

## STORAGE SITE INVESTIGATION AT STANDSTILL

DIAMOND DRILL NOW IS NECESSARY.

AUTHORITY WITHHELD

Fearing Further Postponement of Action on Important Irrigation Project, Commercial Club Wires Reclamation Head.

After spending three weeks in investigating the Benham Falls reservoir site, the party of engineers and geologists representing the U. S. reclamation service in the work have reached the point where little more can be determined without borings. This type of investigation was started not long after the work was begun, but it was found that satisfactory results could not be gained by hand boring and that a diamond drill must be used in order to secure final data relative to the water holding qualities of the ground.

Authorization to secure and operate a diamond drill was asked of the reclamation service, and permission was denied, so that as the matter now stands the only course left would be for Professor W. O. Crosby, who heads the party of experts, to send in a preliminary report, which would contain insufficient information to warrant construction of an immense irrigation system.

Recognizing the need for immediate action, the Bend Commercial club today sent telegrams to Director Davis, of the reclamation service, Congressman N. J. Sinnott and State Engineer Percy A. Cupper, asking that authority be secured to conduct final investigations here with a diamond drill.

Homer Hamlin and Andrew J. Wiley have already left Bend, but will return in case a favorable answer is received from Washington. Professor Crosby and his son, the fourth member of the party, will remain for another week, pending developments.

## ALFALFA CROP SHOWS GAIN

DESPITE UNFAVORABLE GROWING SEASON, YIELD TO BE HEAVY—SULPHUR PLAYS BIG PART IN INCREASE.

Despite the most unfavorable early growing season for alfalfa, the first cutting of the crop, according to County Agent Koons, is 10 per cent heavier than last year and the total tonnage is far higher.

This increase is attributable to two factors, a greater acreage and the use of sulphur as fertilizer. The acreage increase has brought about an increase of about 15 per cent tonnage and the use of sulphur has caused an average increase of from 40 to 50 per cent.

The second crop, according to Mr. Koons, should make an even better showing proportionately than the first, as during the growing season preceeding the first cutting, the weather was unusually unfavorable. So far the weather has been ideal for the growing of the second crop. The effects of the application of sulphur to the land will make itself felt more pronounced in the second crop than in the first.

In speaking of the potato crop, generally, Mr. Koons says the crop will likely be somewhat shorter than normal. This does not obtain in all cases, as some of the fields look exceptionally good. A majority of the plantings are making a slow growth as the early summer season was unfavorable, injuring the stand more or less.

## SUNFLOWERS, A SILAGE CROP

FOOD VALUE HELD TO BE HIGH.

Under Conditions Similar to Central Oregon, Great Success Has Been Found—As a Ration It Is Nutritious.

Sunflowers were first used in this country for silage in the Rocky mountain states. In western Colorado and parts of Montana, as well as in Nebraska and Utah and later in the Dakotas, extensive experiments have been conducted, with the result that apparently a wide adoption of this plant for silage making is imminent. It seems to offer especially attractive prospects to farmers in semi-arid, high-altitude regions, where corn cannot be successfully matured.

**Oregon Possibilities.**  
With these attributes, it seems certain that the sunflower will find an important place in the more elevated semi-arid regions of Oregon. It cannot be expected to thrive without water, under desert conditions, but on ordinary dry farming land, capable of maturing a grain crop, and carefully tilled for the conservation of moisture, has been found to produce from five to twelve tons to the acre of green forage. Best results are obtained, however, under irrigation or subirrigation; but the water requirements of the plant are very low, and no doubt it can profitably be grown in many sections under pump irrigation. Its natural habitat is a hot, dry region; yet it is seemingly unchecked in growth by cold nights, and because of its rapid development reaches maturity before frost.

**Food Value High.**  
Reports from farmers who have experimented with sunflowers show that they not only make a satisfactory yield, but are very palatable and nutritious, being relished by all classes of stock for which corn silage is used. August Yaux, a Sidney, Mont., stockman, in a recent letter to the National Wool Growers' association, reported that after having fed sunflower silage with good results to cattle, he used it for 1000 head of breeding ewes. When it was mixed with corn, he stated, the ewes would select the sunflowers in preference to the corn, and they not only remained in thrifty condition on sunflower silage alone, but sheared a much heavier fleece than when handled under ordinary methods.

G. S. Ray, an agent of the Colorado experiment station, made a personal canvass among farmers in that state last year and reported that in every case those who had tried sunflowers were planting a much larger acreage in 1919.

Only one variety has, so far, been recommended for silage purposes. It is known as the "Mammoth Russian." This is a single stalked type having huge heads, which frequently measure 15 inches, and sometimes as great as 20 inches in diameter. Usually one stalk bears but one flower head, but occasionally the stalk is branched and bears two or more heads. This variety has been grown for many years for ornamental purposes and for the production of seed for poultry feed.

**Yield of Fodder.**  
The yield to be expected will depend upon a number of factors, such as soil fertility, moisture, climate and cultural methods. On good soil, under irrigation, sunflowers frequently produce from 20 to 40 tons of green material to the acre. This tonnage is considerable larger than can be obtained with corn under similar conditions. At the Nevada station the sunflowers produced 23 tons of fodder to the acre, while corn grown in the same experiment yielded about 14 tons.

**Soil Requirements.**  
Sunflowers do not require an especially rich soil, but other factors being equal, the yield will be commensurate with the fertility. The field should receive about the same preparation as for corn. The seed bed should be fine and well-firmed. Under dry or semi-dry farming con-

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## CREAM PRICE IS BOOSTED

CENTRAL OREGON FARMERS' CREAMERY BIDS HEAVILY FOR LOCAL CREAM WITH ONE-CENT ADVANCE.

Wanted—more farmers to deliver more cream to the Central Oregon Farmers Creamery. With a local demand for butter greater than it is able to supply with the present volume of cream coming in from Central Oregon, the local farmers creamery is compelled to resort to other creameries to obtain sufficient butter for home consumption.

In order to stimulate the farmers in bringing their cream to the local market the creamery is announcing this week a price to the farmers of Central Oregon of one cent over the Portland market price for butter fat.

At the present time there are about 75 farmer patrons to the creamery. With its equipment the creamery could accommodate approximately three times the number it is now serving. The monthly output of butter is about 4000 pounds. Double this amount could be put out if the creamery had the cream with which to work.

Every effort is being made to encourage the farmers in sending their products to Bend, rather than the Portland markets. The creamery is now in position to pay better prices than are being obtained in Portland.

## MEDICINE IS USED AS AN INTOXICANT

Druggists of Bend Anxious to Co-operate with Authorities to Prevent Wrongful Use.

Unless druggists are reasonably sure that preparations sold by them are used as alcoholic beverages they cannot be held responsible under the law, according to District Attorney A. J. Moore. The opinion was given following a conference with druggists Tuesday, in which it was stated that a preparation known as Beef, Iron and Wine had in two instances been used as intoxicant.

Local pharmacists are anxious that the medicine, which is valuable for tonic properties, should not be put to wrong use, and will co-operate with the officials in endeavoring to enforce the rule limiting the sale of beverages to drinks containing less than one half of one per cent. alcohol.

## BUYS ENSILAGE CUTTER.

Piercy & Sons, who have just purchased a new ensilage cutter, are on a deal with J. L. Parberry of Sisters to handle his crop this season. Mr. Parberry has just completed the erection of two new 100-ton silos and has some excellent prospects for sunflowers, peas and oats for silage.

## Nation's Scribes Eat Bend Tubers at Club Luncheon

When the Portland Press club entertained the National Editorial association in Portland Saturday, just one town was mentioned on the menu of the Oregon Products lunch which was served. "Bend, Oregon, Potato Salad," was the way the newspaper men from all over the United States read it.

The potatoes were sent from here by J. B. Miner, and it was Mr. Miner who this morning received a copy of the menu. Following the menu Tumalo is also given credit for "Netted Gem potatoes."

## COUNTY'S ROAD EXPENSE LARGE

ANNUAL BILL FOR STATE WORK AMOUNTS TO \$48,050, BUT NO RETURN IN BENEFITS TO THE COUNTY ARE RECEIVED.

Every year for 10 years Deschutes county will be contributing \$48,950 to the state road program, in addition to what may be done for strictly local roads within the county, according to information given out last Saturday by J. H. Haner. In the meantime, however, the state highway commission has twice refused to let the contract for construction of that part of The Dalles-California highway in Deschutes county, regardless of the fact that only \$40,000 of the state money is pledged to go into the work.

Road improvement obligations which the county has shouldered include the license on 1100 motor cars, totalling \$24,750 annually, the gasoline tax, amounting to \$4200, and interest on county road bonds issued to make possible co-operation with the state. This last item itself is \$7500, while the principle of the bond issue, when its payment is spread over 10 years, adds \$12,500.

## MILK TESTERS LICENSED.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Aug. 14.—Milk testers of Oregon must obtain a license by passing an examination conducted by the state dairy and food commissioner or by the dairy department of the state agricultural college. Dates for the examination at the college are fixed for the first Thursday in each month. In a letter to the managers of creameries, Prof. Brandt, chief of dairying, requests the prospective candidate for license to notify the college far enough in advance of examinations that provision may be made for all applicants. Examinations by the dairy and food commissioner will be at such time as he may announce.

## BIG MIXER TO BE HELD SEPT. 1

BANKERS AND FARMERS WILL GATHER AT TUMALO LABOR DAY FOR BIG TIME ON THE ISLAND.

One of the biggest and most significant gatherings that has been held within the county for a long time will be the gathering on the Tumalo Island, Labor day, September 1, under the auspices of the Deschutes County Farm bureau, and the bankers of Central Oregon.

Plans are being made this week for the program which will be announced early next week. According to R. A. Ward, who is in charge of the program features, some of the best speakers in the northwest have been tentatively secured to address the mixer.

Topics of special interest to the farmers and the bankers of the county will be taken up at that time, and in all probabilities something in the nature of a plan for the coming year of interest to bankers and farmers will be discussed.

In the evening a big harvest ball will be given under the auspices of the West Side Fair association at the association hall.

## GYPSIES LEAVE ON COMMAND OF MAYOR

Series of Depredations Alleged to Have Been Committed by Wanderers, Cause for Eviction.

On strict orders from Mayor J. A. Eastes, a band of 30 gypsies, who have been making their headquarters in Bend for the last few days, departed yesterday afternoon from the city. They had come to Bend after being evicted from Burns, but where they went is not known to local authorities.

The mayor's action was prompted by a number of complaints of a series of depredations alleged to have been committed by the wanderers here, ranging from the pilfering of gasoline from an automobile belonging to John Steidl to the theft of potatoes from gardens planted by residents of Bend. The gypsies were told by Mayor Eastes that they had until 4 o'clock to get out of town and the entire band was gone well within the time limit allowed.

## SAVING SEED CLOVER.

A large number of farmers are saving sweet clover seed this season. Gus Stadig and William Hall, two well-known and active farmers, have several acres of sweet clover which will be threshed for seed. F. B. Baughman last year purchased a clover huller and expects to do everything he can to promote seed production in this section as he considers clover promises to be one of the county's greatest sources of income.

## ROAD OUTLOOK FOR PRESENT YEAR GLOOMY

R. B. GOULD RESIGNS CHAIRMANSHIP.

COURT IS ATTACKED

Should Have Had Bid In at Session of Highway Board, Overturf Tells Club—Eight o'Clock Opening Discussed.

A vote of confidence in the roads committee of the Bend Commercial club was passed by a large majority yesterday at the weekly club luncheon, but in spite of this action, taken on a motion by H. J. Overturf, add seconded by R. B. Gould, that a new committee be named, Mr. Gould handed in his resignation and was replaced by Mr. Overturf, on appointment by T. H. Foley, president of the club.

In accepting the appointment, Mr. Overturf declared that Central Oregon has entirely lost out for this year as new estimates for bidders on Central Oregon highway construction will not be ready for contractors in time for the September session of the state highway commission while an October contract would mean beginning of work in November, something which practically no contractor would be willing to undertake. He charged that the county court has no definite road program, and that by concentration of efforts on The Dalles-California highway real results could be obtained.

## County Court Attacked.

A Whisnant asserted that the county court should have had a bid in for the highway contract in this county, at the last meeting of the commission. He said that the county commissioners had been given all the data necessary for such a bid. Only one offer, that by private contractor, was made for the construction of the stretch of road from Bend to the Jefferson county line, and this was refused because of the lack of competition.

## Ask For Earlier Opening.

Mayor J. A. Eastes reported on the settlement effected between the clerks' union and Loven & Chinlund store, and asked for action by the club on the recommendation of the arbitration board, which advised in favor of an 8 o'clock opening hour. After remarks on the subject by R. S. Hamilton, F. Dement, Carl Johnson, and C. S. Hudson, the appointment of a committee to meet with the clerks' union, was authorized. In mentioning the matter Mr. Hudson announced the Banker-Farmer mixer to be held on the island near Tumalo on labor day and invited the merchants of Bend to be present and get the view-point of the farmer, which, he declared, should be more clearly understood in connection with the 8 o'clock opening movement.

The importance of rural mail routes was discussed at some length and the club voted for a permanent committee which will guard against such routes being diverted from Bend to other towns.

## DISEASE IN POTATOES CAUSES BIG PROBLEM

O. A. C. to Undertake Exhaustive Study to Eradicate Pests Which Cause Small Potatoes.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Aug. 14.—Disease and not "run out" seed stock, is at the root of the little potato problem in Oregon. These diseases may be carried in the seed, in the ground or by insect. Leaf curl and mosaic, both of which prevent the plants ordinarily manufactured in the leaf from reaching the tuber are the worst forms of the trouble. Spindle sprout, though not a parasitic disease, causes immense losses in the yield. All of these are more or less preventable. The agricultural station will soon undertake an exhaustive study of these ailments and their control.