

DRY FARMING DEBATE

Features of Congress to Be Held at Billings, Mont.

EXPOSITION FOR VISITORS.

Delegates Will Confer on Methods by Which Arid Land Can Be Profitably Utilized—Plan to Make the Meeting International in Scope.

The official call for the fourth annual session of the dry farming congress to be held at Billings, Mont., Oct. 26, 27 and 28 next is addressed to the president of the United States, diplomatic representatives of foreign nations, ministers and secretaries of agriculture of all countries, governors of states, presidents of agricultural colleges, state land boards, state engineers, state boards of agriculture, hundreds of national, state and county agricultural associations or grange lodges, live stock associations, horticultural societies, county commissioners, mayors of cities, presidents of towns, all commercial bodies, railroad and immigration companies and members of the dry farming congress. In addition to these, the call is sent to about 30,000 individual farmers and others interested in agriculture in the west.

What the Congress is Called For.
The call outlines the objects of the congress as follows:

To discuss and compare methods by which the great area of arid land can be profitably utilized under thorough tillage, by which the natural rainfall can be conserved.

To encourage the use of methods by which in districts where rainfall is slight or irrigation water is limited the actual productive acreage can be increased.

To create closer co-operation between the government and state experts in charge of dry farming experimental work and the actual farmers of the arid districts.

To enlarge the plans for carrying on a great educational propaganda by which eventually the arid districts of the entire world can be populated by prosperous and contented agriculturists.

To encourage legislation looking to increased federal and state appropriations for the establishment of more experimental stations, the employment of more field experts and the actual co-operation of all these stations in fixing and maintaining a certain recognized standard of methods for obtaining results from the operation of farms in the arid districts.

To study methods and results of dry farming operations in the various western states and in foreign countries which are represented in the congress.

To establish a better understanding of the value of agricultural education in the public schools of the west.

To bring to the attention of active farmers the various theories and working plans whereby each farmer may assist in the general commercial, social and political uplift of the western states.

"This will be strictly an agricultural and development congress," states the call. "All irrelevant matter will be eliminated. There will be technical, practical farming, horticultural, live stock and development sections, and it is expected that the world's best experimental authorities and actual commercial farmers will be present. The program will give ample time for open discussions, and one session will be devoted to talks by farmers. A notable feature will be governors' day, when the chief executives of many western states will address the congress. The personal representatives of many foreign nations will participate in the program."

Exposition of Dry Farming.

In connection with the congress will be held the second international dry farming exposition, Oct. 25-29. The exposition committee, with members in all western states and foreign countries represented in the congress, has begun elaborate preparation for assembling exhibits of dry farmed products representing the arid districts of the world. The call invites the appointment of twenty delegates by each governor of a state, territory or province, ten delegates by mayors of cities and county commissioners, five delegates by agricultural organizations, commercial, forestry, horticultural and national or state live stock associations, two delegates by local live stock associations, grange lodges or farmers' associations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade or other commercial bodies. Railroad companies are entitled to four delegates. Chief executives of nations, ministers or secretaries of agriculture, United States senators or congressmen, agricultural college or experiment station officers or faculties and various public officials engaged in or whose duties bring them in contact with agricultural work by virtue of their position are entitled to seats in the congress.

The call announces elaborate preparations at Billings for the entertainment of delegates and visitors during the congress and the organization of a general information bureau. The secretary of the congress is John T. Jarns, Billings, Mont.

Reports received at the headquarters of the dry farming congress indicate that about 5,000 homestead entries have been filed in Montana during the first six months of 1909. This means an increase in the population of the state of considerably more than 5,000 persons. Nearly 1,000,000 acres of the public domain were appropriated in all the entries and selections made, 587,096 acres being included in the homestead entries. Reports have been received from the land offices at Glasgow, Helena, Great Falls, Lewiston and Miles City. The volume of business done at the Billings, Mont., Kalispell and Missoula land offices has not been reported, but is known to have been heavy and would largely increase the total of public land disposed of.

Special Effort to Interest Settlers.
By far the larger proportion of the homestead entries are in the so-

called dry farming sections of the state. At Glasgow 108,545 acres, at Great Falls 387,567 acres, at Lewiston 201,672 acres, at Miles City 213,100 acres and at Helena 45,723 acres were taken up. The bulk of these lands is now in the hands of settlers who come within the scope of the educational influence of the dry farming congress, because the development of these lands can be made certain only by the application of the so-called dry farming principles. In the preparations for the coming congress at Billings the Montana board of control is making a special effort to interest these settlers in the work of the congress and will endeavor to induce as many of them as possible to attend the congress and the international dry farm exposition, which will be held in connection therewith at Billings next October. At this congress the settlers will be able to obtain practical instruction from the experience of actual farmers who have faced the same problems that will confront these new citizens of Montana, many of which have been scientifically solved by the discovery of methods of cultivation and crop selection which have made dry farming the greatest feature of the present day in the development of the west.

F. F. Irvine, member of the Montana board of control of the dry farming congress and one of the successful dry land farmers of Caldwell, Mont., is now harvesting forty acres of wheat, which he estimates will yield about thirty bushels an acre. This grain was planted in September on sod ground that had been plowed in May and June. Mr. Irvine says the field has been attracting attention and people have been coming in from miles around to see for themselves what can be accomplished by conscientious application of dry farming principles.

PLEA FOR CROSS OF RACES.

Sociologist Believes That Indian Blood Would Improve American.

"I believe that a little of the blood of the American Indian mingled with that of our own race would produce a strain of manhood which would be hard to equal."

So declared Professor William I. Thomas of the department of sociology and anthropology of the University of Chicago in a lecture at Chicago the other day. The subject of his talk was "Race Prejudice."

"As people travel and become better acquainted with conditions as they exist," the speaker continued, "the prejudice against the races will gradually disappear and intermarriage will be common. The prejudice of the future, then, will not be bound up with the tint of the skin, but with the degree of intellectual development and occupation."

"In recent years a number of marriages have been recorded between the Japanese and the Americans. I see no reason why this should not go on, and I do not believe the result would be harmful to our standard of life. The Japanese have shown themselves to be our equals in many ways, and a little mixture of their blood with that of our countrymen would be a good idea. I believe, however, that the talk of cross between the negro race and the American would be too violent and that it would not meet with success."

RECEPTION FOR A MONKEY.

Mme. Zeggio Introduced to Lenox Pet That Sleeps in Gold Cage.

Camelion Zeggio, lady in waiting in the court of Queen Marguerita of Italy, gave a reception at the Aspinwall, in Lenox, Mass., the other evening in honor of her marmoset monkey. Society was out in force to meet the diminutive creature, which rested lightly on the arms of its mistress. The monkey, which was bought in South Africa for \$1,000, sleeps in a gold cage which cost \$5,000.

"The marmoset acquitted himself creditably, looking grave when he should and chattering affably at the attempted pleasantries of the guests. The affair was such a decided success that it is understood that an effort will be made to prevail upon Mme. Zeggio to accept an invitation to a reception in Newport in honor of the monkey which has mingled with royalty."

DOWN IN AN ACTIVE VOLCANO

Professor Rodger Performed Hazardous Feat in Japan For Science.

Professor Jay Rodger, president of the American University union, who has been in Tokyo lecturing on scientific evidence of Biblical truths, has accomplished a hazardous undertaking never attempted heretofore. For the purpose of investigation he descended 100 feet into the crater of the active volcano Asama, using a chair and pulley, worked through the assistance of several stalwart missionaries. The Japanese were astounded at the daring feat, which they had thought impossible of execution.

The Asama volcano is about eighty miles northwest of Tokyo. It is 8,315 feet high, and, though it is still active, its last great eruption took place in 1783.

Special Ball Game For President Taft.

President Taft, who is to be the guest of the Hamilton club, in Chicago, Sept. 16, from 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon until he leaves the city the following morning, has forwarded his acceptance of an invitation from officials of the club to attend a special baseball game in the afternoon. The day is an open date for the west side team. A special game has been arranged for between the Cubs and the New York Giants.

CHICAGO POLICE PLAN

Chief Steward to Run His Force as Business Manager.

TWO JOBS IN THIRTY YEARS.

His Ability Promptly Shown When He Took Hold of the Chicago Postoffice. Student of System and a Master of Men—Stern Disciplinarian.

Le Roy T. Steward is the newly appointed general superintendent of police in Chicago. In the public understanding he is chief of police, but in fact he will be business manager. Chicago abandoned the idea of having a military police or a body of old style sleuths when she picked Chief Steward to head the department and started the first business regime in a police force. Chief Steward does not even wear the uniform of his office. The city provided an outfit of gold braid and gold buttons, gold epaulettes and a gold belt, but he would not even look at it. When he was sworn into office some days ago he wore a business suit, and when the badge of office was pinned to his vest as he took the oath of office he unplanned it and put it in his pocket.

Handled Men For Thirty Years.

Chief Steward is a poet, scholar, athlete, a student of system and a master of men. In thirty years he has done nothing but handle men. He does not believe in military rule, although he is a stern disciplinarian. He is an organizer, and he was made chief of police so that his talent might bring order into the Chicago force. This man in Chicago who had never been in a police station until the day he was made chief.

"I never needed the police," he said, "and so I kept out of their way. As a matter of fact, I don't know much about them. I wish it understood that I am not to be the head policeman, but the business manager. The police force costs the city, I am told, \$7,000,000 a year. There are 5,000 men, and they need a boss. I'll be the boss and the manager. I'll let the police do the policing."

Chief Steward has held two jobs in thirty years. He was born in Dayton, O. When he was seventeen he went to Chicago to seek his fortune. He was a big boy, used to outdoor life, and could easily pass for a full grown man. He was made superintendent of the Wilson Bros. factory, at that time a small firm. He grew with the firm and helped to make it grow. He handled the many employees of the factory with a skill and understanding of human nature that have finally made him chief of police at a salary of \$8,000 a year.

Successful in the Chicago Postoffice.

Twelve years ago the Chicago postoffice found that it had several thousand mail carriers who weren't being well drilled, bossed or treated. Those in charge had heard of Steward. They sent for him and made him superintendent of delivery. He was a success. That was the second job given him in thirty years, and he was at his desk in the postoffice the morning on which he was made police chief.

Steward is the man who made messenger boys hurry. It seems that special delivery letters were not being delivered. So one day the order was given that when a messenger failed to deliver his letter he would be discharged. There were forty boys discharged before noon. Ten more were discharged in the afternoon. There was but one discharged the following week. And from that time forth messengers did not report back after a game of craps in the alley that the addressee of the letter could not be found.

When Chief Steward was inducted into office he first took a vacation. He went to Devils Lake, Wis., where he said he hoped even the birds wouldn't bother him. He took with him "Lombroso on Crime," "Lavater on Physiognomy," his bribe pipe and the police manual. "I'm going to study crime," he announced. "I shall give myself one week to rest, master the police manual and absorb a little science on crime." It was suggested that he better take a gun and a fishing pole with him.

Opposes Cruelty in Any Form.

"No," he answered, "I don't hunt and I don't fish. I don't believe in killing. I love life, and I don't want to hurt men or animals."

That is the kindness of the poet. Chief Steward admits he likes poetry and that he has written verse, but he has never published any. But he's ready enough to talk books, is this chief of police, poet-scholar, who is going to be the chief criminal hunter and yet who won't even kill a squirrel when he's hungry in camp.

Maeterlinck is a favorite of the chief. Tennyson, Wadsworth, Burns, Walt Whitman, the out of door poets, he likes best. Lavater and Lombroso he had on his shelves, although he said that, as a matter of fact, he had never read much of them, but would now.

This is the man who is chief of police in the second largest city in the United States, the man who says he knows nothing about the police, who boasts that he has never been through the vice district of the city, even in a street car; the man who may have to quell riots and shoot burglars by proxy, but wouldn't book a fish; the man who studies crime in Lombroso and men in Burns and Maeterlinck, and the man who has turned the chief's office into a business office, where he says he can run a criminal catching business just as well as a department store or a postoffice.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

The partnership of Johnson and Johnson, owners of the Toggery, Corvallis, Oregon, has been this day dissolved, R. C. Herron having acquired the interests of J. C. Johnson and B. W. Johnson in the business, which will be hereafter conducted by C. V. Johnson and R. C. Herron, under the firm name of Johnson & Herron. The latter firm assumes and the liabilities of the business.

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For particulars apply to Sister Superior, 225 West Ninth St., Albany, Oregon. 8-19 to 9-19.

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