# PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON

# KEEP ACCOUNTS ON THE FARM

Detailed Record of Daily Receipts and Expenditures a Great Help.

UP EACH CHECK

Careful Bookkeeping Will Show Agriculturists Beyond Doubt Just Which Industries Are Profitable for Them.

The season of ingathering of the results of all industries connected with land is on us. Predictions and prophecies of short or abundant yields of grain, hops bottoms near the city being so close and fruit are now to be brought to the and accessible to the factory. test of experience. So far as recorded, our producers, as a class, should be well satisfied. The chief change in methods indicated to the Western Oregon farmer is, of course, rotation of crops, and development of the stock industry in all its more accurate account-keeping is of the first necessity. Most of them have records of receipts from sales of the products of farm and orchard and dairy, and from sheep, cattle and hogs. Few of them can tell if asked, how much it has cost them to bring the things sold to the selling point. Fewer yet could tell how nuch each field or division of the farm much each nead or division of the larms has cost in cultivation, seeding, harvesting and preparing for market. But, if they will stop to think it out, it must be pigin to them that accurate knowledge on these matters will add greatly to the sure as well as to the profit of farm-

### Indispensable to Stockmen.

We hear much of the advantage of well-bred, or thoroughbred, stock. This is one of the matters that account-keeping vill demonstrate. But results along this line will take several years to bring out. Therefore, the records of facts, gince the new stock was purchased, are absolutely needed for reliable deductions. Similarly, along the line of rotated crops The farmer must know, past any ques-tion, whether he gains or loses by a change which involves putting half or three-quarters of his farm to new uses. and involves also the surrender of the immediate returns from a large, and so far customary, acreage in weat. He must be able to draw comparison between old ways and new. Thus, it will be a question with him not only of the increased value of stock raised and sold, of the checks from creamery, cheese factory or condensery, but of the extra fertility from clover, rape and vetch, as increased by the extra yield of wheat, barley or outs when the clover field is plowed up and sowed once again.

### Facts Are Needed.

Advice is freely given to invest in sheep and goats. Accounts, and only accounts. will test if such advice is sound in the particular case. Also in clearing land. Many a farmer would face the cost if he felt assured of the cash-in-pocket re-sults of actual experiment, either by himneighbor. Again, every farm er in Western Oregon whose farm holds a large proportion of timber and brush land should have facts before him, not mere guesses, to determine whether to slash and burn, turn on his sheep and goats, and let time do the rotting and osening of the stumps and roots, or, if

it will pay him to give out contracts for clean clearing in one operation.

One suggestion to the farmers' wife along this line. The care of the garden and chicken yard generally falls to her iot. If she will keep up an account of the goings out and the returns in her department, she will, at the end of the year, be surprised to see how large her tribution has been to the cost of housekeeping.

## MANY FACTORIES OPERATE.

### Towns Throughout State Are Sites of Prosperous Manufacturing P

The advantage to the state of minor industries distributed widely over its whole area is very great. Far better so than the concentration in factory towns. Not only because the workers are free from most of the ills of fac-tory life generally attendant on crowd-ing in congested neighborhoods. There land is scarce and costly; there the life of all the men is colored and stamped with the monotony of the factory, and there families house in too close association. But also because se association. But also because advantages of good and steady wages, regularly paid at the week's end, makes the surrounding community prosperous, while the intelligent heads and superintendents of the manufactures add a distinct tone of wide and lively interest to the social and intellectual life of the town. tellectual life of the town. A case in point is that of the tile works at

"The Salem tile factory is now in condition to turn out about \$1800 worth of tile every 20 days, and is doing it.
"Mr. J. E. Murphy, proprietor of the Salem tile factory, has just completed new kiln. He burned the brick himself in the early part of the season, and has been working on it for many On Friday, when the reporter visited the tile works, the first fire was burning in the new klin, and it contained 9000 six-inch tiling. The fireman had to be very patient at first, more so with a new kiln than an old one, in order to keep the material from cracking. The clay must be thoroughly died out before the white heat is applied. This applies also to the burning of the tiling, and the art has been learned by Mr. Murphy after 16 years of experience and experimenting, until

he is almost certain in his calculations. burn more tiling than the old-fash-loned kilns, and do it with less fuel-This latter is worth considering, as This latter is worth considering, as Mr. Murphy is burning about 600 cords of wood this season. There are two other klins, both good in their way, but Mr. Murphy intends, in due course of time, to fear them down and erect in their places Stewart klins in order to still further increase his output and cheapen the process of burning. It takes about 65 hours to burn tiling in the Stewart klin, and constant attention is demanded, night and day, during this time.

140,000 acres included in the French. Glenn property alone, about 40,000 acres of the present year. Such years are unusual, and in fact, extramely years are unusual, and in fact, extramely rare, and settlers in this portion of the same conditions prevail in the old wheat irrigable region. 200 miles across in an east and west direction, to the foot of the Cascadea, land of the special constituents needed offers itself in wide acres this year.

The drought has been general throughout Central Oregon. Old residents of this section of the state say that not in a great many years have they seen so little.

about 60 carloads of tilling. This season's run will result in the manufactute of about 120 carloads. It will be
remembered that Mr. Murphy put in a
lot of new machinery early in the sealot of new machinery early in the sea-

ouse of very large capacity."
The following item, regarding an-

other Salem industry, may be noted: "The Salem box factory, at the corner of Miller and South Commercial streets, is growing to be quite a large concera, and it promises to keep on growing.

"G. F. Mason, the proprietor, says this factory will need 1,000,000 feet of lumber for its operations next year.

"At the present time this factory is very busy with several men working on hop backets, and it will take about 15 days more to fill all the orders that have been received. In manufacturing the hop baskets this factory takes the rough lumber and the spools of wire and does all the finishing work. Every-thing is taken from the rough with the exception of the handles, which are purchased in large sacksful, by the thousand.

"The factory is also making fruit trays and orchard baskets in large numbers this season, and the whole force will soon be needed in this work. They are also turning out cots, camp stools and various other articles for the general trade and on orders.

"The present is much the busiest sea-son with the Salem box factory, but the years of the future will see still

The excelsior mills at Eugene have for several years been in the line of progress. As in every other industry the success of one is infallibly followed by competition—then the fittest sur-vives. The Eugene mill is exceptionally well placed, the source of supply of the soft woods needed from the river

Balm wood has been rolling into the excelsior factory's yards for the past ten days about as fast as it can be handled. Fifteen teams are hauling it in from all directions and besides the 1600 cords the company has had stored at Harrisburg is being shipped in by forms. To all our farmers, closer and rail as fast as cars can be obtained to carry it. Two thousand cords cut this year have been contracted for and with that already on hand will make a supply of 5000 cords for the year. The capacity of the mill is about seven ords per day and it makes an average of three carloads a week. The demand for the product is not so active as it has been as there are too many factories in the field, but our factory manages to keep its 12 or 15 men employed regularly about the mill which means quite a revenue for the city.

Woolen mills are generally success ful in Oregon, and further develop-ment of the industry is promised. When 20,000,000 pounds of wool are pro-duced in a state, and not enough wooleh manufactures are sold to balance the \$8,300,000 pald out for clothing, and when the greater part of that clothing has to be brought 3000 miles, after being made of wool transported that same distance to be made up—such conditions are, to say the least of it. peculiar. The Pendleton blankets have represented a specialty of excellent quality and in wide demand. It is a satisfaction to know that the manufact ture is to be resumed, after a tempo-

rary suspension of operations. "After several months' idleness the Pendleton Woolen Mills are once more running, work having been commenced yesterday.

"It was announced and intended that the mills should open about a month ago, but the shut-down was protracted on account of two electric motors which have been delayed in shipment. The 15 horse-power motor which is used in the picking-house was installed yesterday and the other motor which will be used to run the looms will be installed Saturday.

"The ecouring department was the only part of the mill opened yesterday but dyeing will commence today and carding Saturday. The looms will be

accepted the foremanship of the Pen-dleton mill and as he is recognized as one of the best woolen mill men in this country, there is no doubt that the work turned out by the local mill will be of the finest grade.

"Mr. Weich has been at work in the mill for the past month, with the aid of a few assistants, putting the machinery into shape and making improvements in different parts of the

The above quotation is from the Pendleton Tribune. SUGAR INDUSTRY IS GROWING

# Experiment Proves That Oregon Soll

Is Unequaled for Beet Culture.

The manufacture of beet sugar in Oregon is now confined to the factory at La Grande in Union County. As has been recently noted, an acreage of 3390 in the fine Grande Ronde Valley has sufficed to

thee that factory busy.

This industry has been satisfactorily developed in our neighboring State of Idaho. A Heath, referred to in the following account, has been recently staying at our Oregon beach, and was interiew by the Astorian. Mr. Heath is County Treasurer of Fre

mont County, and is also interested in the Idaho Consolidated Sugar Company, of Sugar City, Idaho. In speaking about the general pros

and Payette, all practically owned by one em, where the prosperous conditions thus described by the Salem and they expect to handle 80,000 tons of beets this year. The making of sugar from beets is a very scientific matter and just how to save all the sugar has been a serious problem, but this factory is now installing the Steffens system at a cost of \$130,000, by which process they will be able to save about 97 per cent of the sugar. Idaho is especially adapted to the growing of beets, the percentage

of sugar running from 14 to 20.

We shall probably not be far out in estimating that 7200 acres of beet land will keep the Sugar City factory busy for a year. The United States Government not long ago issued a bulletin on the sugar long ago issued a bulletin on the sugar beat industry, formulating the conditions in that semi-arid district. It will be most suitable in soil and climate for the plant. These being compared with the conditions existing in Eastern Oregon, justify the statement that no known district is more suitable. Experience in the Grande Ronde confirms this. But in the interest of the state where the rainfall is light at the long the state where the rainfall is light at the long through the state where the rainfall is light at the long through the state where the rainfall is light at the long through the state where the rainfall is light at the long through irrigated and irrigable regions of Middle.

Eastern and Southeastern Oregon are many thousand acres of beet land. Examinations made in the interest of the Cooperative Christian Pederation of the 180,000 acres included in the French-Gleen represent year. Such short crops of the present year. Such

during this time.

Our factories, giving lucrative returns on our factories, giving lucrative returns on large capital, and providing employment of the second of the seco

viously, this is a first requisite in an in-dustry depending on the handling of immense tennage at cheap rates to secure due profits on the returns.

New Project in Polk.

state in the establishment of this industry. See the following item:

"Los Angeles, Aug. S.—Twenty-five families leave here next week for Mexico, where a colony will be established between Tia Juana and Ensenda.

"August Meck father of the project."

"August Heck, father of the project, owns 15,000 acres of beet-sugar land, and will give five acres to each householder. The Mexican government has promised half the necessary funds to build a beet-sugar factory, and a handsome bounty for every pound of sugar,"

# **IRRIGATION DOES WONDERS**

Comparison of Actual Cost and Valnes Under Government and Carey Act.

Among those projects on which work is being carried out under the Carey Act is the Columbia Southern Irrigation Company. The area proposed for irrigation is 27,000 acres; and water is on 18,000 of

We learn that during the last 18 months the company has constructed 25 miles of main canal, 30 feet wide on the bottom, with a depth of four feet. About 75 miles of lateral ditches have been dug. The source of supply is the Tummalo creek, one of the affluents on the west side of the Deschutes. This stream, fed from an ever flowing source in the mountain side, shares with the main Des-chutes river the peculiarity of maintain-ing a practically even level, Winter and Summer allie. A noticeable fact is, that in spite of a three-days' haut from Shaniko, the nearest railroad point, settlement on these irrigated lands has followed up the work so fast that buyers of the irrigated lands have been there even ahead of the water. Recent visitors to the district exclaim with one accord that the lightning change from arid sage brush and seemingly barren land to the cultivated farm, bringing forth all for which arrangements are made and seed is found, verges on the miraculous. The cost to the settlers, under the company's contract, ranges between 110 and \$15 an of \$1 for each acre of irrigated land-which sum pays the cost of maintenance and management of the ditches, and for the labor of turning the water on and off the lands in due season. The crops now being harvested on land adjacent to that in this system have been described above, and certainly speak for them-selves. The adjoining enterprise of the Deschutes Irrigation Company is on a much larger scale. Under practically simthe settlers about 140,000 acres of land is now settled or is ready for settlement, an outlay of upwards of \$800,000 having been met by the company.

### Bend Is Headquarters.

Bend is the new town, growing like its own alfalfa plants, in a night, and is the headquarters of the irrigation comthe headquarters of the irrigation com-pany. In the absence of a railroad it is a constant source of wonder that men should enter, make homes, and set to work to produce that which needs transportation to find a market, and which is at once so bulky, weighty, and low in value, that it connot possibly stand the cost of transportation to, and then by the railroad. It were as if such courby, the railroad. It seems as if such cour-

appeared that the issue of the necessary certificate of compliance with the conditions of the law, which has to be made by the State Engineer, in order to base the issuance of Government patent, had been delayed. The reason given was that the State Engineer could not visit Deschutes country before the middle of the month to make the ne examination on the spot. Such delays must be, to say the lease, unfortunate, when settlers are waiting for

Comparison of Systems. Comparisons are being drawn between the apparent low cost of the Deschutes irrigation (\$12 an acre average) as contrasted with the \$42 an acre, estimated cost of the Government system in the Melheur. Before any deductions are made allowances for the charge of \$1 per acre for this covers also the cost of main-taining the ditches and turning the water off and on. It is understood that the \$42 per acre Government charge em-braces cost of maintenance for the ten years allowed for the completion of the partial payments by the settlers. Another complication is thus brought into the calculation. The questions, brought down to figures, may at last come to them What is the value of a perpetual rent of \$1 per acre, less an estimate, say, of 25 cents an acre for the cost of mat tenance and operation of the ditches? And, what is the deduction that should be made from \$62 per acre to offset cost of operation and maintenance for ten years? On the same basis as above, of S cents per acre, this credit should be somewhat less than \$2.50. Opinions differ as to the value of the \$1 per acre rent charge. Each man must settle that for himself, in default of a generally adopted rule. But, whatever figure is set, the \$13 per acre cost in the Des Chutes must be increased by so much. To make the calculation between values under the two systems exact, of course the comparative worth of the acre of reclaimed land in each must be settled. Probably not much difference exists. Provision of railroad accessible to one or the other district would turn the scale heavily at once.

This year demonstrates the worth of irrigated land. The conditions described in the above account prevall there in the face of general dryness and sparse rain-fall. The following item is from a resident

great many years have they seen so littl snow upon the mountains. The Des-chutes River, which never rises or falls

Mexico is alive to the advantage to a Independence, Polk County, is falling Independence. Polk County, is failing into line. We see notice of a bold project whereby springs and a small lake, across the Willamette, among the hills of Marion County, are to be utilized. The engineer employed, Mr. Miller, has completed the preliminary survey, and brings the estimate of cost within the limit of \$55,000 proposed. The system is a gravity system, and the city is to own the works. wn the works.

MARKED SALMON CAUGHT.

### Means Should Be Taken to Open More Breeding Grounds.

DESERT LANDS ARE MADE TO

BLOSSOM.

The following item is of much interest, in view of the known habits of the salmon in returning to the breeding grounds, where it first began life, or was turned out, a baby fish, to run the gauntiet of its enemies.

The Miller's Sands Fishing Company "The Miller's Sands Fishing Company has taken no less than thirty marked salmon this season, the great majority of which bore the mark of the Chinook hatchery of 1902. One of these fish weighed 45 pounds, one 61 pounds and several from 5 to 55 pounds each. The small fish weighed 18 pounds. They also caught two fish with the Kalama mark and two with the Clackamas mark."

Sunflowers in Yamhil try is the following, which app the McMinnylije Reporter:

To stock the Willamette again, and open hundreds of miles of its head waters as breeding grounds for salmon, is an undertaking the succes of which it is hard to over-estimate. Again and again steps have been taken to construct fish steps have been taken to construct fish ladders at the Oregon City falls, and the Winter floods have disabled or destroyed them. The following extract from the Albany Herald will be read with much interest. The actual presence of the fish in the upper waters is the only effective demonstration that the falls can be surmounted by them. The North Santiam is an ideal salmon river, clear, strong, pure, with abundant falls, pools, and pure, with abundant fails, pools, and rapids in its lower course, and gravelly valleys at the head through which the

streams flow quietly.
The Herald says:
"Master Fish Warden H. G. Van Dusen returned last evening from the North Santiam river after spending a couple of days investigating that stream. He is looking for a site for a new hatching station for salmon, and thinks that the North Santiam would offer a good place for this work. Since the im-provements have been made at the falls of the Willamette at Oregon City, Mr. Van Dusen states, the salmon come over the falls in large numbers and come up the stream and enter the rivers flowing into the Willamette. In former years the salmon have passed over the falls at Oregon City the last of June or early in July, but this was caused by the shallow-ness of the pater below the falls early in the year, and the fish after reaching the falls were compelled to wait until the back water from the Columbia raised the stage of the water below the falls to enable the fish to climb over the rocks to the waters of the upper river. The improvements made enable the fish to ascend the river when they first reach the falls, and the result is they come up fully a month earlier and pro-ceed to the upper rivers.
"In investigating the river at Mill City

and Mehama, he was informed that no salmon had come up this year, but when he came up to Gates he received the information from men who are constantly on the river that the salmon in large numbers had passed up early in May and had gone to the upper river far above

"Mr. Van Dusen states that the reason thought of looking for the fish, and that hereafter salmon would be found in the

point on the river where salmon eggs may be secured for hatching purposes."

## DESCHUTES HAS GARDENS.

### No Fear but That Newly-Irrigated Land Produce Bountifully.

The following description from the Bend Bulletin will serve to aliay the fears of River. A spur from the new line recently those who have been doubting if the new-surveyed by the Southern Pacific Railway those who have been doubting if the new-ly-reciaimed land in the irrigation district of Eastern Oregon will not be dis-counted by failures on account of cli-Various stories have been circulated as to the effect of late frosts and Therefore, the following account

"The outcome of the crops this season has been a matter of much concern to everyone in and about Bend. Considerable land is being farmed on the "desert" this year, and the soil has been given a fairly good test. A remarkable showing has been made on the new land in many instances, and the results obtained have surprised old residents and convinced newcomers that the country is all right.

"No longer need we fear that grain will not mature here, for the different blood of small right, and the same of the different blood of small right. kinds of small grain have not only rip ened but have filled well. Such tender vegetables as beans, watermelons and to matoes have grown uninjured by frost on several farms. Marketable beans, cucumbers, pumpkins, squashes and sweet corn have aiready been produced this season. Turnips weighing nine pounds and carrots one pound were pulled as earsly as August 15. Joe Buckholtz dug during July, 1000 pounds of potatoes from aix short rows on his farm three miles east of Bend. Last Wednesday he took to town roasting ears and some fine Hubbard squashes. In his garden may

be seen watermelons ten inches long.
"The Sherwood boys have been seliing large Summer squashes a foot long
and on their farm they have a few acres of a very fine side oats. Very fine crops of oats have also been grown on farms near Forked Horn Butte. Much has been learned from these experiences this season and the successes with various crops have been numerous enough to show that the agricultural possibilities of the country are quite good.

"Who says corn will not grow in the Deschutes country? L. D. Wiest can contradict any such statement. Tuesday Mrs. Wiest sent a specimen of their roasting ears to The Bulletin office. The ears are of good size and are well filled with

'Dad' West's strawberry patch is now

bearing its second crop this year. The vines are in full bloom and the berries are beginning to ripen and a fair yield is promised." SIDE LINES THAT PAY.

Three Suggestions for Farmers--Try Turkeys, Sunflowers, Broomcorn,

The turkey is a very profitable bird to raise. The experience detailed below is common to all who have not been deterred by the occasional losses of the chicks when but a few days old. During these early times the little ones must be cared for, and their mothers must not have the chance to lead them out into the wet grass. With ordinary precautions, the danger point will soon pass, thence onwards no feathered fowl need less care in feeding, but they are great strayers. in feeding, but they are great strayers.

In early days in the east countles of England, it was a common sight, through the Pail months, to see a drove of perhaps 500 turkeys, spread over the wide wheat stubblefields. A small village boy

was in charge, his wand of office, a significant of interest to consumers as well as to describe the owners of the bells and the oysterment has the owners of the bells and the oysterment has the teredos swarm now, and appear to be attacking not only the native oysters, of Eastern and native stock, but the young growth as well. The paper adds the experiture land, but range over but 50 acres. Fifteen cows and 25 sheep are grazing on this 50 acres. He does not feed the turkeys anything whatever after they are a few weeks old, but lets them find their own living in the pasture, which consists own living in the pasture, which consists principally of grasshoppers and crickets. As the grasshoppers suck the life from the grass, thus destroying it for the cat-tle, it is figured that the turkeys pay for their living from the time that they

are a few weeks old.

Last Winter Mr. Macy wintered but already wrought. five hens and one gobbler; these roosted out and looked out for themselves. Each hen averaged 12 young ones, which are fornia beds, and does not relish a repfive hens and one gobbler; these roosted hen averaged 12 young ones, which are now about 14 weeks old, and like the old ones, roost on a hillside,

Mr. Macy will sell his turkeys (dressed) in November, and expects to receive on

### Sunflowers in Yambill.

Another experiment on a minor indus try is the following, which appeared in the greatest apprehension, the McMinnville Reporter:

"Nearly an acre and a haif of suning rapidly, the number flowers growing on the Henry Ecclesion farm near town will determine the fate of another important diversity for the farmers of this section. Mr. has contracted with a Portland firm for the sale of 10,000 pounds of sunflower seed every year for three years, if that much can be produced, at a price of 3 cents per pound. Everybody who has a few sunflowers growing because the chickens like the seeds, knows how thrifty they are and what broad, rich faces they present to the sun on his daily round. the great drawback to raising sunflowers for commercial profit, as with the production of broomcorn, is the difficulty of getting them matured and harvested before the rains of Autumn dampen them and cause discoloring or decay. Mr. Eccleston's venture will be watched with interest. If successful, there will be a market for all that the country will pro-

### Broomcorn Does Well.

Several references, however, to growing of broomcorn show that this year there is every prospect of success. One of the broom factories has received quite a large consignment of Valley-grown corn, and speaks very well of it.

AND TILLAMOOK.

Projected Railways Will Give Opportunity to Prospect New Mining Fields.

The following item confirms what was said last week as to the prospecting which has been begun in the Upper Valley of the North Santiam. The Albany Demo-

rat reports as follows:
"A. O. Ayers, of Lacomb came to town no one had seen salmon in the Willamette today with some fine samples of coal river at this point was that they had all passed here long before anyone had company. There is a fine body of coal thought of looking for the fish, and that there which promises good results. It hereafter salmon would be found in the river early in May, and that trolling for with the purpose of getting something salmon would be good sport here next material out of it as an indutary. The

> advance toward opening out and market-ing the coal could be made in its absence. Here, then, is one of the first fruits of Mr. Harriman's long-delayed activity in railroad building. The Rose-

> burg Plaindealer has this to say:
> "The coal lands of the Umpqua Coal Company are situated at an elevation of 1750 feet above sea level at a point one and one-half miles from the Umpqua would not only require a couple of miles of track along the comparatively level bottom lands from Elkton to enable the coal company to dump its coal by direct bucket-tram from the mine into the cars on the spur. This coal bed being 36 miles northwest of Roseburg and 18 miles from Drain, the nearest railroad point the great problem to confront the com pany, which, however, has already been solved by the announcement that the Southern Pacific Company will soon build Drain to pass within a short distance

of this aplendid coal property.

The coal lands now comprise about 1900 acres of proven coal land. Four distinct fourth being working veins, with indica-tions of others yet to be uncovered. "The second vein is nine feet and five nches with four feet of good coal in the op next the roof, which is of slate with

fire-clay on the floor. The veins are all in place and lay orizontal. This is the ideal formation, and is the only conffield yet developed in either Oregon or Washington where these conditions prevail.

"This coal formation and location is superior to the famous Coos Bay coalfield, and transportation is assured."

# Mineral Oil and Gas.

Another instance where early pros pect of railroad transportation stimulates to action is seen in the Nehalem country, to be made accessible by the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook Railroad, now building, Indications of min-eral oil have long been known to exist, and are now to be tested. "Drilling for oil in the Nehalem dis-

trict has commenced under the direcpany. A standard rig drill has been ment to have commenced boring. will drill to a depth of 2500 feet, if secessary, to prove the formation. This work will command greater attention than any other oil boring begun in the state, because of the proved coal deposits near the site of present and the favorable oil formation found

It will be remembered also that Malheur County, and the neighborhood of Ontario, have been referred to as pro-mising oil fields. Various spasmodic efforts have been made, without effective results. Recent reports point to another oil field on the French-Glenn ranch, now under option to the Co-Operative Christian Federation, Indications there are reported to be very favorable.

## TEREDOS EAT OYSTERS.

Shoalwater Bay Beds Are Attacked

Shoalwater Bay Beds Are Attacked by the Pest.

It has been known that the teredo is a deadly enemy to the oyster, but news that the Shoalwater Bay beds had been recently invaded by this pest is

"He is of the opinion that a large percentage of the present crop has already been ruined by the pest, and that much of the seed has also been destroyed. The majority of the growers, he believes, do not appreciate the havor

essary to hire Japanese to gather the toredo spat, the same as oyster seed is gathered, in order to effectually check an average \$1.50 apiece. Allowing \$5 the ravages of the pest, and once cents apiece for raising them the first they were under control, the greatest few weeks and marketing them, there is vigilance has since been necessary in left ELS clear profit apiece, or ElS from order to keep them in subjection. He a flock of 80 turkeys.

The letter giving these details was the local situation, and then decide the local situation. what action is necessary to avert the disaster.

"Those who have seen the teredo in operation assert that there is cause for pests invade an oyster bed, Multiplying rapidly, the number of oysters which the teredo will destroy, they declare, is little short of marvelous. Fastening on the oyster's shell, the teredo bores a hole through the oyster's inflicting a mortal which the victim soon succumbs,

## LESS WHEAT, MORE FRUIT.

### Decline in Wheat Crops Will Induce Farmers to Reduce Acreage.

rop this year in Western Oregon, there are exceptions, and these seem to indicate that the advice to decrease the acreage in wheat, but to so farm as to raise the fertility of the land, is well founded. The threshing crews have felt the reduced crop. Few of them have made their accustomed number of bushels to the day's work. The best we have seen recorded was of 2776 bushels on the Stump farm, near Monmouth, in Polk County. In that same county are the peach or-

chards referred to as follows: "To appreciate Polk County in August, one should visit the Independence peach orchards, especially the D. L. Hedges orchard, two and a half miles north of town. Ten years ago Mr. Hedges set out 1200 young peach trees. For a number of years they were slow about bearing, and at one time the grubbing up of the trees was considered. The orchard was sown HEAVY DEPOSITS IN DOUGLAS began to bear. This year the crop is tremenduous. But for props the limbs peaches are fine of color and size and richly flavored, and the big orchard pre-sents an attractive appearance. This is harvest time and men, women and children are engaged in picking and sorting the luscious fruit for market. There is a brisk demand for the peaches, and \$1.50 a box of one bushel capacity is realized

for them." This confirms advice given in these olumns last week on the value of Willamette Valley peach orchards. As much might be said of those in the Williamette

bottom above Corvallis, owned by R. Kiger and others. The following item from the Pendleton Tribune contains a suggestion for many of our new settlers on the semi-arid lands

In. Eastern Oregon:
"S. Glover, of Glover, S. D., speakcarding Saturday. The looms will be age bordered on recklessness, in view started just as soon as the motor is in running order.

"William Welch, formerly of the Al"William Welch, formerly of the Al"Wollen Mills, who has been in promise into one of hope deferred.

"William Welch, formerly of the Al
"In well as an induced of the spring.

"Mr. Van Dusen will make further in
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"The looms will be good."

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"The looms will be good."

"The looms w grain and large crops are produced without irrigation. He also says it has the It does not shell, bleach, sprout or smut. "A great deal of this wheat has been shipped to the Northwest for seed, be says, going into this state and Mon-tana, and he is confident that within a very few years it will be one of the leading wheats grown in this country. He has raised no other kind of wheat

for the past three years."

The main object of Mr. Glover's visit was to secure 30,000 lambs. At the time of writing he has obtained 10,000 in the Mount Adams district in Washington, the balance he expected to buy in Oregon. was paying from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per

# FIRES IN THE CASCADES.

### Some Plan Should Be Provided to Combat Them.

The last news, that a heavy fire was

raging in the splendid timber of the North Santiam and was past control of the small force of men engaged in fighting it, is very serious. Many hundred acres had already, on Friday last, been destroyed, and there was then no sign of control. It surely would be possible to organize some form of insurance, through funds as-seased on the owners of the timber, whereby on news of the outbreak of fire, sufficient force, under competent direction, might be hurried to the fighting line. Such useless and un-caller-for destruction of the timber raources of the state is shocking hink of. Laws have been passed prevent forest fires as far as possible. This dry year testifies to their partial efficiency. But dealing with fires when they have taken hold in the timber seems left to chance, or to a very imperfectly developed sense of self-preservation in the owners of the

# Howry Arrested for Embezzlement.

Milton Howry, charged with embezzlement of \$355 from the Portland Implement Company, at the head of which is J. P. O'Donnell, was arrested last night at 380 Morrison street. His bonds were fixed at \$2000, but failing to procure that amount, he was locked up.

Howry was an employe of the Portland
Implement Company until August 1, at

which time it is charged that he disap-peared with over \$600 of the company's money. In making our the complaint against him, the lesser sum was named. Hower's defalcations were apparently known to O'Donnell, who said last night that he had offered to lend money to Howry that he might make his account

The prisoner disappeared August 1, and it was supposed that he had gone either to Boise, Idaho, or Baker City, Or. Warrants were sworn out for his arrest, and descriptions were telegraphed to the two places, but he could not be found.

Howry returned to Portland last night and was arrested at 280 Morrison street by Detectives Carpenter and Resing.

## Arrested for Beating Wife.

H. Holt, a fireman on the fireboat George

alighting from his buggy yesterday after-noon, pulling his wife therefrom, and East Washington street and Grand ave-nue, where Holt lives, witnessed the as-sault, and it is said threatened violence unless he desisted. Holt will appear before Judge Cameron tomorrow morning. The court will not be in session today on account of Labor day.

The Portland—C. H. Hunter, W. Bryce and wife, San Francisco; M. R. Sanguin and wife, G. R. Welch and wife, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Bartling, Sait Lake; Miss A. L. Whelse, ran Francisco; J. H. Thrasher and wife, Texas; A. T. Brant, M. L. Chapman, Virginia; F. W. Taimle and wife, Tennassee; W. N. King, Miss E. King, Columbus; E. Hafer, Medford; Mrs. T. W. Pack, San Francisco; C. Longhead, Detroit; M. W. Pupe, Bnitimore, H. Lague, Concordia; C. O. Rider, Philadelphia; J. E. Shepherd, Atlanta; S. Hillson, Boston; H. G. Plageman, San Francisco; Mrs. W. H. Pisk, Chicago; A. D. Rummell, A. Mueller, San Francisco; T. B. Melivery and wife, Chicago; H. Schaeffer, San Francisco; Mrs. C. M. Schwab, Mrs. J. F. Waiter, Miss M. E. Mock, Miss E. J. Mock, Mrs. M. C. Nash, C. S. Wagner, New York; V. S. Walsh, San Francisco; H. J. Wildes, Milwaukee; W. P. H. Emmons and wife Mrs. S. Pease, Eight; C. O. Hart and wife, Chevsland; D. P. Robinson, Boston; W. Lacksaye, New York; Mrs. A. Meyer, Bailard; L. A. Lefovre, San Francisco; A. Macharon and wife, Miss Stuart, Hrockingham; Mrs. Ayien, P. Saskatchewan; J. N. Henderson, Vancouver; H. R. Selby, San Francisco; J. H. Murphy, New York; E. H. Shepard, Hood River; Mrs. F. E. Goodyear, New York; A. H. Williams, San Francisco; W. H. Richenback and family, Pittiburg; G. T. Patterson, New York; E. B. Burahardt, Michigan; G. M. Stayton, Chicago; J. M. Dougherty, Omaha; F. Elicago; J. M. Dougherty, Omaha; F. Elicago; J. M. Dougherty, Omaha; F. Elicago; M. San Francisco; J. F. Rhodes, Pasadenat, P. Jacke, C. Lammenter, Pasadenat; M. Grosgren, San Francisco; J. F. Rhodes, Pasadenat; M. Hunch, And wife, Miss Hiesch, Salem; J. R. Huynes, St. Pail; G. E. Bittenger and wife, Miss A. Winder and wife, Miss Hiesch, Salem; J. R. Huynes, St. Pai

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