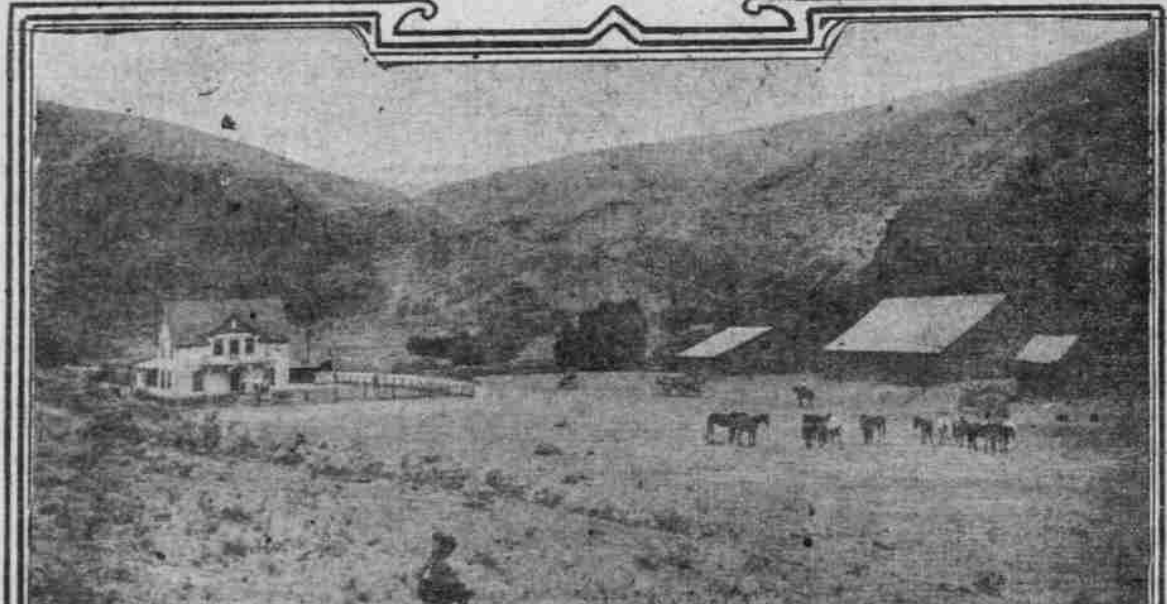


NEW FARMING METHODS IN GILLIAM COUNTY

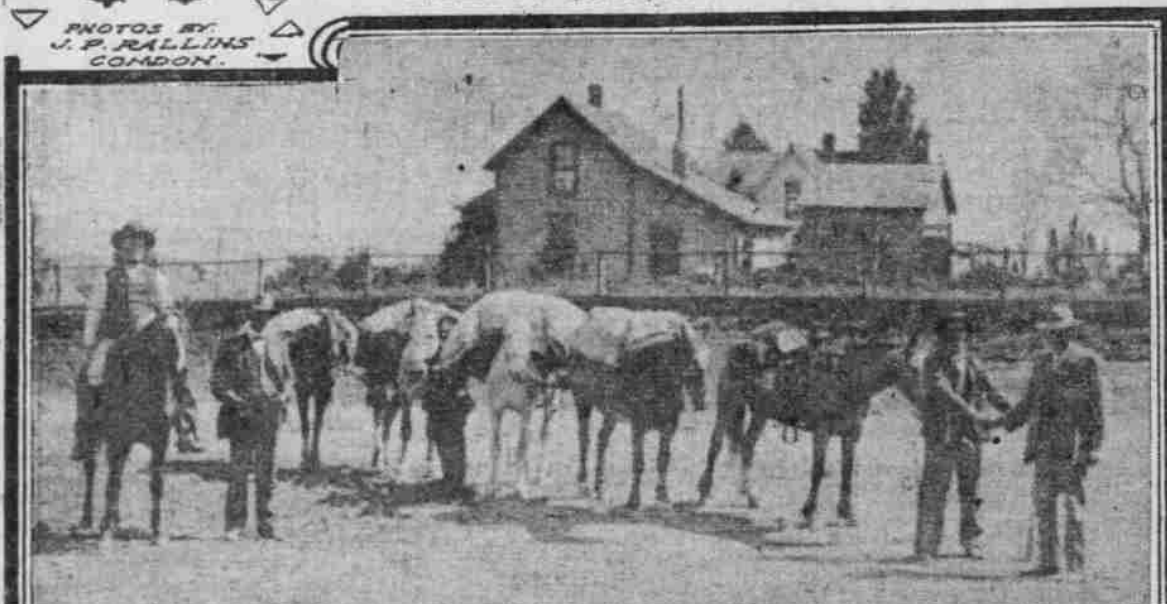
Other Phases of Industrial Progress in Various Sections of Oregon.



GASOLINE ENGINES ARE BEING INTRODUCED IN THRESHING IN GILLIAM COUNTY ON SMALL FARMS. SCENE ON LOU COUTURE'S RANCH NEAR CONDON



RANCH OF MONAHAN & MURTHA 10,000 ACRES, ROCK CREEK, GILLIAM COUNTY.



PACK OUTFIT LEAVING CONDON FOR SHEEP CAMPS.



PART OF THE BOHEMIAN COLONY AMONG THE SAGE BRUSH



PART OF THE ADVANCE GUARD IN FRONT OF DRUG STORE AT MERRILL PHOTO BY BEN ANDERSON



PARTY OF COO'S DAY MEN ON WAY TO HOMESTEADS

CONDON, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Harvesting methods in this portion of Gilliam County are apparently about to undergo a change. One local implement dealer asserts that the combined harvester is growing into disfavor, and that a dozen or more in this section of the state will be replaced next year with threshers. The gasoline engine as a motive power for the thresher is entering the field, and is finding favor because of its lightness and compactness.

This locality is typical of Central Oregon in the large areas of farming and grazing lands owned by single individuals or firms. Ranches whose acreage runs into the thousands are not uncommon, and Condon is the outlying point for many big sheep ranches in the interior.

The objection raised against the combined harvester, which is at its best in big farm countries, is that it requires 25 or more horses in its operation, and that so many animals are a burden to the owner between harvesting seasons.

In spite of the short wheat crop due to a light rainfall, Condon is having a fair degree of prosperity. The burning of the Portland Flouring Mills some weeks ago, has brought about unusual activity in the milling industry. The big plant of the Gilliam County Milling Company has been running continuously for several weeks, night and day.

A better degree of law and order has been established, following the somewhat chaotic condition that existed after the county voted dry in the local option election.

Up to about two months ago saloons were conducted under the guise of meat dispensaries, and the lack of municipal control culminated in a homicide in one place, when the proprietor, in attempting to expel a turbulent customer, dealt him a fatal blow on the head with an elk horn.

As no local man was inclined to take up the task of controlling the situation, some of the leading citizens contributed to a fund, and Tim De Boest, ex-chief of the Portland Fire Department, was employed as Town Marshal. Recently two bootleggers were arrested by the new Marshal, and were fined \$250 each. The liquor law is now being enforced rigidly.

CITY CHAPS GROW LIMP

Trip to Mountains to File on Homesteads Severe One.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Locating a homestead in the mountains of Southern Oregon, at least for one who is not a practical woodsman, is no easy task. Even with the assistance of a "logger," as the guide who helps the uninitiated find a suitable place is called, a person accustomed to city life is com-

pelled to go through what he probably would regard as considerable hardship. About 40 Coos County men this month found locations in a tract that was thrown open. Some went to the mountains in little bands in charge of men familiar with the locality and having made their filings with the Land Office. Armed with their right of homestead and facing a fight against two of the greatest powers in the West, the Northern Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads, they penetrated the wild country and picked out their claims.

Each man must make his new claim his home; must build a cabin thereon, do a certain amount of fencing, and make other improvements. But the land filed on, while in a wild district and now hard to reach, will later on be highly valuable. The homesteading without doubt, be followed by a contest with railroad companies.

The land in question comprises township 24, 9 and township 25, 9. The land until recently was unsurveyed, but the survey was accepted by the Government and the land thrown open. In the cases where the contest with the Northern Pacific Railroad is concerned, those who have just filed had previously squatted on 160 acres and claim priority by a squatter's right. In the meantime scrip had been placed on the land by the Northern Pacific. In these cases the Northern Pacific will likely claim the land by virtue of their scrip and claim that it is timber land while the homesteaders will claim it by their squatter's right on the grounds that it is agricultural land.

The fight against the Southern Pacific is a somewhat different proposition. It is held by the homesteaders that by virtue of the old land grant to the Oregon & California Railroad, now the Southern Pacific, that the railroad in consideration of building was to have every other section for ten miles on each side of the road and that the company was to hold it in trust to be sold to actual settlers for \$2.50 an acre and not more than 160 acres to one person.

But they are not making the fight to force the sale of the land. Many such cases have already been started by Coos County people. These settlers are claiming that the Southern Pacific has gone outside its ten-mile limit and has not placed indemnity scrip upon it and that therefore the land is open for settlement. There are thus two different fights involved by the recent filing and contests in the Land Office are expected.

Entering uninhabited regions of Coos County is quite a different matter from settling in a prairie country. The land just filed upon is far from wagon road and to reach it requires some rough traveling. One party went from Marshfield by river steamer to Allegany at the head of navigation on the north fork of the Coos River. They reached there about 7 P. M. and, without stopping for supper, were led on by the guide a distance of 12 miles on foot over a country road. By this time the city men were

ready for a sleep, but early in the morning they were roused up again and leaving the wagon road went about 18 miles farther over the mountains. Some of the dangerous trail was covered in the dark and while it was raining torrents. When a tenderfoot would rebel the guide would tell him it was just a little farther and in that way they were all pushed on to their destination.

Some of the men were unable to carry their packs and a "cripple corps" was organized and the members were relieved of their burdens by those who held out better. But they all managed to reach the claims they expected to file all ready to begin operations. One glance at their outfit will convince the most skeptical that they mean business. The constant roar and boom of blasting powder around the bay is evidence that the railroad means business also.

Nehalem's High School has opened with a large attendance, Professor Annatt as principal. The new Nehalem Bank is about ready to begin business. Look out for a new exchange on your editorial table. It will be a baby in swaddling clothes, but it is old enough to have a name "The Nehalem Enterprise." I think our enterprising merchant, Henry Tohl, was god-father at its christening.

WILL COLONIZE BIG TRACT

Six Thousand Acres in Klamath for Intense Farming.

MERRILL, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The land known as the Lakeside tract is soon to be colonized by Bohemians. This property comprises about 6,000 acres of the best land in Klamath County, and lies along the north shore of Tule or Rhett Lake, distant from the town of Merrill about eight miles.

A few days ago the advance guard of the colony, consisting of 60 or 70 of the intending settlers, arrived in Merrill, leaving next day in company with J. Frank Adams to inspect the land which they had come so far to see. The tract had been previously visited by a committee composed of A. J. Balin, Prague, Okla.; Henry Black, Massetown, Wis.; F. K. Vandrel, Canby, Kan.; Frank Koslek, Cleveland, O.; and Louis Zoedek, Chicago. This committee had been pointed by the Bohemians to spy out the land and report their findings. That they were favorably impressed with the proposition offered by Mr. Adams is evidenced by the arrival of such a large company of the colonists soon after the report of the committee had been received.

One-half of the tract has already been taken, and those who have purchased give assurance that 300 families will soon be here to take up their permanent residence in the county. This will mean the absorption of the remaining 300 acres of the tract, and possibly some of the large holdings known as the Carr ranch, which lies immediately to the east.

The land taken over by the colony lies

under the Government canal. The location is ideal for intensive farming, and with these industrious people in possession a rapid and substantial development will be seen in this part of the county.

It has long been apparent that the Merrill Valley is destined to become one of the best dairy sections in the state, and as the people of this neighborhood seem to have a special antipathy for dairying, new blood must necessarily be

introduced to take up this very profitable feature of farm life. It seems a great pity that fine alfalfa hay such as is grown here should be sold at prices ranging from \$6 to \$7.50 per ton to the large cattlemen who annually drive thousands of head of stock into this valley to be fed for the Spring market. Such hay intelligently fed to a good dairy herd will give, according to experts, a return of from \$12 to \$15 per ton net. Rich in all the elements necessary to make good

butter and cheese, it can be transformed into these products at very little cost and provide skim milk in abundance for countless hogs that might be produced as a by-product on these rich alfalfa meadows.

William Dalton, manager of the large Carr ranch, reports that a gentleman from California has been looking over that place in the interests of a colony from that state. Mr. Dalton expresses the belief that a transfer is very probable. In such an event a territory greater in extent than the Lakeside tract will be subdivided.

Rapid and wonderful as the changes have been in the Klamath Basin since the United States Government has taken hold of the Klamath Reclamation Project, yet greater and quicker transformations are inevitable now that these large estates are being partitioned to meet the requirements of the Water-Users Association, one of the principal laws of which is that no one owner shall receive water for more than 160 acres of land. The result of such a rule is apparent. Not only will he not receive water for the remaining acres, but he must pay his regular annual assessment of \$3 per acre, plus a 7-cent per acre maintenance fee upon these lands over and above the 160 acres which he is allowed to irrigate. This is a cast iron law and cannot possibly be violated. To make assurance doubly sure all owners of large tracts are pledged to dispose of their excess holdings and with a view to facilitating such distribution the Water Users Association is prepared to aid in the cutting up by finding buyers for the land.

PROGRESS IN MALHEUR.

Extensive Irrigation Project Soon to Be Taken Up.

ONTARIO, Or., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Petitions are now being circulated in Ontario and the surrounding country for the creation of an irrigation district to comprise a portion of the lands included in the former proposed Malheur project. The proposed district lies south of the Malheur River and north of the Nevada ditch, which is approximately half-way between the Malheur and Owyhee Rivers. The Trowbridge-Nixon Company, of Chicago, has proposed to handle the bonds of such a district if formed and to irrigate the lands in connection with their proposed Boise-Owyhee project, which will include 150,000 acres or more in Malheur County, Oregon, and Owyhee County, Idaho. This company started surveys in Oregon for their proposed project, the dam of which was completed, and Oregon was passed by the last session of the Legislature, and they have filed upon the waters of the Owyhee River, from which they propose to irrigate the project. Their surveys have been completed, and their plans perfected for beginning work on actual construction, and these plans appear to be the most feasible and practical of any offered for the irrigation of these lands since the withdrawal of the government from the field.

It is the belief of the people here that the Trowbridge Company means business and that it is but a question of completing agreements with the people when work will begin that will make this country a close competitor with the Twin Falls County, which also the Trowbridge-Nixon Company watered. With the formation of a district covering the lands mentioned above the arrangements with the people can be completed, and a meeting will soon be called. It is expected within the next week, at which representatives of the people, agents of the road lands and representatives of the irrigation country will be present to discuss the final proposition to be made by the company. Walter Martin, of San Francisco, and Colonel C. E. S. Wood, of Portland, agents of the two road land grants cutting across the lands, have signified their intention of being at Ontario within the next week for such meeting. The proposition to be advanced by the irrigation company will be to water the lands at \$50 an acre, the bonds to run 20 years.

The petitions for the formation of the district are meeting with much approval, and signatures are being carried there to the County Court have been secured within a very few days. They will be presented to the County Court at its meeting the first week in November, and an election will then be called to decide the matter of the district's organization. It is proposed to irrigate the lands along the north side of the Malheur under a similar plan. If so the Trowbridge-Nixon Company, and will soon be completed, so that they will soon be able to present a practical method of irrigating that higher land. It also was included in the proposed Malheur project, and includes lands on the Dead Ox Flat, lying opposite Weiser and Payette, Idaho, as well as lands nearer and tributary to Ontario.



TRAIL THROUGH THE TALL TIMBER