

PHASES OF THE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

WALNUT INDUSTRY HAS BIG FUTURE

Conditions of Soil and Climate Ideal for Groves, Says Grover.

BIG TRACTS ARE PLANTED

Member of Churchill-Mathews Company Tells of Experience With Four Hundred Acres of Trees Planted in Yamhill County.

Walnut culture in Oregon becomes more interesting the more it is investigated. Probably not more than 15 years ago the possibilities of this industry being introduced and successfully engaged in began to attract attention and about that time the first groves of any considerable size were planted. Some trees were planted here and there through the Willamette Valley, more in the nature of an experiment than with expectation of having walnut groves that should compete in the markets with foreign nuts or with California.

The first really serious move to handle farm lands proved to be adaptable to walnut growing was made by Churchill-Mathews Company, which secured upward of 200 acres in the famous Yamhill County district, two and a half miles east of Amity and six miles south of McMinnville. Since acquiring that property, 400 acres planted in trees, and the groves receiving four years' attention, have sold in five to 15-acre tracts. The buyers of these groves are satisfied with their investment and have become enthusiastic advocates of extending the industry.

Need Deep, Rich Soil. These lands are located on the crest of Boia Hills, where the soil has the depth necessary to allow the long tap-root to pierce 20 to 30 feet without coming in contact with rock, which is an obstacle to its downward search for moisture. Walnut trees, in order to thrive, must have this depth of soil if they are to bring forth fruitage, for if the tap root comes in contact with a rock formation before having reached the proper depth, the tops of the tree die.

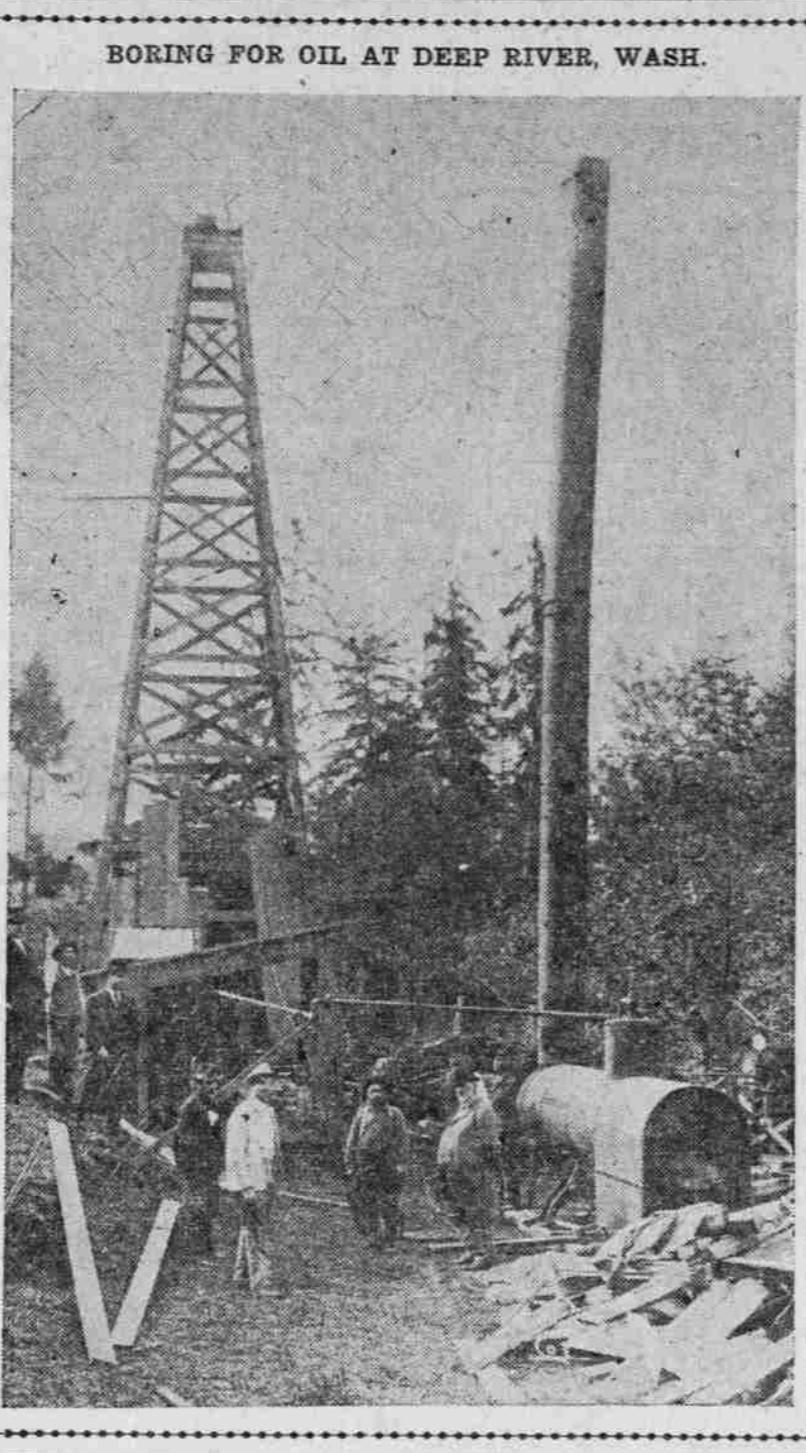
Mr. Churchill in speaking of the best acreage to use in starting a walnut grove said yesterday that his experience and that of others in the Oregon puts the yearling as the best tree to set out, for by so doing one gets nearer natural conditions. The older the tree set out the more difficult it is for the young plant to adapt itself to new soil and climatic conditions.

Walnut culture in Oregon has several advantages over California," said Mr. Churchill. "In the first place, our climate is better for curing nuts, for in California the nuts are often so wet that they produce rancid nuts, as the action of this constant sunshine dries the nuts too rapidly. Here we have our overcast days which give the groves just the proper amount of sunshine to dry them gradually and thus preserve the meat.

Oregon as Walnut State. "In my opinion Oregon in ten years will be better known as a walnut state than as an apple state. Apples grow in almost every state in the Union except the southern tier; walnut-growing seems to be confined to Oregon and California. In the proper soil, the proper climate and atmospheric conditions are found to be right for the tree to thrive.

"We, here in Yamhill County, have taken a long step forward in the business of making walnut groves, and since the first groves were started in proper localities a single failure has not been reported. In some of the lower lands or in closely hemmed-in valleys the trees have not come to bearing as well as had been hoped for, but whenever the trees are planted on high ground they have grown strong and are as healthy as though they had always been growing there.

"One of the features of values that has surprised visitors from California, where walnuts have been a good commercial product for a number of years, is the difference in price of proven land. In the walnut districts of California land with a year-old tree is advertised as a great bargain at \$50 an acre, or double what the same class of land and same age trees is being sold for in Oregon.



BORING FOR OIL AT DEEP RIVER, WASH.

benefits of increased tourist travel during the coming summer. A new steamer has just been put on the run between Yaquina and Newport and beginning next month, the trains will leave here for Portland at a convenient hour in the morning and will arrive here late in the afternoon, thus giving a good service both ways.

A dozen large ranches have changed hands the past six weeks and in each case the new owner has started in to develop his property along modern lines. Electric lights, electric power for machinery and up-to-date methods are in vogue, and all over the county a large increase in productivity is already noted.

Many New Homes Erected. Cottagers are now building homes in two new additions to Newport. The Peninsula, long left to its native huckleberries, has been cleared and streets laid out. Several new houses are in course of construction and more are contracted for. In addition to this, at least one big mill site has been bought by an Eastern firm and every week shows heavy buying of timber by large lumber companies. Stumpage is now up to \$125 a thousand for choice stuff and holders of United States patents are still wary about selling, expecting still greater prices.

Ready for the Old Soldiers. Next week the Grand Army of the Republic opens the season by a four days' encampment and the town is already talking on the Summer air of festivity and cheerfulness. The grand encampment begins on June 21. Accommodations have already been engaged for 1000 people and double that number are expected.

Raymond Logging Camps Reopen. RAYMOND, Wash., June 14.—(Special.)—The Page-Soule and W. W. Soule logging camps have reopened. They are large camps and employ a great many men. They are the last ones to open up, and some of the camps are working five-quarter time. This is one of the many proofs of returning confidence in this section of the country.

Rejuven aids digestion. At all fountains. RAYMOND, Wash., June 14.—(Special.)—The berry crop in the Willapa Valley bids fair to be a bumper one. The berries of all sorts are ripening rapidly and the recent rains seem to have had no ill effect. A small army of pickers will soon be needed for this crop.

"Lefferts," the jewelers, are having a special sale on silverware and cut glass. 273 Washington st., near Fourth.

DEVELOPMENT RAILROAD'S WAKE

Many Projects Taking Form Since Eagle Valley Line Is Assured.

NEW SAWMILL PROBABILITY

Problem of Getting Ore From Rich Mining District to Smelter at Baker City Now Near Solution.

BAKER CITY, Or., June 14.—(Special.)—Now that the Eagle Valley railroad is a certainty, and its completion is assured, many projects are talked of, and some have taken form that otherwise could not possibly have done so in Baker County without transportation. North and east of this city about 30 miles there is a large area of land, which with considerable effort can be irrigated. Since the final decision of the company to build the new road, people have taken options on several reservoir sites and are preparing to install an irrigation project that will be of untold benefit to this community.

Men with extensive capital have inspected the plausibility of building a spur from the Eagle Valley line into the splendid body of timber to the northeast, with the intention of locating another extensive sawmill at Baker, hauling the logs in over the Eagle Valley. And the mining interests that have held properties for a number of years in the isolated region are preparing now to begin preparation for work so that by the time the road is completed they will be ready, or almost so, to ship ore.

Several Miles Built. The railroad to Eagle Valley has long been a dream of the old settler, which when once realized he has felt certain would mark the dawning of a new commercial era on Baker City and Baker County. For 20 years men have done more or less toward interesting capital to build, but with little success. So confident are the citizens of the county that the investment will be a paying one, that something like two years ago they pledged themselves to take \$200,000 stock of the enterprise. It was not long after showing such a spirit until Eastern capital became interested, and last Summer and Fall the first steps were taken to organize the project.

Some money was advanced by parties in the East to start the work and last October graders were set at work on the roadbed. Several miles of grade out of Baker is completed, and according to the contract that exists between the Eagle Valley Railroad Company and the parties living here who subscribed the \$200,000 stock, 20 miles of the road must be completed by November 1, 1908, and by June 1, 1909, 53 miles of the road must be completed and in operation. With these restrictions in the contract, the company will put forth a great effort, it is thought, to comply with requirements.

Will Mean Much to Baker. Tapping as it will one of the resplendent and fertile sections of Oregon, that Baker City will have a feeder of value in agriculture already, rich in timber and rich in mineral, this wonderful section of the state, of which little is known, lies isolated—a little empire within itself. Pine and Eagle Valleys have long been known as the farmer's paradise. In these two valleys land in cultivation cannot be bought today for less than \$200 an acre, and some of it sells as high as \$1000 per acre, and it is the only place in the United States where land that far from transportation facilities commands such prices. Products from these ranches are now hauled over 50 miles to market, and yet with this handicap ranchers worth \$50,000 and more are plentiful in this section of country where nature does so much for those who till the soil.

Immense Timber Resource. It is estimated by conservative people who expect to place their own capital behind a sawmill enterprise here, that 500,000,000 feet of standing timber awaits the advent of the locomotive to bring it to market. This feature alone, it is argued, will give the new railroad ample tonnage for years to come, sufficient to justify its building, and well repay the men who risk their capital in the enterprise.

Solves Smelter Problem. The concentrates from this ore contain high percentages of sulphur, iron and copper, making an ideal flux. It is claimed that this one mine can furnish enough ore, both crude and concentrates, to flux all the silicious ores of Eastern Oregon that cannot be handled by the smelter at this time owing to the lack of iron, copper and sulphur in the ores. The completion of the Eagle Valley railroad so that this ore may be transported to Baker and thence to Sumpter, where there is a large smelter, solves the smelter problem and causes a cessation of the constant shipping of Baker County ores to Tacoma and Salt Lake smelters.

Among the other mines of importance are those of Cornucopia, the history of which is known to every man who has paid any attention to mining. Several of these mines are so rich that, with the lack of railroad facilities, they have been able to haul their ore over a hundred miles and still make a profit from it. Much of the production of the Cornucopia mines goes to Baker.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY ASPARAGUS.



"EUGENE"

Produced on Farm of George Dorris, near Eugene. EUGENE, Or., June 14.—(Special.)—The above photograph shows in life size the splendid asparagus which is being produced in the Willamette Valley. George Dorris, an attorney of Eugene, is the pioneer in making a specialty of these fancy asparagus. On his farm at Springfield, across the river from Eugene, he is demonstrating that there is no soil on the Pacific Coast superior to the growing of this delicious vegetable. The product is eagerly sought after by Portland merchants. While he has only 12 acres in asparagus, he is putting out 25 more. The above is a fair sample of a perfect specimen (there are many of much larger size, but such would be less perfect), and the plants are only three years old from the seed. The fifth year they will produce 4000 pounds per acre, and as the price for this fancy article runs from 5 to 10 cents per pound, each acre will pay its original cost two or three times annually.

Another thing of importance to this region is the Northwestern railroad, the standard gauge line that is building from Huntington up the Snake River. The completion of this road and what it will mean to extreme Eastern Oregon is as yet but dimly comprehended by the inhabitants.

Taken as a whole, there are few counties that offer the magnificent promise of growth and development at a very near date than Baker County now offers. The rancher, the farmer, the lumberman, the miner and mine operator, besides many other lines of business, can find a home under the skies of Baker County, and with willing hands, careful judgment and moral living, grow wealthy.

The prospector has for years sought his date west of Baker County, in the country known as the "Panhandle" of Baker County, always agreeing that there is plenty of mineral there, but most of it being copper and with no means of hauling it out, made it worthless. Despite this fact, men have gone into that region, made locations and developed some very good mines, realizing that sooner or later a railroad would be built.

ported to Baker and thence to Sumpter, where there is a large smelter, solves the smelter problem and causes a cessation of the constant shipping of Baker County ores to Tacoma and Salt Lake smelters. Among the other mines of importance are those of Cornucopia, the history of which is known to every man who has paid any attention to mining. Several of these mines are so rich that, with the lack of railroad facilities, they have been able to haul their ore over a hundred miles and still make a profit from it. Much of the production of the Cornucopia mines goes to Baker.

Another thing of importance to this region is the Northwestern railroad, the standard gauge line that is building from Huntington up the Snake River. The completion of this road and what it will mean to extreme Eastern Oregon is as yet but dimly comprehended by the inhabitants.

Taken as a whole, there are few counties that offer the magnificent promise of growth and development at a very near date than Baker County now offers. The rancher, the farmer, the lumberman, the miner and mine operator, besides many other lines of business, can find a home under the skies of Baker County, and with willing hands, careful judgment and moral living, grow wealthy.

The prospector has for years sought his date west of Baker County, in the country known as the "Panhandle" of Baker County, always agreeing that there is plenty of mineral there, but most of it being copper and with no means of hauling it out, made it worthless. Despite this fact, men have gone into that region, made locations and developed some very good mines, realizing that sooner or later a railroad would be built.

TO DRILL FOR OIL

Energetic Operations to Begin at Deep River.

NATURAL GAS IN EVIDENCE

Projectors Propose to Sink Four Thousand Feet, if Necessary in Effort to Find the Fountain Head.

ASTORIA, June 14.—(Special.)—Work is about to commence in an energetic manner on drilling for oil at Deep River, Wash., just across the Columbia River from this city. For a number of years John Nelson, a Deep River rancher, has been using natural gas at his residence for heating, lighting and cooking purposes and a number of experts who have made personal investigations have asserted that not only gas, but also coal and oil in quantities sufficient for commercial use can be found in that locality by drilling, but heretofore no one has undertaken to sink a well.

Recently the Pacific Coast Gas & Oil Company was organized by a number of Portland men for the purpose of prospecting these oil fields. The first well is to be sunk on Mr. Nelson's place within a few hundred feet of where he now secures natural gas. A derrick 65 feet high has been erected, an engine and boiler installed and thousands of dollars' worth of drills and other equipment are on the ground. In a few days ago, the drill was operated for about three hours, simply to test the working of the machinery and the hole was sunk 50 feet through the mud, when it was struck. As the casing had not arrived, it was impracticable to continue the work further, on account of the earth caving in, so operations were suspended for a few days. A quantity of casing, consisting of 1 1/2-inch steel pipe, is due to arrive from Los Angeles within a few days and as soon as it can be taken to the grounds, active work will be commenced and continued until oil is struck or a depth of approximately 4000 feet is reached.

Magner & Carle, the contractors, who are sinking the well, have a contract with the company for boring 2000 feet through the mud, with a 10-inch hole, which will take 1 1/2-inch casing, but this will taper gradually as it goes down and at a depth of 2000 feet, the casing will be 1 1/2 inches in diameter. In case the well is sunk to 4000 feet, the casing will taper to 7 1/2 inches. The company has leases on about 6000 acres of land in the Deep River and Gray's River districts and should oil not be found in the first hole sunk, others will be drilled. Not only are the indications favorable for finding oil in paying quantities in the Deep River district, but geologists claim the oil there will be of much better quality than the California product, as it will have what is known as paraffin base and its by-products will be of great value, whereas the California oil is of asphaltum base and its by-products are practically useless.

TOMATO ACREAGE DOUBLED

GRANTS PASS FARMERS FIND CROP VERY PROFITABLE. Large Cannery Capable of Utilizing All the Growers Can Produce in the Next Five Years.

GRANTS PASS, Or., June 14.—(Special.)—The tomato industry of Grants Pass, Valley has made rapid strides, particularly since the erection of the cannery last year, and the small farmer and berry-raiser have found it profitable to set out his land with the young plants. This year's acreage will be double that of last year, and it is anticipated that it will increase in like manner for several years, for the reason the cannery has capacity to take all the growers can produce for the next five years, in fact it is understood that the company will contract to that effect. The plants do well here when planted in rows five and six feet apart and planted in the seed. The fifth year they will produce from 20 to 40 tons an acre and find ready market at \$10 a ton for canning purposes. The necessary expenses for a five-acre tract will be \$25 an acre, and the tomato plant, if properly cared for, will grow from four to five feet high and cover a proportionate space. Visitors who have looked over the field where the matured plants are large and fruit have remarked that they looked more like trees than vines. During the picking season, which opens in August and extends through November, men

HERMISTON, Or., June 14.—(Special.)—The big Cold Springs dam, six miles east of Hermiston, across the neck of the Cold Springs canyon, is now completed, and the canyon back of the dam forms a lake of water which is being used for watering the lands of the Umatilla Government Irrigation project. The last load of rock was dumped on the dam last Friday and the entire surface is now rip-rapped with the rock. Forty head of work horses left yesterday overland to the Sunnyside (Wash.) project. B. H. Davis, constructing engineer, will leave the first of next week for Sunnyside. A reception was tendered John T. Whistler, project engineer, last evening. He has left the Government service and gone into private practice in Portland.

Differing in Every Respect

DR. PRICES DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc.

differ in every respect from all others. They are more uniform, more economical, as it requires but a small quantity to impart the desired flavor. They are true to nature, as they are made from the fruit.

women and children are employed to harvest the crop. Owing to the soil and rank growth of the plant, many find it necessary to prune the vines after they have bloomed, so as to divert the energy of the tree into the fruit instead of vine and foliage. All raisers use racks. This keeps the fruit clean, holding the vine off the ground and preventing rot. It is estimated that \$300 can be realized as a net profit upon each acre. In the above illustration there is shown 21 acres. The plants have just been set out and are under the single period. As soon as they have taken hold of the new soil, the shingles will be lifted and the vines grown into maturity. The racks will be used. It will take 21,651 racks for the field shown in the picture. These racks, if placed in cars, would fill 21.

STIRRED OVER RAILROADS

GRAYS HARBOR PEOPLE INTERESTED IN SURVEYS. Want 30-Foot Channel to Sea—Jetty Work Already a Benefit—Plan Exhibit at Seattle Fair.

ABERDEEN, Wash., June 14.—(Special.)—This city is again stirred by the rumors of railroad coming to Grays Harbor and prospective real estate boomers in the air. There is a general feeling that this section of country cannot get along very well with one railroad, and that the coming of either the St. Paul or the Union Pacific road is not far distant. It is understood that either one of these railroads or both, have surveyors in the field quietly at work and are endeavoring to carry on their operations without attracting notice. Aberdeen is interested in the road and also in the plan to have a thirty-foot channel to the sea. This channel is looked for when the north jetty, which is now being constructed, is finished. Already the work done has helped conditions, as the water over the bar is deeper than it has been for years and the large tramp steamers which have come in here lately have experienced no difficulty either in coming in or getting out. The big British tramp steamer Wimbledon carried away 2,000,000 feet of lumber to Australia Sunday and got out without going on the mud. This is the largest cargo by far ever taken from Grays Harbor and indicates what may be done. The question of making an exhibit and erecting a building at Seattle for the coming exposition has been agitating the people. The fact that Aberdeen has a commissioner on the state board has created local pride in the success of the big show and efforts are being made to induce the County Commissioners to make an appropriation large enough properly to represent the interests of this section. It has been argued that Chehalis County has the only plan to exhibit at the Seattle G. M. Powell proposes to show that agriculturally the county is not behind any other. He is preparing a large section of land and will put it in shape so as to begin the raising of vegetables early in the Spring in order to furnish a supply each week to the fair. Mr. Powell is a wealthy rancher and will make the exhibit a personal one and for the good of the county. He is a firm believer in the future agricultural progress of this section and will do what he can to advertise this part of Washington.

IRRIGATION DAM FINISHED Cold Springs Canyon Converted Into Great Lake. HERMISTON, Or., June 14.—(Special.)—The big Cold Springs dam, six miles east of Hermiston, across the neck of the Cold Springs canyon, is now completed, and the canyon back of the dam forms a lake of water which is being used for watering the lands of the Umatilla Government Irrigation project. The last load of rock was dumped on the dam last Friday and the entire surface is now rip-rapped with the rock. Forty head of work horses left yesterday overland to the Sunnyside (Wash.) project. B. H. Davis, constructing engineer, will leave the first of next week for Sunnyside. A reception was tendered John T. Whistler, project engineer, last evening. He has left the Government service and gone into private practice in Portland.

He Knows

Consult your doctor freely about medical matters. He knows. Trust him. Do as he says. Follow his advice.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

NON-ALCOHOLIC

Talk with your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla. Ask him if he prescribes it for pale, delicate children. Ask him if he recommends it when the blood is thin and impure, and when the nerves are weak and unsteady. Ask him if it aids nature in building up the general health.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

J. C. AYER CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

HIGH SCHOOL IN LINCOLN

COURSES TO BE ESTABLISHED AT NEWPORT AND TOLEDO.

Question of Permanent Location of Institution to Be Settled at the Next Election. NEWPORT, Or., June 14.—(Special.)—Lincoln County marks another step forward by providing a high school for the young men and women who have just graduated from the common schools. Yesterday the County Court issued an order giving both Newport and Toledo money to establish high school courses immediately, though the question as to where the school will eventually be located was left to popular vote two years hence. Events have been coming thick and fast the past two months on Yaquina Bay. The organization of a Commercial Club was almost instantly followed by a vote to establish a high school, and at the same time a large influx of capital caused large changes of holdings of property and promoted building in Newport to now some \$20,000 of new buildings are under way.

New Steamer to Yaquina. The county went wet last election by three votes. Only two precincts in the county are really "wet." Yaquina and Newport poured money, expecting to reap the

SMELTER IN BAKER COUNTY THAT WILL HANDLE ORE SHIPPED IN OVER NEW EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD



SMELTER IN BAKER COUNTY THAT WILL HANDLE ORE SHIPPED IN OVER NEW EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD