

HARNEY COUNTY HISTORY PROJECT

AV-Oral History #129 - Side A

Subject: Harry Loggan

Place: Salem, Oregon

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Interviewer: James Baker

HARRY LOGGAN: ... by the time I can remember, there was no signs left of any fort. There was a ranch or two up north of the old town of Harney. And there was a little cemetery, apparently from the old fort up on the hill that we went up and found the old cemetery above there. And that's the only sign of Fort Harney from the time I can remember. Of course that would have been around 1910 or 1912 before I could start remembering anything. By that time Harney had grown to a town of, I presume, two hundred, two hundred and fifty people. They had a grade school there, a two-room grade school, with all eight grades. Probably thirty-five or forty students altogether in the school.

JAMES BAKER: Do you remember any teachers in that school?

HARRY: Yes, at the time I was there, Ruth Shaw was a teacher. She had just come out from Tennessee, finished there, a school back there. Came out to Harney and boarded with my grandmother and taught. She lives here in Salem part of the time. And the man that had the other room was Nelson Rogers. He taught there for two years and then left to go to war, the First World War. He later was a state forester here in Salem.

JAMES: I'll be darned.

HARRY: He died along in, I presume in the '50's. And a little later Dan McDade taught the upper classes there. He taught for, I don't know, three or four years there. He went from there into Burns and was principal of the Harney County High School for several

years. And then he went to Portland and was with the Oregon Journal, the Journal Juniors that they used to have in the paper. I don't know whether you remember that or not. He is dead now. And there was a woman named Elsie Dew that taught later, and a Mrs. Curtis. Mrs. Curtis was one of my teachers.

JAMES: I see. Did any of these teachers get run out of school by the older boys?

HARRY: No, but there were stories just ahead of my time that some of the boys would be eighteen, nineteen years old in the eighth grade at that time, you know. And they used to tell stories about how rough they would get. Brought in a big enough schoolteacher to straighten them out, I don't know. They used to pull all kinds of pranks. They put a buggy up in the balcony of the school one time. And so I heard those tales. By the time I got there, the eighth graders probably weren't much older, what, fourteen or fifteen years old, you know, so it was entirely different. But I have heard stories about it. At one time they were kind of rough on the teachers. (Laughter)

JAMES: I heard you mention that there were some other buildings in Harney.

HARRY: Yes, they had a nice community church about the size of the school, and near the school that people used to attend. There were two hotels at that time, and I think one shortly after that was discontinued. The other probably operated up until about 1918, along in there. And two saloons, and a post office, two general merchandise stores, two livery barns, and I guess that's about all, except for the residences.

They had an interesting murder that we can well remember. I was about, probably ten or twelve, and this Mrs. Wright that you talked to today, she was about three years younger, and my sister was her age. Her brother was my age. The four of us were playing out in the corral, just across from one saloon, and across from my grandfather's store. We heard all this shooting. It turned out that the city Marshall owned the saloon across from where we were playing. There was a couple of brothers in the saloon around

the corner from him. And there was bad blood always between them, and this one particular morning, there was five of them over there, planned it. And he sent one fellow out in the street with a revolver and two at the front door, and two at the back door. And the Marshall went over there and yelled at him, and they all started shooting, and he wounded one man, a fellow that was out in the street, and they killed him. Apparently, the two that killed him were the boys at the back door with a rifle. And they got in a buggy and left the country, and they were never captured.

JAMES: Is that right?

HARRY: The other three were tried and convicted. I don't know, second-degree murder or something. They went to the penitentiary for a few years and then were paroled.

Then Harney stayed a pretty good town up until 1918, it was beginning to slow up, when the war came along, you know. Quite a few younger fellows left for war, and some of them didn't come back. And I know my parents sold their store at that time and moved down to the Willamette Valley. And when they came back, they went directly to Burns instead of Harney.

But the school was still going in 1918. Because I didn't want to go to Burns with them, and I stayed with my grandmother in Harney and went to school through the seventh grade. The following year then I had to go to Burns. I wouldn't know when, but probably around 1920, they even discontinued the school in Harney.

And by the end of the '20's there was very little left there. People gradually moved out. Now there is nothing left except the old cemetery. And I understand this Mrs. Luce left some money for maintenance of the cemetery. It was about to disappear, you know, in sagebrush and all.

There were quite a few characters in the town. That one murder I told you about is the only one I can remember. They used to tell about quite a few. A couple of fellows

down below town there one morning, and they got up and they apparently had a quarrel, because people went down and found their breakfast was still on the table untouched, and they were both dead out in the yard.

JAMES: Isn't that something.

HARRY: I guess the main thing that kept Harney going was the, really the ranchers around there. Most of them raised wild hay and ran cattle. My uncle, for instance, had a cattle ranch out on Cow Creek. He ran about three thousand head of cattle. And of course the range was free in those days, no charge for it, and no control. And so they turned the cattle out and they ranged there all winter, and then they'd get them in the spring. Raise the wild hay that grew quite well in those days, and use that to feed them during the worst part of the winter. Sell the calves and sell meat. And I guess that was practically all the money coming into Harney in those days.

There was two little sawmills. Berrington had a sawmill about fifteen, twenty miles straight north of Burns. Lem Lowe had another little sawmill up in Coffee Pot, probably twelve, thirteen miles out. I suppose each one of them might have employed twelve to fifteen men, I don't know. And I guess that lumber was all freighted into Harney and Burns, I think.

JAMES: Used for building in the area?

HARRY: Yeah in the area and all.

JAMES: Just enough for the area probably.

HARRY: Yeah, that's all, because they didn't have any way to get it out in those days, you know. And of course, there'd be a few jobs just keeping the town going, stores and all. But it was primarily for people working on the ranches. They'd go out and work during haying. And it took several buckaroos; of course, to run that ... Bill Hanley was a big cattle operator. Of course he was down near Burns, but he run cattle all over that country.

JAMES: Where were the dances in Harney? In the school, or in the church or in the ---

HARRY: No, we had a city hall. And in that city hall they had a whole block. And I remember they had a fire bell up on one end of it, so they could call out volunteers when they had a fire. They had no equipment. It seemed like quite a large building at the time. And it was built so that they had a stage in one end where they used to have all their home talent plays and entertainment. And then the lower part was large enough for basketball and they had baskets they put up, and used it for dancing. And they used that to dance in; it was one of the last buildings there. It and the church and the school. We used to go there from Burns to dances even after the town was gone, you know. And that was part of their town's entertainment, really, was the home talent plays. My dad had traveled with a, I guess maybe it was a vaudeville troupe. Well, I guess they had a little more than that. I guess they actually had some plays. He traveled there for two or three years when he was a youngster, and learned a little about it. So, he came back there, and this Ruth Shaw --- if you should happen to want to talk to her sometime, she was the schoolteacher, I told you. She used to always play the leading lady, you know. And this Nels Rogers was the tall thing, he was the villain. And L. H. Rogers, the grandfather of this Mrs. Luce, you know, he was the old white headed --- so he always used to play the judge or some part like that. And I remember one night, one of the gasoline lanterns that they, that's all the light you had, of course, in those days. One of these old gasoline lanterns with the mantles on. Guess it didn't actually explode, but the mantle broke and the gasoline got afire and we had to run and throw it out in the back yard. We had quite a little excitement that night, but ---

JAMES: Yeah, that would be a little exciting. Yeah.

HARRY: And then the other form of entertainment we had in the wintertime, everybody, older people and the kids and all would go up on the hill. There was a hill right back of

Burns. In fact, I have a picture of it. I don't know whether the picture will show it or not. They went up and cleared a coasting track, you know.

JAMES: Oh, yeah.

HARRY: And we'd have a toboggan and then the men built a bobsled, and about eight or nine people could ride on the bobsled. And of course, you'd have your small sleds. We'd go up there and build a bonfire and have our winter sports, about every night.

JAMES: Sure, that would be good fun.

HARRY: And then they'd have their hayrides. And quite often there would be a group go out and visit Cow Creek or on out to Buchanan. They had a, I don't know, it wasn't your Grange Hall, because they didn't have that in those days. It was something like that, a little community hall out there. It wouldn't be much bigger than this apartment, but that's where they would dance out there. So the people from Burns would build up a hay rack, and ride out and stay all night and have breakfast and come back Sunday.

JAMES: Yeah, and start to work. What was the last building, the general store, Haines General Store?

HARRY: Haines General Store there was the last business to go, but I'm not sure what building was the last one to be torn down. The old school building stood there for a long time. It was probably one of the last. So maybe they did continue school on past the time I first thought. It was there for a long while.

JAMES: How did Fred Haines run his business? A lot of credit, or was it mostly cash?

HARRY: Well, I think he must have given credit, but he was pretty careful about it, you know, he wasn't stupid. But I think he must have to have a business. Now my grandmother's store, she started a store there in the '90's, and run it up until about 1915. Sold it to Dad, he ran it a year or two before he closed it there. But when she closed the store, she had \$50,000 on the books that she never collected, you know. Yeah. In a little

town like that you just couldn't --- She carried practically everybody, and the bulk of them paid up. But, you know, these people that couldn't, move away, and then some that stayed there and didn't have it.

JAMES: Yeah.

HARRY: You mentioned a while ago, you know, it was kind of hard times there in the '20's, and it was pretty tough going. ... And then by the time the mill came and it looked like things was going to happen, we went into that '30 depression, you know. And it is a funny thing, a lot of people that I knew and were broke there in the mid '30's, were just about at the point where they were going to lose everything, but they managed to hold on somehow or other. Especially if they were able to hold a few cattle, and a lot of those then by '45 to '50 were wealthy.

JAMES: Is that right.

HARRY: Anybody who was able to hold out, you know. Of course, a lot of them lost their property and cattle and everything back in the '30's. But there were others that they managed to stick, and cattle started going up and all, and ---

JAMES: So the prices went up?

HARRY: --- prices, and then they could build their cattle up pretty fast. And property got to be worth a lot more too, when the cattle did.

JAMES: The property values skyrocketed.

HARRY: Yeah, yeah. I don't know, but I suppose Harney came to an end officially along in the mid '20's, probably. They never had any more city government or anything there. And by the mid '30's, they must have been down to maybe one family or two, and they were just kind of there just because they had a house left or something.

JAMES: Yeah. Well I've got a pretty clear picture of it. When we were talking earlier, you mentioned that you worked on the survey crew below, between Crane and Burns, and

then in the upper section, up to Seneca.

HARRY: Yeah. When the, Crane closed the terminal road from along about 1916 up into the '20's. And when Fred Herrick, a lumberman over at, from Idaho came in, and he bid on this government timber. So he got the bid; so he started building a sawmill at Hines. And needing a railroad for shipping his lumber, he arranged to have the road built.

In 1923 I worked on the survey crew. Jay Gerrard was the General Manager for Herrick, and Frank Clevenger was his chief engineer. Mr. Clevenger give me a job and I worked on that survey. And I presume it was about in '24, I believe they finally got the road complete. It might have been a year later. But I know that '23 was the year we made the survey. And it was fairly easy, you know, that's all in valley, fairly easy surveying, you know. And it was the same way with the construction, that was easy construction. So I think they finished in '24.

JAMES: That would have been pretty quick.

HARRY: Then I went to work building the buildings out at Hines. It wasn't Hines in those days, it was just ... They needed to get the trees in from up in Grant County, where they were primarily, and northern Harney County. So then we started to survey, and surveyed the road up to Seneca. And started building on that, and that took several years to complete it. It is rather interesting, when Herrick finally went broke and the government closed out his purchase rights, and then he put his mill up for sale, and the next time when the bids were let, Hines, Edward Hines from Chicago got the bid. And he worked out a deal with Herrick, and bought the old buildings. In the meantime, the Union Pacific had taken over the railroad from Crane to Burns.

JAMES: Went to Burns.

HARRY: Yeah. But Herrick still owned the roads from Burns to Seneca, plus the spur, logging roads we put in. Well, he was trying to hold out for a good price, of course, so I



got the chance to work on surveying the road from Burns to Seneca again. We surveyed a parallel road, not exactly parallel, but an alternate route for Hines.

JAMES: For the competition.

HARRY: For Hines, yeah. Of course Hines said, "Well if you won't sell, we'll build it."

JAMES: Build another one.

HARRY: So, we had it all surveyed and all, and at the last minute why Herrick finally closed the deal and sold it to the Hines Company. In the meantime, they had started building the mill, and a firm by the name of Battey and Kip got the contract for building the mill on a cost plus basis. And I got a job with them. And we started there in '29, and I guess it must have been, I guess it was the summer of '30 that we completed the mill proper. That was a big project.

About that time, I guess it was about the time they started the mill, they built this nice new big hotel in Burns, The Welcome Hotel, it burned later. You know, during construction, probably the best times they had in Burns, times nationally were good, you know, in '28, '29, a boom up until the crash. And so Burns got a new theater, and a new hotel, started paving, putting in water.

JAMES: Staying ---

HARRY: And then things tightened up all right after that. But I think that mill; I don't think the mill has ever shut down for any length, great length of time, all through the depression, so it did give them something to do.

JAMES: Well I don't know anything about Fred Herrick; he's sort of the underdog in all the stories that I know.

HARRY: He was a wildcat operator over in Idaho and made a lot of money. I expect he was worth a million or two, maybe more than that at the time. I don't know just what happened that he couldn't make a go of it. He got in too deep even before the

depression. So when the depression come, maybe his Idaho operations, or some-thing --

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And this Jim Gerrard had been an employee of the Forest Service, and he knew quite a bit about that country over there. In fact, he was one of the founders of this Mason, Bruce and Gerrard, which is probably the best-known forest consultants in Portland. Let's see, Jimmy Gerrard died, didn't he now?

WOMAN: The other one?

HARRY: Yeah.

WOMAN: Yes.

HARRY: I was going to tell you his son was there in Eugene, but he died.

JAMES: Oh.

HARRY: That's why I can't tell --- I just remembered. He was with the lumber company down there.

JAMES: I see. Yeah.

WOMAN: ...

HARRY: Well except maybe he might have had some of his things of his dads, you know, some of his records and all. And so Herrick hired him, he came in there as the manager, and this Clevenger was also, he was an engineer with the Forest Service. And they came in, and I don't know if their management had something to do with it. It could hardly --- because they didn't get anything done. They built the railroads and had about three buildings built out at the mill. And that's as far as they got when he ran out of money. And, as I say, I don't know what caused it. Whether it was the operation there was too much for him, or if he got in trouble over in his Idaho operation, or what.

JAMES: Then Edward Hines Company brought people from Virginia, Minnesota, and Mississippi, and Tennessee?

HARRY: They brought a lot of those during construction. I remember Gregory, I don't remember his first name, he was a master mechanic came out from Virginia and did a lot of the early planning. But they contracted this firm of Battey and Kip and they brought in the management people primarily. If you should be interested in some of that area, you might be able to get some information from Bill Haggerty in Eugene. Bill was a C.P.A. there, William Haggerty.

JAMES: What was the effect of the mill, in the minds of the rancher? You know you were talking about ---

HARRY: Oh, I think they were resentful, probably when they first came. They'd always prided themselves on being a cattle country. JAMES: Yeah.

HARRY: And Burns was a good cattle town. And this was too much progress for them probably.

JAMES: Too much.

HARRY: The railroad come to town, and a different way of life. But I think they soon realized that they almost had to have it. It got to the point where, at least the town people, they had very little existence without the mill. The cattle industry was having to change their ways completely, you know. The Taylor Grazing Act was coming into effect. The range was being controlled; they had to pay for the use of it. In fact, they could hardly get on unless they had permits. And permits were more or less tied to the ranchers that ... there.

JAMES: I see.

HARRY: It changed even the operation of most people. And it brought a lot of improvements to the town. Prior to that time, they weren't able to have decent streets or sidewalks or anything. Of course, when Hines got there and got more money, they immediately put in water system, and paved several streets, and put in concrete

sidewalks. So people appreciated that part. And still it hurt their pride, I guess, more than anything.

JAMES: What is it about cattle ranching that represents so much heritage, and represents so much of a positive thing?

HARRY: Well that carries over from even the pioneer days, it was closely related to it. They came in there. And you had your old wars between the cattlemen and the sheep men. Now they never broke out around Harney County, actual war, like they did over in Prineville and that area. But there was that resentment. My wife's folks were cattle people, and they didn't have any use for sheep men.

JAMES: Is that right?

HARRY: And we don't even like mutton, or ...

JAMES: ... do you have any Pendleton shirts? Is that a Pendleton shirt?

HARRY: ... I guess we didn't turn ... into wool. Oh, I like the taste of lamb, but I'd never order it. And there was always that strong feeling. So that was something the cattlemen built up. And then the sheep people, in those days, when the sheep industry was concentrated over in Harney, and Malheur, and Lake Counties, and many Basque and Irish came over from the old country, and they'd run herds of two or three thousand. And they could just graze all over that country. And they used it kind of rough. And when the Taylor Grazing Act came along, these people didn't own any property, and so they couldn't graze, and that was what run the sheep men out of business over there.

JAMES: Oh, I didn't know that.

HARRY: And that's why, and they found out by putting them over here, and putting them down in these green fields and all, they do so much better. Before that they didn't think sheep would like, you know, grass and the easy life. They found over here they'd do better, so the big part of the sheep industry left that Eastern Oregon.

JAMES: Now I understand that transition part.

HARRY: Yeah. And I guess that was part of their heritage. And then they liked to come to town with spurs a jingling.

JAMES: I have the whole picture of the cowboy.

HARRY: It used to be, oh I don't know, about three or four big livery barns. When I can first remember Burns, after we came down there in '18 from Harney, I can remember one terrible fire there when this one big barn burned, you know. They'd go in and get these horses and get them out, and the minute they'd let go of them, they'd run right back in. Burned up thirty, forty head of, you know ---

JAMES: They run back in?

HARRY: Yeah. And I guess they were afraid in a way, but it does something to them. Well one or two of the men that knew something about it, and take a coat or something and throw it over their head and blind them. And then if they had a rope or something on them, lead them clear away from it. But if they'd just grab a rope or pull them out the door, or --- and they'd break away and turn and run right back in.

But all the old timers who made their living across the plains with horses ... And as we grew up as kids that was part of our entertainment was riding horseback, you know. Up until the mid '20's that was all people knew there. And then to see this bunch of outsiders come in. And, of course, during construction the outsiders were only ones making money, because they were the ones that were skilled, and they were the foremen and mechanics.

JAMES: Yeah. That's a good point.

HARRY: They were making money, and the local people that got on, most of them, were just labor. A few good local carpenters got on. In fact, there was some local carpenters got to be foremen, stayed with the mill and got good jobs. But the bulk of the skilled

people, and especially the superintendents and that type, all came in from the outside.

JAMES: I didn't know that.

HARRY: And I suppose that caused a little resentment, you know.

JAMES: I can see where that would rub a little bit.

HARRY: And then possibly the fact that Herrick came in and got started and kind of built their expectations up, and then went broke. And that disappointment might have caused some feeling. And I think there was a fellow by the name of Ed Barnes came in to Burns, and I can't place this date just right on this, I can't remember. He came in there and then a group of ten different businessmen financed him. I don't know, they paid him a certain salary, and they donated money each month and took care of his expenses and all. And he went back to Congress and arranged for the sale of this government timber. And I guess he must have done that even prior to Herrick. I guess he ... between those two. It must have been earlier than that, because he was around there seems to me about ten years. And he was quite a promoter. He promoted this Welcome Hotel, that I told you, a big stone building, nice building. And through his efforts and these men backing him, they finally got this timber put up for bid. That was when Herrick first bid and got it.

JAMES: I see.

HARRY: When he went broke, and he went back and did the same thing over and put it up for bid again, when he couldn't meet his contract. That might have been part of it. Maybe he didn't have money enough to build fast enough to get his mill ready to cut the timber when, under terms of the contract, that might have been. So they cancelled his contract anyway. And Hines came in to it.

JAMES: You know what, let's see if I understand this, it sounds like the city fathers made an effort to encourage the timber, the birth of the timber industry.

HARRY: Yeah. But these were primarily the city fathers too. There wasn't any of the big

cattle ---

JAMES: Wasn't the ranchers.

HARRY: --- ranchers around.

JAMES: So it was kind of a city, and then ---

HARRY: That might have been some of the resentment too.

JAMES: I see.

HARRY: Grover Jameson, I don't know where you could get in touch with --- he has a daughter that lives in Grants Pass. Grover was one of the active ones. He had the abstract company there. He had been a county official at one time. ... County clerk at one time. He had the abstract. And I think maybe Archie McGowan, who had the Burns Garage ... Archie. Old Hank Levens, he, I don't know, about ten people there contributed money. But they were business people. So that might have promoted part of it too. But I don't know, at the time I didn't even realize that there was a feeling against this mill. But I think probably there was.

JAMES: You mentioned that the town, that the company put in the water and sidewalks. I heard they built some houses.

HARRY: The water and sewer around town was built by the town of Burns ... at about the same time. They went out toward the mill, where the town of Hines is now. And they put in streets and sewers, and built houses.

JAMES: I see.

HARRY: They built houses and then sold them. But they had them all built. They went in there --- they actually had a firm, I don't remember what the name was, a Portland firm come in there and built these houses. Really nice houses. They originally planted trees, and put in city water ...

JAMES: Isn't that something ... Seriously, I'm surprised.

HARRY: And they built --- you noticed there right in the middle of Hines, there out toward the valley, a big old concrete structure there?

JAMES: Uh huh.

HARRY: That was to be a hotel.

JAMES: Oh.

HARRY: I don't remember who, but you can look it up. I guess maybe the two that were building the town ... a hotel. They got it up that far, and in the meantime the hotel in Burns got going, and it was quite a nice hotel, so it was never completed.

JAMES: That old concrete structure that is this side of town?

HARRY: Yeah. It was to have been a hotel.

JAMES: It has spray paint all over now, kids ...

HARRY: And this may have contributed a little more to the hard feelings. That is Hines built out there by the mill rather than

--- of course Burns had thought, you know, that they would grow. And they did, they were probably a town of fifteen, eighteen hundred in the '20's. I don't think it was much bigger than that anyway. And the mill probably brought them up to around three thousand. But if Hines --- structures had all been built up there, they would probably been a town of five or six thousand. And I suppose that caused some feeling. But that should have been more between the two cities ... so I don't know.

JAMES: I'm ... very curious. What an interesting story.

HARRY: And the people that settled out at Hines, they were primarily foreigners, if you want to call them that. They came from Mississippi, and Minnesota.

JAMES: Uh huh.

HARRY: But I've never noticed any feeling between the cities. The old timers and the new ones, they just mingled right in. In the Eastern Oregon towns, you always get



acquainted in three or four weeks anyway.

JAMES: Yeah.

HARRY: We used to always go to the dances, and those people, why they just seemed like part of the ... right away.

JAMES: You know there is another thing that I would like to find out about. And that is if I get the conflict in the way you recorded it, it had to be probably with the location of Hines, outside to the south and I guess mostly south and west.

HARRY: Uh huh.

JAMES: Okay. And that was land that was owned by the Hotchkiss' and --- who was the other family? You were mentioning why the town was out there.

HARRY: Voegtly owned the land right adjacent to Burns, right south and adjacent to Burns where it would have been the logical place ... where they would have liked to build the houses. ... But they couldn't get together on a price. So eventually --- Now Hotchkiss owned land just to the east, and I'm not sure if they owned any of the land where the mill proper went. But anyway the mill proper, they were able to purchase that. But land just to the east of that, Hotchkiss had it. They couldn't get together on a price to buy that. So it kind of left them the only place to build the houses was where they finally did, you know. Of course the mill, as near as I know, the main reason that the mill went out there was because of the hot springs. I don't know if you're aware of them?

JAMES: No, I'm not.

HARRY: And you've seen the swimming pool?

JAMES: Yes.

HARRY: Well that swimming pool is built over, or right adjacent to a hot water spring.

JAMES: Oh, goodness. That's quite a ...

HARRY: And this springs was enough so that by putting water into the millpond, they

were able to build a pond. It's an artificial pond there, and the water was enough to keep it --- and it was warm enough so that by putting the water back to the dry kilns, and from the steam condensation, plus the hot water from the springs, it very rarely, seldom freezes over. I guess it has frozen once or twice.

JAMES: It could keep the mill going year 'round.

HARRY: Yeah.

JAMES: They couldn't cut year 'round, but they could work year 'round.

HARRY: Yeah, yeah, they could. And so I think that's the main reason for locating it out there, was this source of water to make the millpond.

JAMES: I see. That's a good enough reason.

HARRY: In those days you had to have a millpond. Now days most of them have done away with the millponds, you know. But that was --- it was a little out of the way, they had to haul the trees further, then if they had set it up in the town.

JAMES: In Seneca --- oh, I see, in town.

HARRY: No, in town. But they didn't want Seneca because of the deep snow there in the wintertime. So they wanted Burns, but ... It's probably another three miles to haul the logs, for what they could if they had went into Burns, because they had no supply for the water.

JAMES: Let me check this ...

(END OF TAPE)

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