

Great Object Lesson

Omitting the brass bands, the military display, the fireworks both pyrotechnical and verbal, the Eighth International Dry Farming Congress which was held at Tulsa, Okla., from October 22 to 31, inclusive, marked another milestone of that progress which should be the goal of every farmer and farmer's wife of the Northern Hemisphere. It was the most stupendous testimony to the modern theory of agriculture, that head work plus hand work means success, that the writer ever witnessed. From origins which as recently as ten years ago were considered leagues beyond the deadline came wheat weighing 62½ pounds to the bushel and 38 bushels to the acre, potatoes weighing over 5 pounds each, squashes over 3 feet long, alfalfa making 5 tons to the acre; and corn that would make the average corn belt farmer envious and sad.

Five large buildings were required to furnish sufficient room for the exhibits which poured in not only from states and counties, but from individual farmers. Many thousand dollars, much farm machinery, and several cups were awarded as prizes the various exhibitors. But these awards and prizes were merely symbols—badges of recognition. The real winners, as shown by the Congress, were the two nations, Canada and the United States—winners in that the food problem was being solved within their borders, and winners in the possession of a rural population with the spirit to brave unfriendly natural conditions and the brains to conquer them.

The American farmer, since first he stretched his hand out to McCormick for his reaper, has stood apart from other nations because of his progressiveness. He has stood apart, also, because of his ingratitude to the soil upon which he depended. Land which in England or France has been yielding bountifully for a thousand years would have been hopelessly depleted in a generation by the average methods followed in this country.

The Dry Farming Congress, from the speeches of the illustrious agriculturists who were there, to the long rows of soil products, was an indirect but deadly protest against American carelessness in farm methods. It was shown at Tulsa that to a man who is familiar with the general farming from Florida to the Dakotas, dry farming is nothing more nor less than applying, to land which suffers from lack of rain, principles which produce the best results when applied to land enjoying plenty of rain.

It was a nation-wide lesson on good farming. It proved that the successful rules of good farming were the good rules of successful farming. The pioneer settlers on practically desert land were left to demonstrate by practical results what farm journals, government schools, and the service bureaus of the big machine companies have tried to teach, that the fundamentals of farming are deeper plowing, better cultivation, more animal fertilizer, and better seed selection. It was claimed by those who had experimented for years that in breaking up the sod it is more profitable to turn it under from 10 to 12 inches than from 4 to 8, which is the popular depth. By actual experiment between two acres in the same field, land treated by deep tillage yielded \$100 more in produce in 10 years than a similar acre plowed only 6 inches. In another case in bringing out the value of humus as a factor in increasing the water holding power of soils, it was found that in 100 pounds of ordinary sandy soil there was 19 pounds of water, while on the other hand, the

well filled with humus, contained 53 pounds of water, or nearly three times as much. By deep plowing before the rains, followed by good cultivation to save the stored water, the amount of water available for plants can be increased nearly fifty per cent. With such an increase there should never, even in the driest sections, be such a scarcity of water as to cause a loss of the crop. The best insurance against drouth next summer is deep plowing this winter and early spring. Turn the land, if possible, to a depth of at least eight inches, and then follow this plowing with some implement in each furrow that will stir the soil at least another four or six inches. With such preparation before the rains come, such soil should and will absorb enough water to insure a crop next summer.

Another significant event which characterizes the Tulsa Congress was the assembling of the third annual meeting of the International Congress of Farm Women. It was one of the strongest and best organized women's gatherings the county has ever seen. It was in session five days and many women of national note were present and addressed the delegates on matters of especial interest to the housewives on the farm. The keynote of this event was contained in an address by Mrs. Belle v'D Harbert, Manzanola, Colorado, who presented the life's duties of the home-building mother in a brilliant speech characterized by one of her auditors as almost pathetic in its challenge and almost challenging in its pathos." She said:

"The International Congress of Farm Women, organized at Colorado Springs in October, 1911, is a woman's movement toward the goal of social justice.

"The world has absolutely failed to appreciate the economic value of the farmer's wife, and she has now stepped upon the stage of social progress and offered to help in the solution of the world's great problems. Her experience as the keeper of the rural home from which so many great men of all nations have come, her knowledge of the burdens and care which have driven so many thousands of her sisters from the farm to take refuge in the cities, and her unselfish desire to be of real service to humanity, have prompted this organization. Results most important to the future of all nations are sure to follow.

"It is the beginning of a new era in country life. There is no doubt as to the responsibility for the wholesale movement toward the city during the past decade. Women become tired of the drudgery caused by lack of convenience in the rural homes, but which are furnished in the cities. In the city she has water in the house, fuel for cooking, lights, and often heat. The sewerage problem is solved and there are a thousand other conveniences which she could not have under present existing circumstances in the rural communities. She becomes tired of the monotony and isolation she has to endure and naturally turns to the city as a means of relief.

"Farm women have hitherto labored and died as individuals. They have never been recognized as a class or factor in the world's work. Other great industries have always had ample consideration at the hands of the government, the state and by the student of social problems; so have the wage earners; but she who has given to the world its recruits of brain and brawn has had no fitting recognition.

"Much has been said of late about the popularity of the 'Back to the Farm' movement on account of modern methods of soil tillage, up-to-date machinery and a better knowledge of farm management; but practically nothing

has been said in regard to power for household use, best methods of securing a plentiful water supply for the house, the most sanitary methods of disposing of sewerage, and up-to-date methods of furnishing light and heat for the farm home.

Portland Stock Market

North Portland, Or. Nov. 6, 1913.—The cattle market this week remains about unchanged, the receipts have not been quite so heavy, mostly medium to good stuff, and not very many loads of extra prime beef. The bulk of the steers sold at \$7.25 for prime stuff, others from \$6.50 to \$7, cows and heifers from \$6 to \$6.75. On Wednesday there were indications of a slight strengthening in the cattle market, and today we sold six carloads of steers which went over the scales at \$7.50. There is a good demand for extra prime heavy beef steers. Bulls are in good demand, selling from \$5 to \$5.75, with a few odd sales as high as \$6.

Prospects are that the market will remain steady around present prices for some weeks yet.

Receipts of hogs have been of fair volume, the demand good, and prices have remained steady, top hogs selling around \$8.25 to \$8.30, and there seems to be every prospect of a steady market for the next few days.

The sheep and lamb market continues strong, prime yearling wethers are selling from \$4.65 to \$4.85, ewes \$3.75 to \$4. Lambs are very scarce and supplies not equal to the demand, best lambs selling around \$5.75.

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Where Fogs Are Thickest. "In going from Rome to Paris," said a young man, "I paid extra money to cross the St. Gothard, but that lofty Alpine pass was a disappointment. It was foggy, and I saw nothing of the Alps. Hard luck, eh?"

"Not at all," replied the globe trotter. "Nearly everybody finds the St. Gothard wrapped in fog and mist. The St. Gothard, in fact, is the foggiest place in the world. London has 35 days of fog a year; Munich has 47; Hamburg has 52; Tegernsee, in the Bavarian Alps, has 134. Overtopping all of them comes the St. Gothard, with an annual average of 277 foggy days."

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and answer for want thereof the plaintiff will take a decree against you for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:

For a decree of said court to effect that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple, free from all incumbrances, of the following described premises, to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen, in township twenty-one south, of range nine east of the Willamette Meridian, in Crook county, state of Oregon. That the defendants and each of all of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them or any of them be forever barred and estopped from having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to said premises or any part thereof, and that the cloud existing upon plaintiff's title to said premises by reason of the estate of Andrew J. Tetherow never having been administered upon, be removed, and that the plaintiff's title to said premises be quieted, confirmed and forever established in itself, its successors and assigns, and for such other and further relief as may seem meet to the court and just in the premises.

This summons is published in the Crook County Journal, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, and published once a week at Prineville, Crook county Oregon, for six full weeks in seven consecutive issues of said paper, commencing with the issue of October 16th, 1913, and ending with the issue of November 27th, 1913, by order of the Hon. G. Springer, county judge of Crook county, Oregon, and judge of the county court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, made and entered on the 15th day of October, 1913.

Dated and published first time October 16th, 1913. M. E. BURNS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Summons

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, State of Oregon, plaintiff,

vs. F. A. Hyde, Flora M. Sherman, Joost H. Schneider, Henry S. Morris, C. W. Clarke, A. S. Baldwin, and C. W. Clarke Co., a corporation, defendants. To F. A. Hyde, Flora M. Sherman, Joost H. Schneider, Henry S. Morris, C. W. Clarke, A. S. Baldwin and C. W. Clarke Co., a corporation, above named defendants.

In the name of the state of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1913, and if you or either of you fail to so appear and answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, a sufficient statement of which is as follows: a decree cancelling and annulling certain deeds of the state of Oregon to C. W. Clarke of date May 15th, 1899, and October 7th, 1898; certain deeds of the State of Oregon to F. A. Hyde of date July 10th, 1899; certain deeds of the State of Oregon to Flora M. Sherman of date May 1st, 1899; certain deeds of the State of Oregon to Joost H. Schneider of date October 4th, 1898; certain deeds of the State of Oregon to Henry S. Morris of date May 1st, 1899; certain deeds of the State of Oregon to H. M. Morris, (a fictitious person) of date October 4th, 1898; certain deeds of A. S. Baldwin and Emma C., his wife to C. W. Clarke of date May 4th, 1899; certain deeds of Flora M. Sherman to C. W. Clarke of date May 4th, 1899; certain deeds of Joost H. Schneider and Rosa M., his wife, to C. W. Clarke of date October 11th, 1898; certain deeds of Henry S. Morris, and Mary P., his wife, to C. W. Clarke of date May 4th, 1899; certain deeds of H. M. Morris, (a fictitious person,) to C. W. Clarke of date October 11th, 1898; certain deeds of F. A. Hyde and Filena T., his wife, to United States of America of date July 24th, 1899; and certain deeds of C. W. Clarke and Philomena, his wife, to United States of America of date May 5th, 1899. June 7th, 1899, and October 13th, 1898, each pretending to convey certain lands situate in townships 10 south in ranges 5, 6 and 7 east; townships 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 south, range 9 east; township 18 south, ranges 7 and 9 east; township 19 south, ranges 7, 8 and 9 east; township 20 south, ranges 7, 8 and 9 east; township 21 south, ranges 6, 7, 8 and 9 east; and township 22 south, ranges 6, 7 and 9 east, Willamette Meridian, all in Crook county, Oregon, and to cancel and annul all other contracts, certificates of sale, applications, etc., mentioned in the complaint relating to said lands described therein or to any part thereof, and for costs and disbursements, and such other and further relief as may to the court seem equitable in the premises.

This summons is published in pursuance of an order of the Honorable W. L. Bradshaw, judge of the above entitled court, made and entered on the 4th day of October, 1913, directing this summons to be published for six consecutive weeks in the Crook County Journal, a weekly newspaper of general circulation printed and published in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 5th day of October, 1913.

A. M. CRAWFORD, Attorney for plaintiff. Date of first publication, October 9, 1913.

Date of final publication, November 20, 1913.

Notice of Publication Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore., October 27th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Clarence S. Ferguson of Roberts, Oregon, who, on August 10th, 1898, made Homestead Entry No. 6580, for e½ nw¼ and w¼ ne¼ section 13, township 18 south, range 17 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before Warren Brown, county clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 12th day of December, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Henry W. Carlin, Manford D. Nye, Austin Klzer, Granville H. Nye, all of Roberts, Oregon. H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register. 11-6p

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Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, Deschutes Lumber Company, a corporation, plaintiff,

vs. Eliza A. Johnson, James Tetherow, and John Tetherow, and all unknown heirs of Andrew J. Tetherow, deceased, and to all others interested, defendants. To Eliza A. Johnson, James Tetherow, John Tetherow, and all unknown heirs of Andrew J. Tetherow, deceased, and to all others interested, the above named defendants:

In the name of the state of Oregon you and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled suit and court, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within Crook county, state of Oregon, or if served within any other county in this state, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, or if served by publication according to law, then on or before the

29th day of November, 1913, and you and each of you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear