## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1905.

PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

MARKETS FOR THE CATTLE AND SHEEP

12

Prices for the Former Are Low. but for the Latter Somewhat Better.

DAY OF RANGE NEARS END

settlers on One-Hundred-and-Sixty-Acre Homesteads in Arid Belt Will Make Big Ranches Things of Past.

There seems to be much hope but little spect of better prices for cattle this Fall. The Baker City Democrat says:

"Ed Phillips has just shipped from Durkee II carloads of fat cattle, bought from I. B. Moore and A. Hindman, which will be shipped to Seattle. The cattle brought good prices, \$30 being paid for the steers and \$20 for the cows."

From the big Lake County cattle anches the following notes, printed in the Lake County Examiner, are gath-

James Blank started the general beef rodeo in the Dog Lake country Tuesday, He will start a drive of beet of 700 head about September 5, and as soon as they are all gathered, he will make another drive of 300 head, all to Gazelle. Jim says the beef are fine and fat. He will turn turned off last Fall; some fat be put on the market this year.

#### Begins Gathering Beef.

"Felix Green, foreman for the 70 firm expects to commence gathering beef in the Sican country the latter part of this month. Mr. Green will put off between 500 and 1000 head of 70 beef this Fall. Two or three different partles have tried to the 70 heef, but Felix refused to sell till the cattle were gathered, as he knew they would be good heef. No price has been set, and Mr. Green states that the outlook, owing to the dull Eastern market, looks slightly discouraging, no bet-ter, in fact, than it was last Fall, while the cattle are much better. However, he thinks indications point to better prices inter, because of the abundance of feed on which stockmen can carry over unless prices are favorable."

Not many years will pass before the sun sets for good on the great cattle ranches of Oregon. Little by little the 160-acre homesteaders will push up the streams and water courses fencing here. building there, clearing and plowing the sagebrush benches and plains. It is no the secret that the profits on some of the great ranches have suck dangerously near to the zero mark since the market value of the fat steer decreased from near to \$20 or even a little less. Settlers have been kept out for these many years by force, fright and fraud. Water courses and springs fenced and held against all comers, and the incoming homesteader held for a common enemy. This is the history. But the spread of the irrigation canal and ditch into these unused lands the beginning of the end. As potent is the success of wheat and barley-growing on the semi-arid lands of the biland Embut a spread.

comparatively limited, the quantity outstanding in either public or in small individual ownerships bears now low proportion to what has been swallowed up, yet the process moves on. The Weyerheauser syndicate, of Minneapolis, been treating, and is now reported to have closed its bargain for from 45,000 to 50,000 acres, part in Klamath County and part over the California border line the timber tract is included the Klamath Lake railroad, extending from Pokegama, Or., to Laird, on the South-ern Pacific railroad. Another the between Southern Oregon and California com pleted

It is not generally known that there are extensive and valuable coal prospects along the line of the Corvailis & Eastern railroad, in the Santiam country. Development work has, it is understood, been begun on the farm of C. E. Soule.

ALFALFA AND RED CLOVER

Forage Plants Which Do Well in the State of Oregon.

The Bend Bulletin has the following: 'How is this for alfalfa? Joe Wim has a bunch of alfalfa which he has care-fully kept measurement of during the On June 13 it was cut, being Summer. 24 inches high; July 12 it was cut again, being 23 inches, and August 12 again cut being 35 inches tall, a growth equal to 22 inches up to August 12, or an average of 1 9-61 inches a day. Can some one

This, of course, is on irrigated land. Good, certainly, for Oregon, where there are Winters. But it hardly compares with the experiences of the California speaker at the Irrigation Congress. who testified to nine crops a year, with an average of one and one-half tons an

acre to each crop. But from the Willamette Valley un irrigated land the following experience "We noted a bunch of alfalfa last Sni-

urday that was raised on upland and al-though it was the second cutting the stalks were 28 inches long and well covered with foliage. We believe this could be a great dairy country if the people would plant alfalfa. It may be hard to the beef are fine and fat. He will turn off more XL beef this Fail than was turned off hast Fail; some fat cows will a middle off food."-Sheridan Sun.

But there is a suggestion of a question in the last two sentences which has no right in any Western Oregon paper. It is now past doubt that where soil, drainage, natural or artificial, is provided within is inches or two feet of the surface, and where a proper seed bed is made, there dry land alfalfa, sown in proper season, will not only grow, but will prosper for

untold years. Red clover is rather having its nose put out of joint by the coming of the new alfalfa haby. Still it holds its place. alfalfa baby. Still it holds its place. Southwest of Grant's Pass is a wide and bare looking stretch of many acres of land covered deep in white decomposed granite sand. About as hopeless a proposition as can well be imagined would 'b to utilize such soil. But it is being ac-complished. This item, from the Grant's Pass Courier, is suggestive of a great truth about Oregon lands, and that is that some way can be found of putting all Oregon to account. It takes thought and courage, it may be, but it comes out

right in the end. And here, also, is anther irrigation point: "H. S. Wynant, who has a farm near the Applegate River in the New Hope district, left at the Courier office Tuesday a bunch of red clover that is over three feet high and of as vigorous growth as teet high and of as vigorous growth as was ever harvested in the best clover districts of the East. This sample was the average growth of a field that he sowed hast April on gravite land, which before he put it under irrigation was totally unproductive, other than to scant growth of brush that was upon it. Mr. Wynant's land is a part of the 12,000 acres of granite land that extends from Rogue River, south of Grant's Pass to Applegate River, and which is held by many of to be worthless for agricul-tural purposes. As in Mr. Wynant's construction of the most productive, growing crops in a few years from the seed. There is a great deal to be learned about peach-growing that cannot be told in a newspa-per article, but it is proven beyond a a delay in the baryceit



H. J. GEER'S GARDEN, COVE, OREGON 

five years." It is true enough that peach the whole truth were obtainable, that was of rather poor quality, but the grain trees in Oregon are short-lived. It is also true that the stock on which the peach true that the stock on which the peach is hudded has probably as much to do little money. The stockraisers are getting is budded has probably as much to do with the life of the tree as the soil and conditions of its orchard growth. Exper-iments have frequently justified this statement. Apart from the commercial orchard question it may be noted that a peach tree, planted close to and trained against, a south wall of a house will live longer, yield larger and higher flavored fruit, and escape frost better than any orchard tree. orchard tree. The best peaches tasted by the writer in 25 years' experience in Oregon are grown in this fashion on the wall of a farmhouse in Benton County, Here follows what the Salem Journal has to sny:

"The Journal has repeatedly called attention to the possibilities of making money out of raising peaches along the Willamette River. There is a great deal of peach land on the islands and along both shores and on the benches, or wherever there is a chance for favorable air currents. After the peach blooms, and the fruit gets as big as a pea frost will not harm them. It can be broadly stated that any location that has a body of water near by, or running or standing alongside; or where the land drops off into a slough or swale will grow peaches. Peaches require cultivation. They will stand any amount. The trees are not affected by tiliage like cherries and some other fruit, but bear heaviest when best cultivated. The making of a fine crop of peaches requires pretty thorough spraying for the curied leaf with a mixture of lime, sulphur and vitrol The

same spray answers for the scale, raise the finest crops there may be as thinning on the branches. But extra good cultivation and a good system of propping will make big crops without thinning. "There should be a good lot of Cox's

not much over two-thirds of what they received for fat stock three years ago. So some remedy should be found, that soon. There are too many of the small stockraisers, they are too widely scattered, and know too little, of market conditions for it to be possible to combine them so as to secure united effort at prices bearing reasonable relation to re-tall prices in the butchers' shops. The only remedy, it seems, is to encourage etition by several wholesale dealers and packing-houses. A crying evil is felt -a speedy remedy should be found.



REPORTS OF HARVESTS, BOTH WINTER AND SPRING-SOWN.

# What Rotation of Crops Can Accomplish in the Willamette Valley Is Emphatically Shown.

On the wide fields of Eastern Oregon the wheat harvest is nearly over. The yield To of Winter-sown wheat has not been doubted, but it is satisfactory to read of yields of 25 and 30, or 22 bushels to the acre of Spring-sown wheat, previously reported as seriously damaged by want cling peach planted each year from the plts. That is the finest peach and one is done on a large scale, by large forces of men and machinery. The following The precipitation of yesterday caused

coming in later is much better."

Look then on this picture: "A wheat yield of 46 bushels and 40 pounds per acre was produced on the col-lege farm this season. It was a field of 20 acres, on which there were three varieties. The Oregon White Winter made a yield of 46 bushels and 40 pounds, the ties. Acton Winter wheat went 42 bushels and 53 pounds, and the Challenge White Win ter 37 bushels and 7 pounds. Onts or the same farm went 40 bushels, and bar ley 60 bushels per acre. No artificial fer-tilizers were used, except that land plaster was applied to clover during the prog-reas of crop rotation on the fields in ques-

sponsible for the yield, which is more than twice as large as the average crop throughout the valley. The rotation on the wheat land in question comprised two years of clover, a crop or coro, and a crop of wheat. In 1899 the field, which and produced grain almost continuously for nearly 40 years was given 12 loads of barnyard manure per acre. This was plowed under eight inches. The next Spring the land was thoroughly disced and was harvested, the land was disced and white wheat was drilled in. The protection of darkness and yet early clover and two pounds of Atallys and the protection of darkness and yet early clover and two pounds of Atallys and the protection of sown over the wheat and about April 1st 75 pounds of land plaster per acre was applied. The wheat that year yielded 41 bushels per acre. Before that time the average yield had been about 15 bushels. The next year the crop of clover was cut for sliage, and yielded 12% tons of green forage per sere. The second crop was cut for hay, yielding one one-half tons per acre. The next year the field instant touched a match to inflammable was sown with peas and oats and produced six tons of green forage per material in the northeast corner of the

IN MANUFACTURES' REALM TWO PROJECTS AT ESTACADA WHICH PROVE SUCCESSFUL.

Flax Industry at Salem Victim of Three Mysterious Fires, Which Demand Investigation.

Estacada, on the Oregon Water Power electric line, 35 miles from Portland, has two enterprises of considerable importance. The first is the brick and tile works. The clay beds, of various colors, are immense both in area and thickness. The second industry is in wood working The factory is now in working order Quite a specialty is in cross-arms for telegraph, telephone and electric-wire poles. Superintendent Kuhn has the ma-chinery all placed and in fine running shape. On Monday the company had eleven carloads of cross-arms to fill, and ander favorable conditions a carload of eight-foot arms can be made in a day.

The establishment of the flax industry in Oregon has been an ambition widely felt for some years. The conditions are ideal. Soll and climate insure for the plant not only rapid and vigorous growth, but beauty, length and quality of fiber. Salem was the home selected by Mrs. W. P. Lord, and the many women of Oregon who backed her in the enterprise. A factory was built, machinery installed and arrangements made with surrounding farmers for them to provide the flax The subscribed capital was, however, in ufficient to establish the industry on a firm basis. Eventually the enterprise feli into the hands of Eugene Bosse, the

Belgian expert, who had come over to take charge of it. The disaster of two successive fires naturally stopped pro-On each occasion beliefs of in (rost) cendlarism were expressed. But Mr. Bosse perservered, and a fresh start was made last year with good prospect of success. Of course, under such conditions.

small beginnings were of necessity. The

following account, from the Salem Statesis very suggestive, regard TERMIN, third catastrophe which occurred during the past week: "Mr. Bosse's property was on the Eller Savage farm, which he has leased. The buildings are only about a quarter a mile southeast of the asylum. barn was a spacious structure which had recently been remodeled so that it could be used as a flaxmill. Heavy floors and sills had been laid so that heavy machinery could be installed. Sev-

eral machines were already in place and "Crop rotation is described as reothers were to be put in later. "The burn, or mill, as it had come to be, was filled with flax fiber brought here from Sico last Winter. The straw had been retted and the fiber, obtained and stored away until such time as Mr Bosse should have the appliances for making it into twine, crash and other linen products. The quantity of ourse flax fiber in the barn is estimated 100 tons, valued at not less than \$500. About 100 feet east of the barn were three large stacks of flax straw of the

tion. So far as can be learned, no strange person was seen in that vicinity yesterday or within the last few days, and the fiend left nothing to indicate his identity. "That the fire was the work of an in-cendiary there can be no doubt, for the fire started in two places at almost the same instant and at was little danger of detection. "The incendiary set fire to the north-west side of the stacks and at the next "If the Government locates the Cold

Springs reservoir site and decides to be-gin work on a small irrigation scheme in the northern portion of Unatilia. County, we will abandon our project and take out water under the Government scheme," said A. C. Crawford, of the Cold Springs Irrigation Ditch Company, "The Cold Springs Irrigation Ditch Company is a co-operative comp land owners who have located land in the vicinity of Cold Springs, and who

have made arrangements to secure water from the Hinkle Ditch Company of Echo "They expected to build 20 miles of

main ditch, to carry water from the vicinity of Echo, across the Umatilla river and northward on the summit of the range of hills east of Hermiston to the tract of land located by the com-

"The company does not intend to sell water, but only desires enough to re-claim homes for the members of the company, and if the Government decides to construct the Cold Springs reser-ults which has recently been instated voir which has recently been located by John T. Whistler and his party of Government engineers, the Cold Springs Ditch Company will surrender its land and take water from the Government. Homes are what his associates are in search of and if they cannot get Govern ment water they will complete a small project within their means."

The writer of the following note from the Klamath country seems to have struck the heart of the matter about the sule of surplus lands over the 160 acres

Some people who happen to own more than 160 acres of land are raising an bjection to giving trust deeds to Government of their surplus. What's the sense of that? This trust deed hustness is simply a method by which the law can be enforced. To turn back now is the worst sort of foolishness If 1 had 1,000 acres I'd rather give 840 of it away if I could get water on the balance. But this plan enables me to get full value for every acre in excess-of the 160 1 decide to retain, and the doubters may be glad that they have an organization to help them sell their surplus land."

Many a suit will be brought in the near future similar to that described be-low. It will be noticed that the Court is asked to restrain the defendants from taking all the water from the river, and obstructing the natural flow.

Present tendencies are running to the notion that the rights of the community override those of the individual. The ine between them will have to be drawn In such cases as we have in mind, and it will be a task of no small difficulty. Rights to use water for irrigation pur poses from a river running through a man's land are not the only ones attaching to riparian ownership. How much water can be withdrawn and permanently appropriated without trenching on the riparian rights of the lower owner will have to be determined with regard to facts in each case. Here is the chief field for the service of the State Engineer, as an unbiased agent in ascertain-ing and recording the conditions of each water system in turn. No money was better appropriated by the last Legislature than in creating and maintaining this office. The suit in question arises

"The cause of the complaint is over the usurpation of water rights by the de-fendants so that the plaintiffs are un-able to obtain their allotted amount of water, for their lands. Over 8,000 acres of land situated along the Powder river northeast of Baker City, owned by the defendants are involved. Four irnortheast of Baker City, owned by the defendants are involved. Four ir-rightion ditches belonging to the defend-ants run from the Powder river onto their lands. These ditches were con-structed at a total cost of \$52,000, carry 2000 inches of water, and aggregate 47 in length. is aloged that the defendants,

whose land is located about six miles above that of the plaintiffs, have taken all the water from the river by means by means of what is known as the Mitchell ditch



No longer ing custom:

#### Sulted to New Conditions.

With such changes in view it does not follow that the total of Oregon cattle marketed will permanently be diminished. But methods suited to the new condi-tions will be introduced. Hay raised on the thousands of irri-

gated farms will be fed there, not sold off. And with the hay will be grown with and rape, with root crops of all kinds. Cattle so raised and fed will reach the market at 2 years old as heavy, and much fatter than the 3 and 4-year-olds It is not forgotten that in of today. It is not forgotten that in North Eastern Oregon excellent corn is raised. No wild prophecy is it that this king of crops will spread his sway over many a mile of Eastern and South East-Oregon before many years have 1111

Sheep prices seem somewhat better And owners do not seem very ready to sell, in view of the ample provision of huy with which the coming Winter will he faced

The Baker City Democrat has the fol-

"Miles Lee, one of the oldest and most experienced stock men in this County, stated to a reporter last night that the coming Winter season premises to be one

coming winter season premises to be one of the most properous for stockmen in the history of Eastern Oregon. "Early in September, I will ship 5,000 head of sheep to the East and others will ship about 20,000 head, which will se used for feeders, while some of them will be forwarded as fat market mutton. will be forwarded as fat marget multon. There have been immense crops this sea-sen of huy and all kinds of grain in Baker County. A few days ago I pur-chased several hundred tons of hay and pasturage at \$2.50 to \$4.00 per ton. I got the vory best sheep hay, and you can put down as a certainty that there w to shortage of feed this coming Winter. and prices will be cheap as compared with most Winters. On the other hand, we secured excellent prices for sheep and lambs

## Fight Against Scabs.

The Baker City Herald has this to say on the warfare against scab in Eastern Oregon: "That this will be the last year

scab in Oregon or Idaho, is the tion of prominent sheepmen of two states. Monte B. Gwinn motton of says that the new dipping regulations have cost Idaho a half a million dollars this year alone and Oregon nearly as much. But while the sheepmen suf-fer just at present they will probably gain in the long run, for the country will be free from scab and the grade and price of wool and mutton will advance.

Wyoming got rid of the scab through dipping several years ago and the sheep from that State now pass inspection. Oregon and Idaho will be rid of it next

This year practically three dippings are necessary. The United States decrees that the sheep shall be dipped twice beloaded in that State.

There are not many sheep on the mar-et in this section of Oregon this year, and what few there are the owners want such a high price for them as to make purchases almost prohibitive."

#### Timber and Coal.

As if the accumulation and concentra tion of Oregon timber in two or three ownerships had not been carried far enough, one more "big deal" is reported in that Klamath country, now in all life of a peach orchard on a favorable location is 15 to 20 years. In an unfav-orable location the trees will not last White and sugar pine are the most valuable trees in our forests.

per article, but it is proven beyond a doubt that there is a great mine of case this land whenever water is nut upon It. produupon It, produces grass, grain and fruit in great abundance."



HOW THE INDUSTRY MAY BE MADE TO PAY IN OREGON.

Product of the Willamette Valley Excels in Flavor the Best

California Produces.

How often is the Oregon pessimist disproved and discredited. This year is seem to be definitely known. If it be see a great example. We heard about the it is a clear testimony that the microfailure of the hop crop till we almost scople profits reported by Commissioner believed it. But with picking close at Garfield do not deter those qualified to hand the cry has died out. So about

valley being bare. The truth is that public at large. The conditions in West-

graph went the rounds a day or two ago that the prune crop wus a failure to. The result is that prices here are at be, had a bearing on whether an Ore-gon grower should sell at 3 or 3 1/2 the big Meat Trust of Chicago. Every pound. A very shrewd and successful jobber on the London Stock Exchange was asked how it was that his firm made money whether the market

went up or down. "Because," said he, "I never look outside the market I am in. My friends study world poll tics, have views and hold or sell ac cordingly. I shut my eyes to all that and buy or sell as my market guides me from day to day." The same principle is a fairly good guide whether it

e on prunes, hops, wool or stocks. But the following item from the Newberg district is typical of the gen-eral run of the reports:

"Notwithstanding the frequent state-ments by people who are not posted, and by others who are none too careful in their statements, to the effect that the Oregon prune crop is a failure this year, such is not the case. There are, no doubt, localities, as there are every year, where the crop is light, but in the best prune districts the crop is amply large to satisfy the growers. Throughout the Liberty-Rosedale se tion statements from nearly every grower show that the crop is ample In many orchards there is but little over half or two-thirds that might be fore shipping, and the State of Idaho has regulations compelling the shippers to dip sheep once after they are un-of affairs. It makes fine, large fruit, costs less to harvest and cure, and leaves the orchard in much better condition. On the whole, the growers will make as much net profit from a crop of this size and character as they would

from the heaviest possible crop." The Salem Journal does good service in drawing attention to the po of wide extension of the peach industry in the Willismette Valley. As to growing peaches from the pits there is wide difference of opinion. It will also be noticed that the writer says that "the

here could be carloads and carloads shipped from here. The Willamette Val-ley peach is larger and finer in flavor and acid quality than the best California ANOTHER BEEF TRUST SOON

Its Competition May Raise Prices

for the Growers.

Whether or not it is true, as reported from Chicago, three or four days ago, that butchers, hotelmen and restaurant-keep-ers in 20 cities had organized anothe - beef trust, and had erected, or wore erecting, packing plants in opposition to the exist-ing beef trust in various centers, does not judge from embarking in this industry. prunes, only worse. First it was that all the fruit was dropping off-then that the only crop was on the uplands, the trees In the for stockmen of all grades and for the for stockmen of all grades and for the the trees t to arrive at a fulr conclusion it is nar-essary to study reports from all points of the compass. And then also to note what the market has to tell. A para-whole vear round), hold the raisers at the mercy of the local monopoly referred just about the level of those bid for the bunches of large size from the Eastern housekeeper in the city is complaining loudly of the exorbitant charges of the

wealth in growing peaches right here in the Willamette Valley. In place of thousands of crates grown on a few patches horsepower combine owned and operated by them has been giving excellent serv-ice, and recently cut, threshed and the Shutrums have entirely finished their

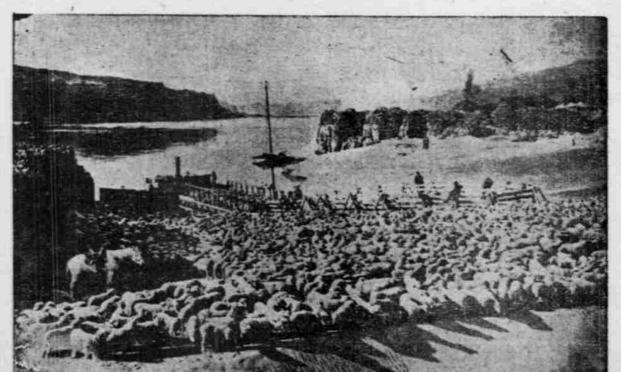
work for the year." "The wheat crop in the Willamette Val-

bushels an acre is reported from Linn County in the next item. This is printed County in the next item. This is printed in the Albany paper as an exceptionally favorable result. No doubt it is so. The land there is excellent, and probably would have been sold if years ago for half as much again as the college farm of the Agricultural College at Corvailis, where the results were sained that are where the results were gained that are shown in the summary below. The point which it is sought to make is that in their condition, before rotation of crops was undertaken on the college farm, the Linn County farm had very much in its Let us see what rotation, not favor. Il accomplish but actually has done: 'One of the best fields of wheat in Linn will acc County this year, the yield of which is a surprise when the meager return from most other fields is taken into consideration, is that on the Zuhisdorf farm, near this city, recently purchased by M. Bus-sard and threshed during the past week. The wheat was of the Golden Fife variety, contained 17 acres and yielded 655 bushels, a triffe over 40 bushels to the acre. The wheat is of excellent quality. and the crop is one that will attract some attention this year of poor yields.

acre. In the Spring of 1904, 15 tons of wheat, and last March six pounds of red clover and two pounds of Alsike sacked 50 acres of standing grain. So far this season the machine has cit 1100 acres, and it will be about eight days before the suit shart here is a good stand of clov-or now, and an average yield of 40

"Dr. Withycombe manufants same conditions may be attained on small forms. If ley has, on the other hand, fallen short of the predicted yield, but not universally by any means. It will be noticed that 40 growing of the legumes as rotation crops will steadily improve the fertil-ity of the soil. The farms of the Willamette Valley are by no means exhausted. If leguminous crops were more generally grown so as to maintain a good percentage of organic sub-stance in the soil, the crops of this valley could be easily doubled within four years.

Now, if such results can follow or proper system of crop rotation, what excuse is there for not putting it into practice? Remember that the inter-mediate years between wheat crops on the special field in question wer not only barren in result but provided for an extra quantity and value of The farmer who runs his farm stocks. in a business like way, and keeps ac counts of results of his farm, would find that the field, when in forage and Factors Which Make the Former feed crops, brought into his pocket larger money returns than when in wheat or oats. If only the Willamette Valley farmers as a class would take up this plan. True, they would need more help on the farm, more ery, larger investment in stock. Eut housekeeper in the city is complaining loudly of the exorbitant charges of the butcher. But it will probably agrear, if



#### SHEEP FERRIED OVER THE COLUMBIA.

mill, with a delay in the harvesting operations of many of the machines in the county. The crew employed by Shutrum Bros, was in the city during the day. The big 100yielded a good crop for silo. Last mare. Mr. Bosse is away from home so Fall, the field was disced and sown to the exact amount of the loss and the insurance, if any, could not be learned. So far as known, Mr. Bosse was not

in danger from any private enmity. It is known that the Flax Trust looks askand or now, and an average yield of 49 at every effort to establish an independent odd bushels of wheat per acre. enterprise and open out new fields of enterprise and open out new fit production and manufacture. W Whether there is any indirect connection between this feeling and the three conflagrations which have on each occasion put a stop to the flax industry in Oregon it would take Sherlock Holmes to determine. That every essential condition exists for the establishment of this important industry in Oregon is past dispute. fort, on a wider basis, might be suggested to the Co-operative Christian Federation whenever their time comes to begin work





GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE IR-RIGATION CONTRASTED.

Method of Greater Value

to the Settlers.

There must be many districts in the semi-arid regions of Eastern Oregon where conditions are found which are similar to those shown in an appended description. Here Government construc-tion of the system, and all that it entails descript is really unmixed benefit. The Innd ures first, efficient and skilled ngineering; second, honest and unbiased oversight and control while construction progresses; third, long time for repay-ment of the cost; fourth, free advertising when the time comes for sale of surplus

land; fifth, continuation of conditions for bidding the acquisition of lands by any one interest to a degree dominating and thereby injuring any one settler's hold. ing of 160 acres. Contrast this with the enterprise as it would have to be carried out if no Irrigation Act were in force

These settlers, having made their welec-tions of Government land where, without irrigation prosperity is, if not impossible then, improbable, agree on common ac-tion for the general benefit. The land in question lies about 100 fest above the Columbia River, is intrinsically

and, with irrigation, will raise fruit, alfalfa, wheat and other crops in abund-ance. These men, from their own re-sources, must provide funds to dig 30 miles of ditches, pipe the water across the Umatilla river in a pipe line one mile long, then cross a wide and deep

ravine by a pipe line one mile long to reach the main body of the selected land. To the success of the enterprise skilled and costly engineering is essen. tial, and the actual construction is a heavy and expensive task. While the work is in progress it will absorb the settlers' energy, time and money, and improvement of their farms must stand over till the irrigation work is done. After the water is on the land the settlers must provide for care and maintenance

of the ditches, and must so manage distribution of water that quarrels and liti-gation do not arise. When the Governent assumes charge the settlers' risk, labor and responsibility are done with. No wonder that these settlers are ready and anxious to stand by and see the Wellytte."

used it for their lands, cotheir right. Therefore the plaintiffs ask the Court that their ditches be declared prior in time and superior in right to that of the defendants, and that the Court issue an order restraining the de fendants from obstructing the natural ow of the water.

Recurring for a moment to the Klamath project. The latest resolution of Mr. Newell, and his assistant engineers, to so regulate the rate at which reclaimed lands shall be thrown on the market as not to overran the demand, should remove many objections on the part of the land-owners who are holding back. Possibly Mr. Newell's idea that economy will be promoted by this plan of successive partial completions will not be verified. It is generally esteemed the better plan, when funds are obtainable for a complete enterprise, to undertake all, or as as possible, at once. Expenses of mangement and oversight are kept down to lower ratio. Materials and equipment are obtained on better terms, and the

results of the entire undertaking are momer gained. Exceptions there are, and this is probably one of them. At the recent Irrigation Congress not much was said about the Umatilla pro-

ect. But it seems to have entered the region of possible accomplishment, judg-ing from the subjoined item. Washington, Aug. 18.-The Secretary of

the Interior has ordered the withdrawal from entry of 160,000 acres of land in the La Grande, Or., land district on account of the Umatilla project."

#### Bad Luck in Cross-Eyed Wax Figure,

Kansas City Times. There is a storekeeper in Kansas City who, although he doesn't know it, is josing trade through the presence of

a wax figure of a woman in his show window. The "woman" is comely and she displays dresses very well, but she is cross-eyed. "Til bet I've heard 20 women talking about that cross-eyed figure," said a policeman, who walks a beat near the store, yesterday. "Some of them are superstitious and actually efuse to buy at the store They think the cross-eyed woman will give them had luck."

## DIFFERENT NOW

Since the Slugger Coffee Was Abandoned.

Coffee probably causes more biliousness and so-called malaria than any one other thing-even had climate. A Ft. Worth man

"I have always been of a bilious tem perament, subject to malaria and up to one year ago a perfect slave to coffee and at times I-would be covered with boils and full of malarial polson. Was very nervous and had swimming in the head.

"I don't know how it happened but I finally became convinced that my sick-nexe was due to the use of coffee and a little less than a year ago I stopped coffee and began drinking Postum. From that time I have not had a boil, not had, malaria at all, have gained 15 pounds good solid weight and know beyond all doubt this is due to the use of Postum in place of coffee as I have taken no medicine at all.

"Postum has certainly made healthy red blood for me in place of the blood that coffee drinking impoverished and made unhealthy." Name given by Pos-tum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum makes red blood. There's reason.