

SHERRY THEATRE

To-night

A Reserve Program EVERYBODY COME

We will give you a good Entertainment

BREWER HAS GOOD ADVICE

STATE IRRIGATION CONGRESS HEAD SPEAKS.

Farm Week Program Hears Fruitful Address on Irrigation.

J. W. Brewer, president of the State Irrigation Congress, was one of the prominent speakers yesterday. Mr. Brewer returned to Portland last evening and will not be here for the rest of the week. He said in part:

Irrigation has passed the stage of experiments, insofar as results are concerned. In fact, irrigation is one of the oldest institutions of which we have a record, and all irrigation is alike except in the methods of application. The results obtained through bringing together the soil, the water and the sunshine are always the same. Experiments and demonstrations in this state have shown us beyond any doubt, of the real value commercially of reclamation by irrigation. Since the early settlement of the West, the Mormons have made a success of irrigation in Utah and much of their great wealth is attributed to this form of reclamation. For the most part, this has been through their own efforts and they can look back with pride upon their accomplishments.

In this state where one time there was only sage brush and scattering bunch-grass, a region marked in our old geographies, "The Great Oregon Desert," now is raised the finest crops of alfalfa, clover, grains and root crops, where the cow and the hog have come to stay and where land values have risen from nothing to \$100 per acre, where formerly the coyote and the jack-rabbit were the only inhabitants, now populated by a contented people.

To give a concrete instance of this, let me cite you to one of the principal irrigation projects of Eastern Oregon. Ten years ago this was all government land without a house or cultivated acre and with no taxable property. The cost of reclaiming 50,000 acres of this land was approximately one and one-half million dollars. Today the value of farms on this project is estimated at two and one-half million dollars with 1,500 people living on the land and fully 5,000 supported by the products thereof. This area last year produced over \$300,000 in crops. Where lands previously were without value, today are worth from \$75 to \$125 per acre. What has been done here is but indicative of what can be done in many other portions of Oregon. The eyes of the East are turning westward and there is going to be a demand for our lands if we can but show where there is an opportunity. There are many problems here to be worked out.

Too little attention has been given to the development of our agricultural resources. But few people of Oregon really realize the opportunities that can be found in the state and many of us are inclined to view only the things that are within our limited horizon instead of looking at the state as a whole. What benefits a small community has a corresponding benefit on the state at large. The improvement and cultivation of land in any section increases the taxable property of the state. Increased production means increased wealth.

Oregon has 60,000,000 acres of which less than 5,000,000 are actually in cultivation. Five million more, now held in private ownership, are classed as tillable. There are 16,000,000 acres

of unappropriated government land, probably 25 per cent of which is tillable. Of this last area nearly one and one-half million acres are irrigable with water available. On much of this semi-arid area are thousands of homesteaders striving to keep body and soul together and in many cases with nothing but disappointment and dismal failure staring them in the face. In all literature and letters sent out by the Chamber of Commerce prospective homesteaders are advised that they should have sufficient capital, say from \$1000 to \$2000 before attempting to take government land if they expect to make good. It takes capital to make good on a homestead and few men with capital will endure the hardships necessary to procure a tract of land under the government laws. Yet our lands cannot lie idle for all time, some solution must be found.

It is very probable that portions of this area will in time be profitably used for the growing of grain under scientific dry-farming methods, but the larger area will be only made productive through the application of water. To do this, is going to require capital, a capital larger than the farmer or the local community is going to be able to secure. Some means must be provided, some security offered and such safeguards must be arranged as to attract eastern capital to our reclamation projects. Cheaper money must be found for the farmer with which to properly stock and equip his place. The workman without tools and materials cannot build a house, neither can the farmer without stock and machinery build a home for himself and family. Therefore, as these conditions confront us, we find these two items of the greatest importance, money for reclamation and money for improvement. The first must be secured in some manner whereby big capital can be interested, the second by a workable system of rural credits, either through the Federal Government or by the state itself. Uncle Sam has helped us in the past and may help us again, but the Government, at the present time, will attempt no big plans of development. Other problems are demanding its immediate attention. Then what are we going to do. The old saying is, that "the Lord helps them that help themselves." So we must come closer home and endeavor, if possible, to work out our own problems, to see what Old Oregon can do for herself.

Quoting from an address by Mr. A. L. Mills, president of the First National Bank of Portland, he says: "An initiative measure should be presented, permitting Oregon to bond itself up to, say 2 per cent of its assessed valuation or in other words, to about \$18,000,000. It is not my thought for a moment, that the state should make a donation of \$18,000,000 or any part of it, but that the bond issues should be similar in character to the Portland Street Improvement Bonds. In other words, the state which could borrow money as low as 4 per cent on long time bonds, would be directly responsible to the bondholders for the payment of principal and interest but in turn the lands in the district would be alien to the state for whatsoever bonds had been issued on that particular district and that district in turn would repay the state."

The whole state must look to the farmer for production. There are four principal sources from which wealth comes where the original producer is found. These are from the soil, from the timber, from the mines and from the seas. In 1914 the total products in the United States, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, was approximately \$18,000,000,000 for which approximately \$6,000,000,000 was in actual farm products, three and one-half billion in animal products, and about \$6,000,000,000, the value of farm animals, making a total of over \$15,000,000,000 directly and indirectly produced on the farm. The mineral products were \$2,445,000,000, timber \$684,000,000 and the fishing industry \$69,000,000 making a total of less than \$4,000,000,000 from the other sources, or only about one-fourth of the total production directly and indirectly from the farm. After studying these figures, why should we not encourage agriculture. Factories we need and must have, ships to carry our products are a necessity, but why factories, if we have not the raw material, why ships if we have nothing with which to fill them. Let us turn to that one field of original production and get behind the farmer in his work.

More than 1000 inquiries a month are being received by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the majority of which are with regard to agricultural opportunities in the state of Oregon. Shall we tell these people about Oregon roses, about the grandeur of the scenery, about the wonderful beach resorts on the sea shore, or the gammy fish in our streams, rather should we tell them the things they want to know. We should tell them that farming is just as hard work in Oregon as it is in Iowa, Indiana or Oklahoma. We should tell them that our farms will produce only as the tiller of the soil is determined, that they shall produce. To do justice, we must tell the truth and the truth to Oregon should be all-sufficient. But we can tell them opportunities are here for the man or woman who has a determination to succeed, who is not afraid of work. We can tell them

of our climate and our soil but they themselves must answer for the rest. Can we not, however, through our own efforts make things more attractive for the homeseeker and make success for him reasonably sure. He comes to us unfamiliar with our soil, our climate, our markets and our general conditions, shall we say to him, "dig it out as our forefathers did," or shall we extend a helping hand. If he comes to us with the knowledge that there is someone to whom he can appeal in settling the problems that confront him, is there not more of a chance that he will make good and thereby, be a better and more useful citizen. If every county would do as Union county has done in establishing a County Agriculturist and select the right kind of a man, one who will be a real help to the farmer, a man to whom a newcomer can apply and know that he will be helped, many of his problems will be solved.

Practically every county that has made a fair and impartial trial of the County Agent is loud in the praise of his work. Since the first of January, four counties have made an appropriation and have engaged the services of an Agriculturist. This is indeed gratifying. Some of the County Courts have refused the petition of many farmers asking for this work, on the ground of economy. True economy in our county administration is not particularly the saving of money but seeing that every dollar spent buys its dollar's worth. There are more than 1000 counties in the United States that now have County Agents and by far the most of these have taken up the work since 1912. The Smith-Lever Bill passed by the United States Congress will provide the sum of \$1,080,000 in 1915-16 which sum will be increased by \$500,000 each year until 1923 when the sum to be apportioned will amount to \$4,580,000. This appropriation is made and apportioned to each state in proportion to the rural population and provides that a like sum is made available from sources within the state. The true value of the Agriculturist has been fully demonstrated and the county gets the benefit and is asked to pay only half of the expense. Is it not worth a good trial.

The prices of land in our state is something that should be given much attention, not only by our commercial organization but by all who are interested in the substantial upbuilding of Oregon. I received a letter from one commercial club a few days ago stating that they were conducting a campaign to reduce the price of land to a figure that would produce a fair return upon the investment required. To my personal knowledge, land in that locality without water, had previously been sold at from \$150 to \$300 per acre. In that vicinity the price of un-irrigated lands was reduced to \$25 and \$35 per acre.

Lands are worth only what they will produce. Land values should be based on the actual production in dollars and cents rather than what was paid for them or what Neighbor Sam Smith sold for. We must always keep in mind that the newcomer, in order to be an asset to the state, must be given a chance. Many of them come to us without any knowledge as to land values, either from the standpoint of the investment proposition or its productive value. Either by over-drawn advertising matter or under the guidance of the real estate agent who is looking only for the commission to be derived from the sale, he is influenced into buying that which he does not want or that which does not fit his requirements.

The working out of these great problems are in the hands of the people of Oregon. Shall we "let good enough alone" or shall we strive for something better. More cultivated lands mean more people, mean more produce, mean more factories, more prosperity and more happiness. Let us keep in mind the progressive spirit of the West nor let it fail.

Inactive Kidneys Cause Disease

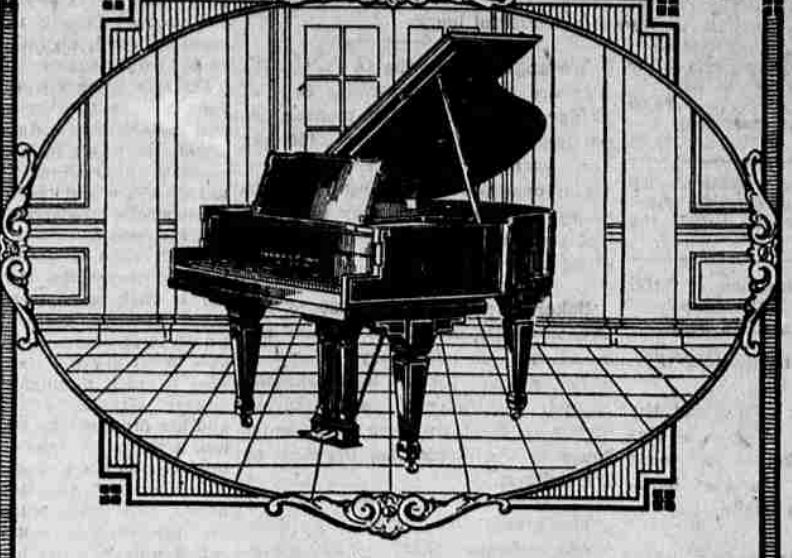
"I shall not soon forget the benefits I derived from the use of Foley Kidney Pills."—A. A. Godfrey, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Too much work and too little work seem to have about the same effect on persons past middle age. Proper action of the kidneys is necessary to good health. They act as a filter and remove from the blood poisonous waste matter which if permitted to remain in the system leads to many complications. Many nervous, tired, run-down men and women suffer from pains in the back and sides, dizzy spells, bladder weakness, sore muscles and stiff joints and fail to realize that rheumatism, diabetes or even Bright's disease may result. If you have cause to believe that your kidneys are weak, disordered or inactive you should act immediately. Foley Kidney Pills have been used by young, middle aged and old with complete satisfaction. They act quickly and surely and have given relief in cases of ten years' standing.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Some Wallowa Wheat Sold

A limited quantity of wheat was sold in Wallowa county when the cereal went to \$1.00 a bushel a few days ago, says the Record Chief. Carl Roe estimates that the sales were not far from 20,000 bushels. The price sagged after touching the dollar mark, then came back. Many farmers who

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PIANOS	PLAYER PIANOS
\$187.00	\$398.00
Knabe	Knabe
Sohmer	Sohmer
Ivers & Pond	Ivers & Pond
Estey	Estey
Schumann	Schumann
Bennett	Bennett
Lester	Lester
Sterling	Sterling
Other High Grades.	Other High Grades.

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Pianos direct from factories.
No culls nor worked-over pianos shipped from other towns.
We do not buy from Portland retail houses, therefore we are in a position to sell at right prices.
Call and examine goods and get prices before buying elsewhere.
Richey Building
Opposite Elks' New Building

had been holding for a dollar immediately saw visions of still higher prices when their mark was reached, and are still waiting, hoping for the realization of their hopes.
Oats and barley also are stronger, many sales being made at \$25 a ton. Probably no great quality of oats will be shipped out as the local demand will take up what is in the county.

There is considerable demand for purchased prize cattle.
Chas. Hunter and Hector McDonald returned Sunday from Denver, Colo., where they had been in attendance of the Western Live Stock show held there last week. They report that the show was one of the best that they had

ever attended, equaling the Chicago show in the number of stock shown and also in quality. Mr. Hunter purchased five Hereford bulls and Mr. McDonald two. All seven of these bulls were in the show ring and won ribbons. These fine animals are expected in on the freight tomorrow. The sales of blooded cattle at the show run up into millions Mr. Hunter said.

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Advertising

Is nothing but business news, giving the owner of commodities opportunity to tell the public of their merit and price, and giving the consumer opportunity to read at his own fireside in a very moment's information about intended purchases that would require hours of hard work for himself and the marchants to collect in any other way.

The Evening Observer

Works diligently every day to serve the People in a way that brings good results to both the buyer and the seller.

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A good meal costs considerable; coffee, good or poor, very little. Then where's the economy in poor coffee—if it spoils a meal?

The airtight tins in which Schilling's Best is vacuum-packed—which carry every particle of its fresh, prime flavor sealed-in for you—have made fine coffee so economical there's no excuse for poor!

Moneyback, of course.

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