# INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN STATE OF OREGON

# FARMERS IN SORE FIX FOR LABOR

Fields Are Idle, While Towns Are Busy With "Bums" and Drunks.

#### FRUIT DROPS FROM TREES

Workers Few and Lazy, Wages Are High and Employers in Country Turn Toward New Supply of Alien Hands.

THE DALLES, Or., July 28.—(Special Correspondence.)—"Mister, I'm up against t; can't you help me with a little

Such was the question put to a stranger in this city yesterday, by the first person who spoke to him. The needy man was well dressed and evidently well fed and able bodled.

Meanwhile farmers throughout Wasco Meanwhile farmers throughout Wasco County are "up against it" for help in field, orchard and barn. They have scoured the town of The Dalles and the surrouding country for men to do their work. Fruit is failing from their trees for want of pickers, and a thousand opportunities to make money are neglected for lack of hands. Farmers see things to do all about them and can't do them. All this time there are clizens in The Dalles idling in saloons and "bumming" Dalles idling in saloons and "bumming" street corners, improvident as the grass-hopper that sings the Summer long, while his friend the aut toils. A prominent citizen tells the writer that this town con-tains perhaps 200 or 300 such citizens and

#### Other Towns Have Them, Too.

The Dailes is not the only town with such inmates. Portland has them by the hundreds. Many specimens of them adorn its plaza block. They idle while others toff They sit on the grass or on the iron benches and discuss nothings about the weightest subjects of the country. They litter the plaza with old papers. Where weightest subjects of the country. They litter the plaza with old papers. Where they sit they seem to leave a scourge, for the grass is turning brown. Closed town, tariff and Jap war are very absorbing topics for this gentry—but not work. The Dalles has a miniature colony of these gentlemen. They flock in from the wide expanse of Wasco County and even from the outside. But it is too much to

from the outside. But it is too much to say, perhaps, that this town is distinguished by them more than others in Oregon. Medford has its quota; so have Ore-gon City. Hillsboro, Salem and Rose-burg theirs. Yet it is brought to the notice of a newcomer in The Dalles rather forecful when the first question asked of him comes from a well-dressed, well-fed person who is "up against it," and who, if in rags or wearing a lean and hungry look, would be called a beggar.

#### Hard Question for Farmers.

The labor question is a terrific one for the farmer. He knows not where to look for men to help till his soil, mow his hay, milk his cows and harvest his fruit hay, milk his cows and harvest his fruit and grain. He cannot clear his land. Firewood costs him dear, just as his city neighbors, and is scarce at that, even though the hills are shaggy with trees. It is a brave farmer who will plant strawberries. It means that he will have to work his fingers off to do the labor of several men. He cannot see where his labor is going to come from. It is a moot question with him and his neighbors. The men he can get are scarce and high-priced and lazy. They are paid \$2.55 to priced and lazy. They are paid \$2.25 to \$3 a day and don't do a day's labor. Such, at least, is the plaint of the farmer. Said one of them yesterday:

'The men don't work. They just dawdle. They come to us for a few days and then are off for somewhere We work alongside them, to show them what to do, but have to

work harder than they.
"Just about the time they have learned to do things the way we want them, they come up saying: 'Well, I guess I'll have to go to town to buy some clothes.' So they draw what's coming to them, perhaps \$20, and put

There more likely than not they are fleeced by men and women who make a living at that business. They may then come back to us, but probably will go somewhere else. Now, when they ask for their money, what are we going to do about it? We can't refuse. The money is owing them. They have a right to demand and get it. We need their labor, unsatisfactory though it is. So we give them the money, hoping they will come back after blowing it in." back after blowing it in.'

#### No Hands to Pick Fruit.

Near this town is a fine orchard of peach plums, just ripe. The fruit is the peer of the best ever produced. In Portland markets, consumers would have to pay high prices for it. What is the owner doing with it? Letting the plums drop from the trees and rot. Now, there are many orchards in Ore-gon like that. The owners can't do anything with the fruit, because un-

able to find hands to pick it.
On one side of the orchard runs the railroad. Along that railroad many men go trooping every day, some on brake-beams, others looking for opportunity for that mode of travel. If those men would pick the plums for the owner, he would pay them \$2.50 a day wages. But what do they do instead? Strip the trees near-cest the track. Lump the tence plumbiest the track. Jump the fence nimbly to feast themselves. The fruit is so abundant that they can ind all they want right near the track. In consequence, they are saved the labor of walking further into the orchard, in quest of plums. Beside the track s long, soft grass, beaten down by their lying upon it. They rest there every day and night. One of them left behind an empty whisky flask. Their predecessors had predecessors had

#### Little Solace for Farmers.

The farmer does not find much solace The farmer does not find much solace in the future promise of more hands. He can't see where they are coming from. The European immigrants, on the Atlantic seaboard, they think, are too far away to reach Oregon in large numbers. Besides, they won't go into the harvest fields, at least, in sufficient numbers. They crowd the cities.

On the Pacific seaboard Chinese are excluded and Japanese are not just the la-

cluded and Japanese are not just the laborers farmers want. Farmers all agree that Chinese are more satisfactory than Japs. The latter are sharp and tricky and ready to take advantage of their em

Farmers pehold the labor scarcity with grave concern. They are trying to figure out a way, in their own minds, for admission of Chinese laborers, perhaps in limited numbers, afterward to be deported. But that is a detail of the plan

they would like to see worked out. It means a great deal to the producers of potatoes to pay \$2.50 a day for labor. But it means a great deal also to consumers in the city, because producers of course must add to the price in order to pay for the labor. There might be more potatoes if there were more labor. And then, prices might be lower, too. It's a very hard problem, Owners of land would be engaging in many new or extended enterprises, could they be sure of obtaining a supply of working hands.

LABOR SCARCE IN LINN COUNTY

Wages Higher Than Ever Before. Threshing Begins Monday.

ALBANY, Or., July 28.-(Special.)-Wheat threshing will begin in Linn County Monday morning. Binders have been running in all parts of the County the past week and several threshing outfits will begin the season's run next week. Two vicinity, but they are threshing barley. They will begin on wheat crops next Mon-day and several other crews will also go work that day both east and south

of this city.
Grain will come into Albany more slowly this year than ever before. Because of the scarcity of men all the farmers, as well as their boys, will be forced to work with the threshing crews and there will be no one to haul in the grain. The bulk of the crop, therefore, will not be brought to the warehouses until the threshing season is practically completed. Of course a little grain will be housed here as soon as threshed. Wages for threshing crews are higher this season than they have been for years. Two dellars a day and board are the owest wages paid for any kind of labor around a machine and generally the wages average about \$2.50 per day. A few years ago men in the harvest crews received \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day and board.

MILK CONDENSERY TO STARTED BY NOVEMBER 15.

Stock All Subscribed Locally and No Trouble Is Found in Getting Investors to Take Hold.

ALBANY, Or., July 28.—(Special.)—A \$40,000 milk condensing plant will be in operation in Albany before November 15. It will be the biggest plant of the kind on the Pacific Coast, and it will be Al-bany's largest industry.

bany's largest industry.

For the establishment of this plant \$52.500 in stock has already been subscribed.

It is strictly a local enterprise, for all
of the stock has been taken by Linn and
Benton County people. With directors
elected and plans on foot for the beginning of work, enthusiasm has been
accounted the county he have and as much adaroused thoroughly here and as much additional stock as will be desired can be secured in Albany or other towns of the county. The directors have decided to leave the books open until \$75,000 worth of stock is sold, the stock to be soud only to local people. The company is capi-talized at \$100,000, but \$25,000 worth of the stock will not be sold unless it is needed for development.

Albany and the country tributary to it, and that it was accomplished within a remarkably short time, speaks well for the enterprise of the city and county. A desire for more and larger manufacturing industries has been apparent here for some time, and all that was needed was to convince people that Albany was an ideal location for such a plant and that the condensery gave reasonable evidence of proving a successful industry.

Into generally understood, and a few mining operators know they must get their returns out of their properties at once. This realization, coupled with the fact that miners are actually scarce spells the high prices that prevail.

The Nesqually district, which has not been opened to coal operators, is of the same character as that about Burnett and South Prairie. The outlay required to get fuel is so great and the results

### Bridge Built by Settlers.

ABERDEEN., Wash. July 28 .- (Spe cial.)-Settlers in the Quinault Lake country are rejoicing over the com-pletion of a bridge 285 feet long, which crosses a creek running from Quinault Lake. This bridge, which has been constructed at the expense of the settlers opens up their lands to the country southward and gives them an oppor-tunity to get their products to market.

When weak, weary and worn out, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to restore strength.

# **COAL SITUATION**

Washington Mines Becoming Rapidly Exhausted, Say Experts.

#### LAST BUT A FEW YEARS

Inroads Made on Coal Fields and Indiscriminate Deliveries Cause Prediction That Imports Will Soon Be Necessary.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 28 .- (Special.)

-Upon the development of the vast oal fields of Alaska depends the fuel roblem of the future. Washington's problem of the future. oral deposits have been overestimated, and within a half a decade the public will know it. The assertion now is based upon the confidential statements of coal expert- and is open to contradiction. But it is an absolute fact that diction. But it is an absolute fact that the vast coal deposits of this state spoken of enthusiastically are no badly exaggerated that the public cannot understand why there is a constant recurrence of the danger of a fuel famine. In all Washington, coal experts have found but one coal field that has not be enexploited and that is the Cowlitz field in which Harriman controls several thousand acres of coal lands and is rapidly developing mines to supply the rapidly developing mines to supply the O. R. & N. Comparatively little is known of these coal fields, and they may prove to be far more extensive than operators believe, but unless they do, the end of the Washington collieries do, the end of the Washington collieries can be figured by years. Four years ago the Northern Pacific was notified that the Roslyn field would be exhausted within 15 years. At that time the Roslyn mines were lavishly disposing of fuel for domestic uses and taking care of the railroad as a secondary consideration. A year ago the Roslyn mines suddenly cut off their supp.y of domestic fuel and the coal famine that startled the Northwest resulted. It is a matter of mathematical sulted. It is a matter of mathematical calculation to figure the life of the Roslyn district. All one has to do is to take the fact that the Northern Pacific has been mining from one to one and a half acres of ground a day and figure it out for himself. Fifteen years lease of life is a conservative estimate Northern Pacific Caused Famine.

Northern Pacific ambition to control the coal market of the Northwest was probably responsible for last year's fuel famine. A few years ago the Hill line was selling its coal indiscrimi-nately, competing in Hawaii, San Franfor development.

Efforts are now being devoted to the selection of a site for the plant, and a choice will be made at a meeting to be held next Saturday, August 3. With the selection of the site, work will begin at once. Three places are now under consideration, the now deserted buildings of the United Organ & Carriage Factory, near the Corvallis & Eastern roundhouse; the location of the burned woolen mills, and the site of the old Sugar Pine Sash

to get fuel is so great and the results so uncertain that, while mining will be profitable, the Nesqually district cannot save the fuel situation. The Cowlitz district may, but it is improbable. Of course, there will be mining for an indefinite period, but the big fuel output can be read in a short term of years.

#### Alaska to Be Salvation.

Alaska coal measures that have been horoughly tested by experts show there is a possibility in at least two districts that coal can be delivered from the North at figures that would allow Alaska operators to compete with mines running without impediments in this state. The Co.'s sale, 23 Washington

Alaska Central Railroad will tap one coa Alaska Central Railroad will tap one coal district, and a second in the Kayak country will give coal superior to any found west of the Alleghenies. In so far as a critical examination of the country will show, these fields alone will supply the Northwest for an indefinite period, and coal could be laid down in Portland from mines in these two districts cheaper than Portland is getting coal right now.

Portland is getting coal right now. But Secretary Garfield pointed out the big disadvantage of Alaska coal opera-tions. At present the mining laws only permit 190 acres to be taken up or pur-chased, and the locator must develop the find he makes. It is impracticable to develop a 150-acre mine. In fact, it is a financial impossibility. Secretary Garfield knows it, and he said so here. Unless Congress will agree to modify this ancient statute and permit hundreds of acres to be grouped into a mine the coal lands of be grouped into a mine the coal lands of Alaska will not be developed. Secretary Garfield said when he was here that a fight had been made for several years to secure that legislation, and he told state officials in a public hearing that he would renew a demand for new legislation to permit the Alaska coal fields and those of the Northwest to be developed. In so far as this state is concerned, it does so far as this state is concerned, it does not make so much difference, but if Alaska is to come to the rescue and to be a factor in beating down coal prices it means a great deal whether Congress accepts Secretary Garfield's recommenda-

DISCARD THE WATER WAGON

#### Horse Heaven Country Replacing It With Drive Wells.

KIONA, Wash., July 28 .- (Special.,-The water-hauling season is beginning in Horse Heaven. During harvest the water-wagons will be running con-stantly. Before the wheat-farmer's advent, the Horse Heaven country may have been worthy of its name. Bunch-grass covered that wide plateau up-reared from the desert of the Lower Yakima Valley; and bands of wild horses wandered in freedom, quench-ing their thirst at the springs they ing their thirst at the springs they knew of, or coming down to the river for a daily drink. Now the Horse Heaven plain is divided into wheat farms, big and little. A number of artesian wells have been bored, but the Yakima River still has to furnish most of the water used on the farms, and horse power is the only force available

Any day during the Summer one may see from four to a dozen water-wagons filling up their tanks from the Yakima River at Kiona. Most of them have six or eight horses attached, and that is none too many, for the steep three-mile pull up the grade. It takes skillful driving and much profanity to manage the teams of half-broken and disgusted cayuses. Some of the driv-ers swear at their horses with vigor and enthusiasm, others use a calmit conversational tone; but all apparently agree that a water-tank cannot be got ten out of the river without strong language. This laborious and primitive method of obtaining water will soon be a thing past and forgotten. The Horse Heaven farmers are reaping a fine harvest of wheat this year, and wheat is going up. So the farmers are spending some of their spare cash to drill wells on their ranches, and by going deep enough they can secure limitless quan-titles of water. The water-tank will soon be known only as a memory.

PACKWOOD CANAL PROJECT Secrecy Maintained by Engineers

Mystifies Residents. NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., July 28 .-(Special.)—The big power project now in course of construction at the head of Packwood Lake, in the Cascades, 75 miles from here, is well under way, and some five miles of canal have already been built. The undertaking is under the supervision of R. Green and Dr. M. Schuman, of Portland, and a splendid outfit is on the ground. Everything has to be taken in by pack train for the state of about 80 miles, over but the arrangements at the camp are

in fine shape.
F. L. Johnson, of the Ivanhoe Mine ings, is in charge of the selection of this plant the first year. Twice that the plant proves as successful as anticipated and prices are paid for milk as expected. Not only will the condensery be Albany's largest industry and help this city's manufacturing resources of this vicinity who will provide the milk to supply it. The fact that all of the to supply it is a shown by the best coal experts within the it is taken in the within a comparatively early period.

It is shown by the best coal experts withen it is taken in the within a comparatively early period.

It is shown by the best coal experts withen the packwood and by oth

The project involves the construc-tion of a canal 59 miles long from tion of a canal of miles long from Packwook Lake to a point above the Cowlitz River, where at Snyder's Ranch the power plant will be located. The water at this point will have a fall of 1500 feet and will be capable of developing 100,000 horsepower. Engineers who are interested in power propositions say that the corporation probabilities say that the corporation probabilities. tions say that the corporation probably has some new system for the transmis-cion of power, as at present about 150 miles is the greatest distance which has been attained in successful trans-

#### Victoria Feels Earthquake.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 28 .- At 2:20 A. M. a distinct earthquake shock was felt, awakening many people out of bed. It was not strong enough to do

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EILERS PIANO HOUSE OF THE OREGONIAN 353 Washington, Corner Park. Room 200, Oregonian Building,

Railroad Extension Helps Wallowa Country.

RAPID PROGRESS IS MADE

Expected That New Road Will Reach Wallowa City Within Two Months - Taps a Wonderfully Kich Country.

WALLOWA BRIDGE, Or., July 28.— (Special.)—Throughout the Wallowa country there is much satisfaction expressed at the progress being made on the O. R. & N. extension from Elgin to Joseph. It is estimated that the new road will be completed as far as Wal-lows City within the next two months and that the entire new construction will have been completed by the first will have been completed by the first

of the year.

This feeder will be of great benefit to the entire Wallowa country. It will offer transportation to market for all the varied products of the Wallowa section. Hitherto the farmers of the country were able to expert only their county were able to export only their highest priced products. But with the coming of the railroad, they will be encouraged to increase their activities in every direction. The opening of the new railroad also means that the timbering and mining activities of the district will be given greater expansion than ever before. It is estimated that another year's business will be almost four times what was carried on in the Wallowa country during the past 12

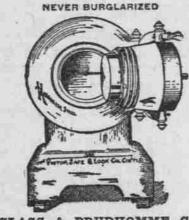
months, so great will be the spur to all branches of industry by the new trans-portation facilities. But notwithstanding the disadvan-

But notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the farmers and stockralgers of that district labor at present, the products of the Wallowa country are large in the aggregate. During 1906 Wallowa County produced 250 carloads of sheep, 90 cars of cattle and hogs, 30 cars of horses, 1,900,000 pounds of wool, 25 carloads of potatoes, 30 carloads of flour. The value of the products of the county during 1906 reached \$5,517,900. The figures for 1907 will probably reach \$6,000,000.

#### MORE CHEAP RATES.

On August 8, 9 and 10 the Canadian Pacific will again place on sale round tylp excursion tickets to Eastern points at very low rates. Passengers routed via Spokane, via Seattle and Sumas, or via Victoria and Vancouver. particulars call on or address F. R Johnson, G. A. P. D., Portland, Or.

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SECRET DISEASES

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tual proofs more cured cases of blood poison than any other phy-sician or specialist in the West. VARICOCELE

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STRICTURE

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE



August 9. NOME ROUTE.

S. S. Senator, Sept. 6; Oct. 7. President Sept. 28. S. E. ALASKA ROUTE, Sailing from Seattle for Skagway, Sitks, Juneau and way ports.

Sailing 9 P. M. Cottage City, via Sitka, July 28, Aug. 13-29 

SAN FRANCISCO ROUTE. Salling 9 A. M. From Seattle.

President ......July 20 Senoma July 28
Santa Rosa July 23
City Office, 249 Washington St.

#### GREAT NORTHERN BULLETIN

### Jamestown Exposition Low Rates

August 8, 9, 10; September 11, 12, 13. Chicago and return, \$71.50. St. Louis and return, \$67.50. St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Winnipeg and Pt. Arthur and

return, \$60. 3 TRAINS DAILY 3 For tickets, sleeping-car reserva-tions and additional information, call on or address H. Dickson, C. P. and A., 122 Third St., Portland, Or.

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