PHASES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN STATE OF OREGON

IRRIGATION FOR THE WILLAMETTE

Possibilities but Slightly Comprehended by Valley Farmers.

EXPERT GIVES HIS VIEWS

Crops at Present Do Not Receive More Than 25 Per Cent of Necessary Moisture at Proper

Time, Says A. R. Black.

Sufficient heat and moisture combined, are necessary to enhance the productive powers of the soil to its maximum capacity. Additional sunshine and heat cannot be obtained in the rainy season, but the farmer can get more water on the dry land in the bot summer. The people in the Willamette Valley, who do not understand irrigation and who pay no attention to climatic conditions in the summer season, and who keep no records, do not consider irrigation a necessity. Neverconsider irrigation a necessity. theless, irrigation and diversified farm-ing and the immense benefits that the valley, cities and towns would derive therefrom are matters of vast import-

The official rainfall records furnish indisputable proof that the crops, on an average, do not receive one-fourth the necessary amount of moisture at the proper time to grow and mature full crops. The records show that there is an average of less than one inch rainfall per month in the last half of June, all of July and August and the first half of September, and in some seasons, less than one-fourth inch rainfall in 60 days in the hot summer. Existing conditions have positively established the great necessity of irri-

Irrigation on a small scale, on different classes of land, in different parts of the valley, has already been proved a practical success, thereby showing conclusively that the soil is susceptible of successful irrigation. Such results from one acre will hold good for 1000

acres under same conditions.

An object lesson for the fruitgrowers of the Willametre Valley has been practically demonstrated in the field by the orchardists of the Rogue River Valley, which valley is similarly situated be-tween the Cascade and Coast Ranges of mountains, with identical climatic con-ditions in the summer season. There irrigation has increased the yeld from the trees, increased the size and quality of the fruit, more than doubled their net income and trebled the former value of the land; they find a demand for the first class quality of fruit in the East and in foreign countries.
Willamette Valley orchardists, with proper care, cultivation and irrigation can produce like results on an extensive scale that will double discount Rogne and Hood Rivers combined.

Struggle for Moisture.

In the hot and dry summer seasons, which are the rule in the Willamette Valley, the apple, peach and pear trees vines are compelled moisture at the proper time. The trees and vines in that condition cannot fur-nish the fruit and hops the nutriment required to grow and properly mature good first class crops. The results are that the crops and fruit are stunted and dwarfed, made inferior in quality

Such farming and fruit growing at this late day can be likened to almost perishing with thirst within sight of for want of energy to go and With irrigation and proper cultivation the uplands of the valley will prove to be as good, if not better, hop land than the low river bottom lands now are. The crops will mature earlier and enable the grower to have the hops in bale before the fall rains come.

It has been a difficult matter, in fact almost an impossibility, to get the people of the valley generally to understand the great possibilities of the day and will be moved to the site

It is plain to all who understand a permanent camp, diversified farming with irrigation, of constructing the that the agricultural production of the will be soon begun. Willamette Valley, at this late day is only is its infancy, and will remain in its infancy until the land is irrigated and experienced farmers from the old irrigated districts of other states can afford to settle and farm in the valley. Hosts of farmers in other states are auxious to locate and settle in the valley, if they could secure land with irrigation. With irrigation they would not be disappointed and would induce their friends to come to the Willamette

Half of Land Nonproductive.

estimate that there is less than one-half the arable land of the valley yielding annual crops. These crops, on a general average, are not one-half what the yield would be from the same land if it was properly farmed under irriga-

In some cases two and three crops per year would be assured with irrigation, without robbing the soil of its fertility; in fact, water diverted from running streams and used for irrigation will fertilize the land.

Alfalfa, beets rich in saccharine matter, and other valuable crops that can-not now be successfully grown in the valley can be made a commercial suc-cess with irrigation. Diversified farm-ing would then become a reality. Ten, 20, 43 or 80-acre farms would then become the rule, instead of the present 160, 640 and 1280-acre poorly-cultivated ranches. The Willamette Valley would then become the greatest fruit, dairy

A dry and hot Summer climate and irrigation to force the growth of the beet in the first half of the hot Summer season are very distrable features in sugar-beet culture. There are many parts of the Willamette Valley that are well adapted to the successful growth of sugar beets with irrigation. When that industry is developed, it will war-rant the establishment and operation of beet-sugar factores in the Valley. There is no better Fill and Winter elimate for beet-sugar naking than here,

The sugar beet, scientificially farmed. has been proved a valuable and remun-

erative feed for stock. Cattle, sheep and hogs fatten upon them, and the sugar is converted into meat. Dairy cows give valuable returns therefrom. Extensive stock-growers take their stock where alfalfa and sugar beets are grown to fatten their stock for market. Alfalfa and sugar-beet cul-ture under irrigation should not longer be neglected in the Valley. Millions of dollars are annually sent

abroad for eggs, poultry, meats and sugar which are consumed in Oregon and Washington west of the Cascade and Washington west of the Cascade Range. Irrigate the Willamette Valley and you can keep a large part of that money in Western Oregon, and also ship such Willamette Valley products to Alaska and the Orient. Diversified farming with irrigation, green feed all year dairy cows night

green feed all year, duiry cows, pigs, poultry and stock feeding all combined, will largely increase farmers' bank accounts, make them independent of the Summer drouth, enrich their lands each ear, and enable them to produce from 40 acres than they now can from 80 acres without irrigation,

It will also quadruple the present dairy industry and rebuild and support thousands of desirable new homes in

the Valley.

There are some men in the Valley who advocate diversified farming to prevent impoverishment of the soil, but they neglect the most important fac-tor, irrigation. The full measure of commercial agricultural success in the Valley can only be attained with irriga-tion. It will substantially benefit the present and future generations. That valuable resource, the timber, is being removed from Western Oregon. We are not developing other producing in-dustries to take its place.

Must Make Some Return.

Tribute should not thus be taken without making adequate return. The present generation without any further delay should apply the water to the dry land, and thereby utilize the Summer sunshine and heat to create new agricultural profits, making the conditions more inviting for homeseekers from other states, and thereby secure and hold an equitable share of the coming Pacific Coast empire. The Williamette Valley, when irrigated, will support larger population than Southern Cali-ornia. Water can be made available from the streams and storage reservoirs the mountains to irrigate the entire Valley without infringing on vested rights

A great many people in the states east well understand the undeveloped condition of Western Oregon's agricul-tural resources. They also well understand that the climatic conditions are largely responsible therefor. It is a handicap to the Valley. Homeseekers from the Middle West and residents of the Willamette Valley left the Valley in 1905 and 1906 and purchased land elsewhere under irrigation, or under canals now being constructed. The Valley should hasten to remedy such a state of affairs.

Has Practical Experience.

important subject full justice, but, judging from 25 years' experience in the field in other states, and three years' diligent investigation in the Wil-lamette Valley in connection with the official rainfall records in the Summer season for the last ten years, I feel safe in stating that, with irrigation, the Willamette Valley, from Eugene to the Columbia River, would surpass any other section on this continent. The Valley would then become an empire within itself.

The City of Portland being headquarters for the Willamette Valley, most of the new trade and traffic that irriga-tion would create would naturally gravitate to Portland. That Portland's volume of business and population volume of business and population would be largely increased thereby is an assured fact. Therefore the busi-ness men and the press of Portland can well afford to heartily support all irri-

with irrigation in the Valley. great future commercial magnitude of

BUSY DAYS AT HERMISTON

Work in Reclamation Projects Makes Rapid Progress.

HERMISTON, Wash., Dec. 2 .- (Special.)-D. C. Henny, of Portland, super-vising engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, visited Hermiston Monday and in company with J. T. Whistler, the local engineer, made an inspection of the work in progress of the Umatilla project, leaving for Port

A large steam shovel arrived Tues soil with irrigation. But many land the Cold Springs dam and reservoir owners who, 18 months ago, said they where it will be used in the construcdid not deare irrigation, and others the strongly condemned the proposition are now its strong advocates in received and taken to the dam site where the government is establishing a permanent camp, and the active work constructing the dam and reservoir

bids for the construction of 20 miles of lateral ditches and contracts will be

The Puget Sound Construction Company has a large crew at work on the feed canal and Jacques & Company has commenced work on its \$22,000 contract on main and lateral canals.

Building operations are very active at this point, several large store buildings and residences being in course of onstruction.

are well posted on the present agricultural productivity of the valley, acknowledge that it is conservative to estimate that there is less that

PEACHES TO BE PLANTED

Experiment Will Be Made in Clackamas County.

OREGON CITY, Or., Dec. 1.-(Special,)
-The planting of the experimental apple orchard of ten acres on the farm of Judge T. F. Ryan, near this city, has been de-ferred until the variety of the trees to be planted can be decided upon. It was the understanding of Judge Ryan that not to exceed six varieties of good commercial apples were to be planted, but instead the State Horticultural Society shipped Is varieties, of 15 trees each, with which to plant the ten acres. The cultivation, spraying and harvesting of the orchard will be done under the direction of these horticultural officers for a period of ten years, when the orchard of matured trees will become the property of the owner of

In addition to the Ryan orchard, two other experimental ten-acre orchards will be planted under the same arrangement in this county. One of these tracts will be on the farm of W. F. Holder, at Garneld, while the acreage for the third or-chard has been selected on the farm of Arthur Kayler, near Molalla. The same varieties of apples will be planted on each

lamette Valley as a peach section, and will plant 300 trees between the rows of apple trees that are to be planted under the direction of the Horticultural Sa.

Capitalists Invest \$1,000,000 in Deschutes Valley.

MONEY FROM THE EAST

J. M. Lawrence Comments on Rapid Growth of Crook County-Government Irrigation Work Criticised by Settlers.

"More than \$1,000,000 of outside capital has been invested this year in timber lands of the Deschutes Valley in Central Oregan," says J. M. Lawrence, receiver of the Roseburg land office, who is on his way home from a visit to his former home at Bend.

"Half a dozen big Eastern concerns have had representatives at Bend, which was the center of these operations, and have taken over about 100,000 acres of that yellow pine land and they are still buying. Quarter-sections which found a sluggish market the first of the year at \$1000 to \$1200 now sell for \$2500 to \$3000. Probably one-third the timber claims of the Deschutes belt have passed out of the hands of the original entrymen. "A number of large tracts secured by

Government or state scrip have been transferred to those who propose to use them. Because of the activity in timber money has been easy in the Deschutes country this year, notwithstanding its remoteness from transportation and the slowness of the railroads to provide relief.

"if the experience of Central Oregon has any significance it indicates that short independent lines are preferable to those of the big systems. Since the Co-lumbia Southern railway was purchased from Lytle and became a part of the Harriman system both freight and express rates have been advanced to figures that warrant teaming both classes of traffic through to The Dalles, from which int water transportation keeps rates

"There has been marvelous advance ment in the Deschutes Valley in the past two years. Irrigation farming and timber perations have caused this. Both of these must have transportation facilities before they develop far. Half a dozen postoffices, most of which have daily all, now serve a section that had but one postoffice and a tri-weekly mail two

vears ago. New Towns Are Thriving.

"The population of the western half of Crook County, which was insignificant three years ago now greatly exceeds that of the eastern half, which contains Prine-ville, the county seat. Bend, Laidlaw, Cline Falls, Redmond and Madras are thrifty towns that hardly existed, even in imagination three years ago, all of these being in the Deschutes Vailey. Mean-

is important, but it does not predomi-The Deschutes Valley

Government touching the use of the water of the Deschutes River. Under a law passed by the last Legislature the United States was given the exclusive right to waters of Oregon streams, for purposes of irrigation when such right is asserted in a certain way. Under this statute the Government has given notice Deschutes, except that used for irrigation, and that it proposes to use the water away down at the Shearer place, not far above the mouth of the stream.

Injustice Is Apparent.

injustice of this appears when it is known that it is a power plant, not an irrigation plant, which the Governmentends to use Deschutes water for, t power there generated to be transmitted to distant localities to pump water from other streams for irrigation there. "Thus the Deschutes Valley, having

abundant use for all its water in benefiabundant use for all its water in benefi-cial work, is to be robbed of that great resourse for the benefit of other locali-ties. Moreover, the Government may hold the stream thus tied up for three years, when all private enterprises dending upon it must wait while proper days to file complete plans for their

"The Government's attitude in this matter, particularly as it now seems to block the way for a railroad up the Deschutes, is looked upon as unreasonable and virtually a denial of the right to use natural resources for the develop-ment of the region where they are found. It is also an additional handicap upon private capital already invested in Legitimate development enterprises in the Deschutes Valley which are crying so loudly and justly for adequate transportation facilities.'

TEST OF MILKING MACHINE

Interesting Experiment Will Be

CORVALLIS, Or., Dec. 2,—(Special.)— The experiment station is about to install a milking machine for the purpose of testing its practicability and economy. It will also be a part of the test to determine the physical and mental effect upon the cow. As a check against the machine, one-hair of the herd will be milked by hand. The milk will be tested for keeping qualities, and repeated bacteriological and chemical analyses will be made. The principal purpose of the test is to secure data which may be of service to practical dairymen who contemplate use of the machine. There are as vet no authentic records of what the chine will accomplish in actual prac-

tical use.

There is great interest at the present time in the machine because of the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory employes on dairy farms. It is also expected that the keeping qualities of milk will be improved by means of the machine, but there is a question as to rarieties of apples will be planted on each ract.

Judge Ryan has great faith in the Wil
Judge Ryan has great faith in the Wil
Judge Ryan has great faith in the Wiluse of the device. This feature

be carefully noted during the progress of the test to be made.

Another phase will be the question of the durability of the machine, and its convenience for operation under ordinary dairy conditions. The test will begin January 1 and continue throughout the year. It will be a feature of interest to those who are to attend the coming Farmers' Short Course, which begins January 8.

Will Colonize Big Tract.

OREGON CITY, Or., Dec. 2 .- (Special.) -Judge T. F. Ryan has made the sale for H. Grimm, of Texas, of 800 acres of land, four miles northeast of Moialla, to W. H. Bair, of Canby. This farm will be sub-divided into small tracts and disposed of through a plan of colonization. Only 80 acres of the large tract are under culti-vation, but the rest can easily be cleared by the individual purchasers of the tracts. The land is rich and productive and is in one of the most fertile sections in th

During the past year a number of large Clackamas County farms have been sub-divided to provide homes for some of the many new settlers who are locating in

Has Coal Near Chehalis.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Dec. 2.—(Special.)— f. E. Leonard, of this city, who owns 480 eres of coal land on Coal Creek, about a ile east of this city, has refused within the last few days an offer of \$20,000 for the property. It is literally underlaid with coal, a number of splendid lignite veins having been found. Brown Bros.' logging railroad has recently been built ingging railroad has recently been built into the property, and transportation is awaiting a company operating the mines. Mr. Leonard will probably open up and operate the property himself if he does not sell at some reasonably early date. The coal has been tried in Chehalls, and is an excellent article for domestic pur

PROGRESS IN BAKER CITY

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT IS ONE OF ITS FEATURES.

Telephone Company Will Give Improved Service-New Power Plants for Mines.

BAKER CITY, Or., Dec. 2 .- (Special.)-When the Pacific States Telephone Company completes the improvements it now have the finest telephone equipment of any small town in its entire territory." said C. E. Porter, the local representative of the company, today. In all, the improvements now under way here will cost

competition in sight in Baker, the Pacific States Company by its improvement in equipment and service here hopes to forestall any efforts on the part of R. C. Robertson, a Portland capitalist who is seeking a franchise here, to enter the field.

imagination three years ago, all of these being in the Deschutes Valley. Meantime of course the older section has also advanced fast and Prineville shows abundant marks of substantial prosperity. The people who have entered that region are intelligent, enterprising and have some capital. It is quite different from a distinctively homestead settlement. Homesteaders seldom have means desert lands know the tracis must be reclaimed and they have the money to do it themselves, in case of individual entry, or to pay others for doing it fithey take lands reclaimed under the Carey act. Those who take timber lands must pay cash for them. The homestead The first big improvement of the con

must pay cash for them. The homestead blocks of concrete conduit through the the cord and sold for matchwood. the result is that there are practically no wires in the business portion of town cupied by a civilization of high type. overhead. As soon as 500 new poles can "There is in that country a good deal be secured it will begin changing the

every block in Baker.

The competition that the Pacific States fears most in Baker, however, is that of the independents among the farmers. the company has anthat it claims all the water of the nounced a rate of \$1 per year to farmers who buy at a nominal price the bells and batteries for their lines, and will give free connection with the city central over

its own wires. It was this farmers' business that Mr. Robertson and his associated Portland capitalists sought to win from the old

Baker is also considerably interested in several other electrical propositions. J. K. Romig, president of the Eagle River Power Company and its general manager has just closed a contract with the General Electric Company for a complete equipment of machinery to develop 2500 horsepower at the new Eagle River power plant at Sanger, one of the mining camps northeast of Baker. The entire output of this new plant has been contracted for in advance. Part of it will be used by the old Virtue mine, one of the best of the old producers here, but one which has for some time been all but shut down. The Mines at Sanger will use considerable of the power and the Baker Light & Power Company has contracted for a portlen of the supply.

Mr. Romig is also the head of the

Mr. Romig is also the head of the Virtue Mines Company and having secured C. P. Loomis as superintendent of the property will open the mine shortly. He has a considerable force of men preparing for the resumption of operations. The mines will be opened as soon as the power plant at South Bakes, which is power plant at South Baker, which is being newly fitted to generate 600 horse-power, is in operation. The Virtue will not, however, run at full blast until the Eagle River Company's plant is com-

Another proposition doing much for Baker County is the Olive Lake power plant, which will be in operation shortly and will furnish power to the Red Boy and several other mines in the Sumpter district, will light Sumpter and furnish power for transportation if the proposed electric road through the mining country on the west is built.

Corn in Benton County.

CORVALLIS, Or., Dec. 2.—(Special.)— On old wheat land in this county, John Whitaker, living 12 miles south of Cor-vallis, grew this season 1000 bushels of corn on 14 acres of ground. The yield is more than 70 bushels per acre, which is understood to be a satisfactory yield in the corn belt of the Middle West. The soil is sandy loam, but has been cropped for many years to wheat. The success Mr. Whitaker has had this and other years will lead him to plant a larger acreage

HOQUIAM, Wash., Dec. 2 .- (Special.) -Indians from the Quiniault reserva-tion report a great deal of wreckage being washed ashore, and it is thought to be the last of the III-fated schooner Emma Claudina, abandoned by Captain Stream and his crew off Cape Elizabeth during the heavy storm of three

FOR FEDERAL AID

Coquille Valley Seaport Worthy of Consideration by Congress.

EXPORTS ALREADY LARGE

Modest Appropriation Would Do Wonders in Improving Harbor. Growing Town With Many Natural Resources.

BANDON - ON - THE - SEA, Or., Dec. 1.- (Special.)-Now that Orvil Dodge, editor of the Coquille Valley Sentinel, has been appointed by the Chambers of Commerce of Coquille, Myrtle Point and Bandon to go to Washington to lobby for an appropriation for the improvement of the Coquille River, facts regarding the valley whose scaport is in Coos County and but a dozen miles from Coos Bay, are of interest. Coming on the heels of the action of the Coos Bay Chamber of Commerce, composed of leading the constant of the coordinate of the control of the coordinate posed of leading citizens of Marshfield and North Bend, in sending Peter Log-gie, of North Bend, post haste to Kangie, or North Bend, post haste to Kan-sas City and Washington to urge for Coos Bay a liberal share of the rivers and harbors appropriation, the ap-pointment of Mr. Dodge is significant. It calls attention to the fact that there are two harbors on the Pacific only a few miles spart asking for Federal

While Coos Bay is the natural deep harbor of the Pacific between the Columbia and San Francisco, the claims of the Coquille are not to be despised. Its watershed extends over an area of 1000 square miles. Its head-waters reach into Douglas County, almost to the top of the Coast Range in the Camas Valley, 27 miles west of Roseburg. The towns of Coquille and Myrtle Point, while connected with Marshfield on Cook Ray by sullivad are field on Coos Bay by railroad, are con-nected with Bandon by a navigable stream, on whose placid bosom the oceantides obb and flow past the thriv-ing county-seat of Coos, Coquille, and two miles beyond Myrtle Point.

Here is a river that flows both ways, and as your correspondent came down with the tide he saw rafts of logs snubbed to stumps along the shore, awaiting to drift to their booms with the incoming tide.

Dairying in the Valley.

A valley filled with creameries and cheese factories, supplied with milk from cows that feed on green grass

Bend and Marshfield, at this time Ban-don, the scaport of this great valley, is enjoying as great, if not greater prosperity than the Coos Bay towns. Two miles up the river, before your correspondent came to Bandon, there were deep-sea vessels being loaded with lumber. On the north side was the Aberdeen mills, with a 10-hour ca

pacity of 50,000 feet. On the opposite side of the river, the Prosper mill has the same output. A mile lower down, near the town of Bandon, the piles are being driven for the Cody This will have a capacity of 80,000 feet and the buildings will be large enough to double this output. It is to be what known among millmen as a double-The Cody mill is to be made the cen

ter of a half dozen industries, the first of which will be a shipyard. This is soon to be followed by a sush and door factory, and a site is being re-served for a pulp mill and paper fac-

The Cody mill has a 5000-acre tract of imber 12 miles up the river that is con-servatively estimated at from 400,000,000 to servitively estimated at from 400,000,000 to 560,000,000 feet—enough to keep this mill running day and night for 20 years. Every foot of wharf room and many of the streets of the town are blockaded with Port Oxford cedar cordwood awaiting shipment to San Francisco. This matchwood is one of the chief industries, for it commands \$7 a cord when delivered on the wharf. Whenever a stick of timber has a knot it is turned over to the shingle factory, which turns out \$100,000 boat and floating down the Couville. for it commands \$7 a cord when delivered on the wharf. Whenever a stick of tim-ber has a knot it is turned over to the shingle factory, which turns out \$100,000 shingles every 24 hours.

Harbor Full of Vessels.

And this great lumber industry is giving the harbor a lively appearance. There were two powerful tugs awaiting to tow a huge harge loaded with 50,600 feet of lumber, and 40 cords of matchwood as a lively design." The himping of large on the rich bottom land who a huge barge loaded with 50,000 feet of lumber, and 40 cords of matchwood as a "top dressing." The shipping of large cargoes to San Francisco on barges that drew but 11 feet of water is somewhat of an experiment, but the first trip was so successful that a company styled the Coach Transportation Company has been organized with \$200,000 capital to build burges and steamships to carry the products to San Francisco and other

ports.

The importance of improving the entrance to the Coquille is urgent, for while its industries will double in the next six months, there is not enough water on the bar to admit the class of schooners that otherwise would enter this port. The north jetty is 1290 feet long, while that on the south side is but 765, a third of its total length—450 feet—having been destroyed. This permits the water spreading to such an extent that the water on the bar is so shallow that during rough weather the steamer plying between here and San Francisco was once tied up for three weeks awaiting favorable weather to cross the bar.

Vessels drawing as much as 13 feet come across the bar occasionally, but when the draught is from 11 to 12 they can do so with more safety.

Town of Many Factories.

With its sawmills and shippards, its shingle mill, its woolen mill and from works and deep sea vessels to carry out the products of its factories, Bandon is to equal Coos Bay for heavy vessels, as money cannot make what nature did not

The channel at the entrance can, with

Real Piano Selling

At Eilers Piano House. If you don't mind our topsy-turvy condition, you can now buy an elegant new Piano at a big saving, and pay as suits your convenience.

EILERS PIANO HOUSE EMERGENCY SALE

New Number, 353 Washington Street

of sufficient depth to carry all the prod-ucts of this great valley to the markets of the world. Already there is a steamer plying between here and San Francisco, and why Portland should neglect the trade that is here awaiting her is a matter for the commercial bodies there to deal with. There is an effort being made here to get such a steamer, but it will all depend on the support it will get from the commercial, industrial and finanal metropolis.

Why the topographical architect of the universe did not make the Coquille River to flow into Coos Bay is beyond the ken of a North Bend real estate man. There is only a small backbone scarcely a mile wide that seperates the waters of Coos Bay. The Ray from these of the Cocyille The Bay from those of the Coquille. The lathmus Slough, an arm of Coop Bay, is navigable for deep-sea vessels to King's Landing, nine miles above Marshfield. It on one side of this divide, while on the other side is the Beaver Hill Slough. har opens into the Coguille River four or five miles below the town of Coquille. These two sloughs could be connected with a canal, and the deepest cut, your prrespondent is informed, would not be over 65 feet in depth. As the cost of this canal is estimated at only \$250,000, the wonder is that the enterprising towns of Marshfield and North Bend, as well as those of Coguille and Myrtie Point, have not built it lowers.

ot built it long ago. Railway Rates Are High.

This is especially surprising when the irst thing one hears at Coquille City is that the railway rates are as much to Marshfield, 17 miles distant, as the water rates are from Marshfield to Portland, distance of 300 miles. And it is claimed nat since the Southern Pacific acquired the Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Rail-way, which connects Marshfield with Co-quille and Myrtle Point, freight rates have been put as high as the bar at the mouth of the river will allow. The rate on feed to San Francisco by water via Bandon is \$2 per ton, when if it comes via Marshfield and rail the rate will be \$4.50 per ton. The water rates on lum-ber are excessively high on account of the great demand for vessels to transport it owing to the unprecedented demand owing to the unprecedented demand caused by the rebuilding of San Fran-

get their logs on the Coquille and are forced to ship them by rail and to pay to the Southern Pacific \$1 per thousand, while if a canal were built they could be towed through in rafts for less than

are evidently on a level, so there is no more danger of turning the Coquille into Coos Bay than of turning Coos Bay into the Coquille. But should the danger be proved after the engi-neers have made the surveys, it could

be obviated by putting in locks. Data on Bandon Shipping.

In preparing data to be used by Orvil Dodge at Washington, George E. Peo-ples, the man who is trying to insert an archimedeon lever under Coquille to lift it from the mire of the past, has compiled statistics showing that the exports and imports of Coquille for the year ending November I, have been as follows: Total tons of merchandise received, 4079; lumber exported, 24,-347,000 feet; 1275 cords of matchwood; 7,088,000 shingles; 1526 tons of farm produce and manufactured goods, inluding 350 tons of canned salmon

Bandon, unlike Marshfield and North end, is on the sea. A guest of the Hotel de Gallier can hear the splash of the waves at his door, and through his window see the lighthouse at the mouth of the river, looking not more

the grass on the hillsides is green with pasture the year around, and by putting up 100 tons of green feed, the cows are sleek and fat.

Bound to Become City.

That Bandon will be a city of from 000 to 10,000 inhabitants within the next five years is the opinion of every live man who has set foot here. There are enough sawmills and factories in sight to insure a population that will make it one of the best business towns on the Coast, for it has not only the

millmen but the farmers also.

Real estate is just beginning to move. A broker who buys and sells his own property has doubled his money on every deal he made in the last three months. Another agent sold out an addition of 100 lots in 60 days, at prices from \$75 to \$100 a lot. Riverfront lots along the business center bring from \$1000 to \$3000 each. One can buy prospective business lots three blocks from the business center and a block from the wharf-front for \$300 each. It is unusual for a man to buy either business or residence property without being offered a bonus on his fast becoming an important port on the Pacific and today is in reality enjoying without beiness or residence property without beiness or residence property. as a real estate boom is in its infancy.

ers of the territory surrounding Arleta and Laurelwood will be held this even-ing in the Laurelwood Hall to plan to secure a modern schoolhouse for that part of the city. This suburb was annexed to the city district last June. It is but poorly provided with school facilities. Delegates will attend from other suburbs, including Montavilla and Center Addition.

MUST FACE INDICTMENTS

Mayor Schmitz and Ruef Answer to Charges Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2-Mayor Schmitz and Abraham Ruef will be called on to answer to the indictments in the French restaurant case in Judge Dunne's court tomorrow. Both will plead not guilty to the charges of extortion speciied in the indictment, and unless asks for an adjournment, the trial will proceed at once. At the office of the District Attorney it

is said that everything is in readiness to begin the trials on all indictments found by the grand jury to date.

AT THE HOTELS.

The Portland—W. A. Roblins, La Crosse, Vis.; L. M. Levin and wife, New York; M. leymoure, New York; Mrs. A. Stanity, A. Roblins, R. M. Barneda; H. N. Thompson, Ta. ma, M. Barneda; H. N. Edden, E. Goon; H. R. Juckson and wife san Francisco, H. Anderson, London; S. Villadenh, Rat. Prancisco, A. Littauer, New York, Bar.

The Oregon-E. Stanton, St. Paul; H. W. orced to ship them by rail and to pay of the Southern Pacific \$1 per thousand, while if a canal were built they could need towed through in rafts for less than half the money.

The only objection made to the canal proposition comes from a class of men who oppose every improvement of present conditions, even a railroad. They say that if a ditch is dug connecting the two sloughs, there is danger of diverting the Coquille River from its course and turning it into Coos Bay. However, as the tides come into the sloughs on each side of the into the sloughs on each side of the country in the course are height, the waters in the control of the country in the course are height, the waters in the course are height to pay the course are height wer. Pendleton: L. G. Wherefor, Lessoph Heller are wife, Seattle; M. Battler, M. re. Montenano; M. M. Wakefeld, Elma; F. Harting, Aberdeon; T. J. McDonald, outh Tacoma; R. Gerber, M. H. Powell, St. elens; A. E. Green, San Francisco; Miss L. renner, Miss E. Brenner, Albany; Fred off, Kaneas City; J. A. Borie and wife, re. Neil Wilson, Pendleton; T. V. Corney, attle; E. Z. Ferguson, Astoria.

Mrs. Neil Wilson, Pendleton; T. V. Corney.
Seattle; E. Z. Ferguson, Astoria.

The Perkins—S. Hartsburg, Milwankee; T.
J. Davidson, Sam Davidson, Hal Davidson,
Hood River; C. A. Taylor, Catlin, Wash.; G.
F. Lewis, Aurora Mack, Fairbanks, Alaska;
L. I. Burrell and wife, T. B. Damon, Seattle;
J. A. M. Fowell, Ben Price, Pearl Loch, Valder;
John D. Muir, Pendleton; Thomas Watson,
Seattle; O. P. Hoff, Salem; George D. Davidson, Seattle; T. F. Lyons, Bridal Vell; J. C.
Rockwood, F. Peebler, Eugene; L. E. Burns
and wife, M. L. Zeller, Newberg, E. J. Clark,
Agilngton; T. T. Geer, Pendleton; J. M.
Schrk, Baker City; J. D. Morris, Richmond,
Va.; Louis E. Hoeking and wife, B. E.
Hutchings, H. A. Brewer, Milwankoe, Wis;
H. C. Maron and wife, Eugene; G. G. Johnson, O. C. Johnson, Seattle; J. L. Crandell,
E. M. Shutt, S. P. Shutt, Heppner; G. A.
Bleakman, Drain; F. Palmer, Vancouver; S.
B. Finnessan, R. Lupe, Engene; J. W. Header,
Salem; H. Bumbam, Vancouver; Mrs. H. O.
Bunker, Toledo, O.; Mrs. J. McConnell, Mrs.
J. S. Comors, Walla Walls; J. C. Edwards,
Salt Lake, L. O. Orstad San Francisco; Mrs.
S. P. Paco, Miss Pace, Enterprise; J. R.
Purdy, Sumpter, J. D. Wright, Marion, Ind.;
Miss Edith Asher, Pendleton; E. P. Wett
Arfie, Or.

The Imperial—E. J. Summerville, Pendle-

of the waves at his door, and through his window see the lighthouse at the mouth of the river, looking not more than a stone's throw away. On a high bench across the street is the home of the life-saving crew, while their station-house is beside the notel.

From Marshfield to Coquille your correspondent went 28 miles by the Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railway, recently purchased by the Southern Pacific. Once on the river steamboat and floating down the Coquille River, all was peace, and the people seemed to live ideal lives. There was none of the mad rush and strenuous elbowing to "get there" that is characteristic of every Western railway town, but a quiet peace that was restful.

But one should not infer that the farmers on the rich bottom land who lead such easy lives are at all shiftless. On the contrary, let it be said that poverty in this vailey is unknown. A man with a few cows can make a very comfortable living for himself and family. Percy Hanley, with 70 head, makes \$5000 every year. The grass on the hillsides is green with pasture the year around, and by putting up 160 tons of green feed, the cows are sleek and fal.