.

The question is one of money and credit.

It is a question of opportunity to get a start, in equipment and cultivation and cropping, without being compelled to use the first fruits in meeting bonded debt and interest.

The desideratum is to go on the land with a small amount of capital and much energy, to be allowed to use the first returns for a few years before being compelled to begin paying off the debt.

None of the plans and laws of the past have accomplished this ideal.

And meanwhile we have a million and a half acres that could be made productive under water, that could support families and communities and pay taxes and make the desert give way to civilization, if—

At the last meeting of the congress there was discussion of federal or state guarantee of irrigation district bonds. This was with reference to the bond buyer and with the motive of making him less afraid of irrigation securities.

Interest Question Looms.

At the irrigation congress this year the discussion will probably center about the guaranteeing of interest on the bonds.

There will be one group in favor of a provision that the state guarantee the interest on irrigation securities.

Another group will advocate federal guarantee of the interest for five years, during which time the settler will be obliged to pay only maintenance charges. The bonds would run for 40 years at 4 per cent and their retirement would take place during the last ten years.

This is the plan of credits proposed under the Jones bill newly introduced before congress. The bill provides federal investigation and subsequent supervision, and requires district laws be satisfactory to the federal government.

It is pointed out that the net result would be:

Absence of Debt Important.

Uniformity of irrigation district laws.

Consequent increase in the marketability of irrigation securities.

Most importantly—absence of debt burden on the settler during the first five years.

It has been suggested, that if this law should be adopted Oregon and Washington would be in a position at once to benefit because the irrigation district laws of these states are now satisfactory to the secretary of the interior. But Colorado and some of the other irrigable states would have to make improvements in their laws.

This feature of immediate benefit is something that could not be expected from a state guarantee of interest on irrigation bonds because the subject would have to take the force of a constitutional amendment to be voted on at a general election.

At the same time it is admitted that state or well as federal guarantee would increase the desirability of the securities.

Can the irrigation congress concentrate and utilize past experience in settling upon a plan that will revolutionize the reclamation policy of the entire west?

It never has done so.

At the same time its general influence has been exerted in favor of projects and the settlers upon them. It supported the appropriation for the west Umatilla project and for the state built Tumalo project.

Plans are suggested. The resolutions adopted by the congress last year are to an extent contradictory and confused, as though ideas had been expressed without assimilation or being related to the general problem, but action has been obtained on at least two of the congress' proposals—a drainage code and the granting of one vote to corporations having property in an irrigation district.

Had the resolutions of the congress that have to do with finance been more coherent more results might have been expected. One resolution called upon the federal government to bond the resources of federal lands to be used for irrigation on a dollar for dollar cooperative basis. Another asked that money for roads, bridges and irrigation be advanced on the credit of federally owned timber.

Federal Guarantees Asked. The different resolutions asked, one for federal guarantee of irrigation bonds and the other for a state guarantee (not federal or state guarantee of interest.) A resolution asked for the investment of state funds in irrigation securities and a final expression was in behalf of a one-half mill state tax for irrigation, which proposal was rejected subsequently by the voters of the state.

There were still other financial resolutions which, if added to those mentioned, would make an effort to evolve a centralized plan, would merely make confusion worse confounded.

And this is not to say that any resolution adopted was undesirable, but merely that the congress to make itself more effective, must be unified in its expressions. The irrigation congress last year went out of its way to advocate the repeal of the state tax of 25 cents to \$2 per horse power for private hydroelectric developments, and it also asked authority for the sale of surplus electric energy generated incident to the operation of an irrigation plant.

Projects are Recommended. A number of projects were recommended for investigation and some of these are enumerated by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane as being now under investigation. The co-operative topographic and stream measurement work of the government was endorsed, of course.

Another action, the exact intent of which the resolution does not make clear, was to ask the repeal of legislation which the railroads find restrictive in making profits. From the viewpoint of the settler, from a project, who wants opportunity and time to make good, the recommendation does not seem out of place that the irrigation congress decide what is the best method of giving to the settler time and to irrigation bonds value and standing, and that it analyze its resolutions carefully in their relation each to the other.

Unquestionably with the matter of opportunity and credit adjusted attention will turn more definitely to roads and other means of transportation for projects, and, always, the educational aid a man newly on a reclamation project needs. And perhaps, as a climax, we will establish in Oregon a big, broad, politics-free, plan of reclamation for logged over and swamp as well as arid lands, under the direction of men chosen because they are expert and efficient enough for the job.

Alkazura is the name given to vessels of very porous earthenware which when filled with water are always moist outside and owing to the evaporation of the water on their surface always keep their contents cool. Alkazura can be made from any good potter's clay by mixing with it 10 per cent of its weight, dry, of very fine sawdust and then working it. On burning the sawdust is destroyed and the clay thereby left porous.

When Romans Kissed. Rowena, the beautiful daughter of the Saxon Hengist, is credited with having introduced kissing into the British islands. The Romans had a really delightful word for a kiss—osculum which comes from os, the mouth, and meant a little mouth, a sweet mouth. "Give me a sweet little mouth" would be the phrase used when a good little Roman boy asked his mother for a kiss.

Good, but Risky. "Well, Dinah, I hear you are married." "Yassum," said the former cook. "I've done got me a man now." "Is he a good provider?" "Yassum; he's a mighty good provider, but I's powerful sheered he's gwine ter get kitched at it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Made Him Feel Old. "What's the matter?" "Oh, nothing much." "But you look as if you had something serious on your mind." "Well, if you insist on knowing, a boy who was named after me has just become engaged to be married. How true flies!"—Chicago Herald.

As It Is Today. Forwent Swain—Will you be mine? Adored One—Not if I know myself. But I wouldn't mind taking a half interest in your life and prospects.—Richmond Times Dispatch.

OUR NATIVE THRUSHES.

We Have Eleven Species and All Are Friends of the Farmer. [Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

Altogether there are within the limits of the United States eleven species of thrushes, five of which are commonly known as robins and bluebirds. The other six include the Townsend solitaire, the wood, the veery, the gray cheek, the olive back and the hermit thrush.

The robins and bluebirds nest close to houses, and even the shiest of the other species are content with the seclusion of an acre or two of woodland or swamp. For this reason the thrushes are among the best known and most carefully protected of native American birds, and at times their numbers become so great that it is feared they will do much harm to crops and fruit. The investigations of the department of agriculture, however, show that there is very little ground for this fear. On the other hand, they destroy such a vast number of insects each year that it is probable that without them many crops would suffer serious damage.

Of all the thrushes the robin is probably the best known. It has been frequently accused of destroying fruits and berries, but it has now been ascertained that this only occurs in regions that are so thickly settled that there is no wild fruit upon which the robin may subsist. In some years the bird is a great pest in the olive orchards of California, but it is probable that they are driven to the orchards because of the scarcity of native berries at these times. Where a wild fruit is available the birds seem to prefer it to the cultivated varieties.

Like the robin, the bluebird is very domestic; but, unlike the robin, it does not prey upon any cultivated product or work any injury whatever to the fruit grower. During the fruit season, in fact, five-sixths of its food consists of insects. It seems, therefore, that the common practice of encouraging the bluebird to nest near houses by placing convenient boxes in which it may build its home is thoroughly justified.

The six other species of the thrush group also feed principally on insects and fruit, but a great portion of the fruit which they consume is wild berries. Domestic fruits are eaten so sparingly by these species that the damage done is quite negligible.

The bird known as the Townsend solitaire is noted chiefly for its song, which is said to be at times the finest of any of the thrush family. This thrush, however, confines itself almost entirely to the mountains and gorges of the far west. The wood thrush, on the other hand, is distributed over the eastern part of the United States and is a frequenter of open groves and bushy pastures. This thrush also is noted for its sweet song, especially in the early evening. It does not nest in gardens or orchards, however, and is seldom seen about farm buildings, so that many people who are familiar with its song would not know the bird by sight. The wood thrush consumes a number of very harmful insects such as the Colorado potato beetle and white grubs. The fruit which it eats it usually picks up from the ground instead of taking fresh from the trees. There is therefore no reason why the wood thrush should not be rigidly protected.

The other varieties also seem to eat little that is of value to farmers, while, on the other hand, they destroy multitudes of harmful insects each year.

Military Pensions in Serbia. Serbian soldiers enjoy a pension granted only to invalid cases. The ordinary veteran who does not suffer some injury which would render him invalid does not receive a pension, military service in Serbia being compulsory. Invalid pensions in Serbia are paid by the year—that is, each applicant who is granted a pension receives a certain sum each year. In case the soldier receives injuries which would render him partially invalid he receives only part of the yearly amount, most likely one-half, but in case of the soldier being totally invalid he gets the full amount.

One on the Stenographer. The other day a little stenographer in a downtown office in Boston begged some workmen who were putting up a new telephone net to place it so high on the wall as they were doing. "You see," she said, "I have to use it as much as any one, and I am so short that I can hardly reach it."

"Oh, well, miss," said the humorist in charge of the work, "you can raise your voice, can't you?"—Boston Transcript.

Definitions. Miser, a man who kills two birds with one stone and then wants the stone back. Tact, the art of saying nothing when there is nothing to be said. Epigram, an artistic way of saying something that is not true.—Woman's Home Companion.

Delirious. The Wife—Oh, doctor, I think Henry is much better this morning. He took my hand just a minute ago and called me his own "little tootsy wootsy." The Doctor—The case is more serious than I thought. It's a very bad sign when a patient becomes delirious.—New York World.

A Difference. "I am told that Jones is a regular leech. Is that true?" "No, I would hardly say that. A leech, you know, never gets stuck on himself."

Don't brood over the past nor dream of the future, but seize the instant and get your lesson from the hour.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Issued by Crook County Abstract Co. State to L. H. Root sw se 34-16-11. Wm. B. Ridenour to J. H. Cady sw ne of sw 9-15-13, \$805. Kenwood Promotion Co. to E. W. Tansey w 1/2 lts. 3, 4, blk. 18, Kenwood. Same to J. E. Engebretson c 1/2 lts. 3, 4, blk. 18, Kenwood. City of Bend to J. E. Reed cert. of sale c 1/2 parcel 22 Lytle Acres. Same to J. E. Reed cert. of sale lts. 1, blk. 23, Bend. S. A. Blakeley to Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Co. right of way deed strip across w 1/2 8-18-12. Central Oregon Power Co. to Bend Flour Mill Co. tract in nw ne 32-17-12. Redmond Townsite Co., to A. J. Kroenert lts. 1 to 6, blk. 41, Redmond, \$200. W. H. Stants to H. F. Hunter lts. 2, blk. 12, Deschutes. J. C. Silver to Chas. W. Thornthwaite se 9-16-11. Sam Mesher to Rebecca Mesher lts. 5, blk. 27, Bend Park. City of Bend to M. E. Coleman cert sale tract A, Bend. E. B. Whitmore to Jas. Black sw sw 35-20-10. U. S. to Moses Niswonger patent sw nw 20-17-12.

S. R. Brown to M. Niswonger sw sw se 4-18-12. L. D. Wiest to Jennette Lattin lts. 16, blk. 41, Wiestoria, \$275. The Bend Co. to Julius Janett lts. 14-15, blk. 20, Boulevard add, Bend. A. H. Horn to Geo. E. Murphy lts. 4, sub-division, blk. 24, Bend, \$730. Lytle Townsite Co. to Jas. E. Reed tracts 8-9-20, Lytle Acres, lot 4, blk. 14, Lytle. Shingoro Murasaki to Geo. H. Welber lts. 7-8, blk. 2, Larch add, Bend. L. D. Wiest to H. J. Cullinano, contract lts. 8, blk. 34, Wiestoria, \$375.

Remember, we carry a full line of violin, banjo guitar, mandolin strings. Day Music Company.—Adv. Observe the Warning. A cold that promises to "hang on all winter" is to be dreaded. Prompt action should be taken at the first warning of a cold—sneezing, chilliness, slight shivering. Foley's Honey and Tar makes quick work of coughs, colds and croup. It clears air passages, stops coughing, eases difficult breathing. Sold everywhere.—Adv. Buy your groceries at McClintey's.—Adv.

Bend Contracting Co.

"No Job too Big, No Job too Small." Bridge Construction—Excavation of all kinds. SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED SEPTIC TANKS. Teams for all kinds of heavy hauling at all times. Land clearing. E. O. Clark, Manager Phone Black 451 G. D. Clark Office with Homeseekers Land Company.

Oregon Transfer Company

Office with Homeseekers Land Company. Phone Black 451. Moving Household Goods Our Specialty. Coal and Wood Light and Heavy Freight. EXPRESS AND BAGGAGE AUTO TRUCKS TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

F. Dement & Co.

Carries a complete line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables—Fancy and Staple Groceries. Let us figure with you on your Xmas Order.

Lots at Half the Price

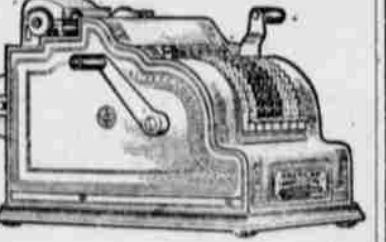
Asked in other additions of Equal Distance from the Business Center. Lots 40X105 \$75 for Inside, \$100 for Corners. Lots 50X125 \$100 for Inside, \$125 for Corners. Central Oregon's Leading INSURANCE AGENCY. Fire Automobile Life Accident Surety Bonds. J. A. EASTES. OREGON STREET, BEND, OREGON. Member Portland Realty Board.

VILLAGE SCHOOL SHOES---

For Girls and Boys "Tel-Til-Tip" Guaranteed not to wear out. Children's \$2.00 to \$2.25. Boys' and Girls' \$2.75 pair. Waterproof school bag given away with each pair of Village School Shoes sold. Foot-Schulze Dress Shoes for Men. R. H. LOVEN ALL KINDS OF SHOE Repairing.

PHOTOS FOR Christmas

YOU should place your order for Christmas photos now, to get them on time for presents. We are especially prepared with the latest in Holiday folders. OUR STUDIO LAMP enables us to photograph you DAY OR NIGHT. The best results obtainable. Make your appointments now. TODD & SYMONS BOND STREET



American Adding and Listing Machine

(EIGHT COLUMN CAPACITY) PRICE \$88.00 F. O. B. MAYWOOD, ILL.

Sold on one year's credit or 3% discount for cash.

MAIL COUPON TODAY American Can Company Chicago, Ill. Please send booklet descriptive of American Adding and Listing Machine.

Name _____ Address _____ Clipped from The Bend Bulletin 26-47-2