

The Madras Pioneer

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

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THURSDAY February 14, 1909

In looking over the files of the Pioneer this week for February, 1905, two years ago, it was noted that a petition had been circulated on Agency Plains asking for the creation of Jefferson county. A petition asking for a mail route from Heister through to Bend was also in circulation, the Madras mail at that time coming by way of Grizzly. Another news item states that everybody had the grip. Not so very different from the present was two years ago. But one who had not seen this section since two years ago would be astonished at the development the country has made in these two years. Very few were the buildings in Madras then. Now a thriving little town is spreading over the flat. Hundreds of homesteads which had only been filed on at that time are now developing into the comfortable homes of industrious farmers, with most all the land under fence and thousands of acres in cultivation, where was a vast area of unmolested sage brush. It is safe to say that the resident population has tripled since then.

While surface indications may have appeared brighter than now, and ready money was more plentiful, it was due to the activity of construction work and the pay roll of the automobile road builders. But the fundamental resources of this section on which its future depends—the crop producing elements—have been developed with mighty strides. And while results in this direction have not been all that could be desired during the past two years, our condition at present has been the history of every newly developed section. There is the rush of early settlement and the anticipation of rapid wealth. But the things of Nature do not move this way. There is something left for man to do. He puts his hand to the soil and perhaps does not raise much from it. He tries another year with little better results, but he is learning every year, and the labor he has expended is not lost, for his wild lands have been tamed. Then the proper methods dawn upon the farmer and he knows what to do to raise a crop. It is then that the true growth begins, when the main business of the country begins to pay a profit. That we are on the verge of entering upon this era of true growth is apparent. The minds of the farmers are at work. They are thinking, asking, searching for the methods that will bring results, and the outcome surely means success. The undaunted courage of the white man has ever been sufficient to surmount difficulties. The people who have concluded to remain in this country are getting down to business.

And again, in the matter of county division, progress has been made. The move made two years ago was for protection, as the people then, as now, had no desire to have a dividing county line cut this community in two, within one mile of Madras. While the present effort may not be successful, the issue from this time forth

will be a live one until success is attained. The need of more convenient and just apportionment of county benefits has become so apparent that the matter will never down until it is settled properly and the people of this section are granted what is justly their rights—and that judged from some other view point than Prineville's. While the progress along this line may be mostly in the minds of the people, it is there, and there to stay. There is no lack of will, desire and determination. The way will not fail to present itself.

On the whole the past two years have been phenomenally progressive, not only in actual accomplishment, but also in that which is no less essential to progress, the latent stored up energy, experience, knowledge and desire for advancement that is taking possession of the people who are resolved to conquer the soil and make it yield them prosperity, and to attain their rights in the common affairs of county government which they are now denied in Crook county, but which are elsewhere considered as the birthright of a free people.

Judge Bell has been called on his own proposition. At a meeting at Sisters recently he admitted that county money had been illegally spent to defray the expenses of the lobbyists who went to Salem two years ago to defeat the Stockman county measure, the Judge himself being one of the delegation and one of the recipients of the graft tainted money. He said that if there was anything "wrong" about it that he would return to the county funds the portion of the funds that he received. Taking him at his word, a number of Culver taxpayers are now asking that the money be restored to the county. And this is right. The amount grafted from the county funds at that time was about \$200, and it is not so much the loss of this action that looks bad. That the county funds should be open at any time so that any one can grab out a handful and use it for this, that and the other purpose in connection with matters wholly foreign to the affairs of county government is not the honest and proper way for county affairs to be conducted. It is a dangerous precedent to establish. Will Judge Bell make good? If he does it will be a great surprise to the people of Crook county.

That the people of Western Crook have stood for the works of the Prineville ring as long as they have speaks volumes for their patience. But that their resentment burned deep at the many injustices thrust upon them by the Prineville ring is clearly proven by the spontaneity with which the proposition for county division bounded into a unanimously supported and full grown movement in the space of a few days.

The Baldwin Sheep & Land Company at Haycreek is taking an active part in the campaign for the creation of Jefferson county. L. Enderud, secretary of the company and one of the heavy owners in it, will reach Salem tonight, where he has gone to represent the interests of the company in the matter of county division. The B. S. & L. Co. stands among the heaviest taxpayers of Crook county, and their plant, which is one of the largest thoroughbred stock ranches in the world, represents an outlay of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. No stronger argument in favor of the formation of Jefferson county could be presented than that

this company is making a strong effort to accomplish it. The Haycreek people certainly know that it would be better for them to be severed from Crook county or else they would not favor it. What is good for the heavy taxpayer in this case is good for those who pay a lighter tax. Mr. Enderud's representations cannot fail to have much weight with the legislators.

Many homesteaders in the Madras district are somewhat flurried in anticipation of the effect of the new order of the land department by which it is proposed to have a special officer make a personal inspection of all lands for which application for proof are made, before any evidence of title is issued to the claimants, and Commissioner Osborn is kept busy answering inquiries about this matter. But homesteaders in good faith need have no apprehension whatever, as the new order so far as known has only been proposed as a means of detecting fraud. It has always been the policy of the government not to cancel any filing unless there was indisputable proof of fraud on the part of the person making the entry.

The Pioneer this week is printed on two separate sheets for the reason that our paper stock is all but exhausted. We have stock somewhere on the way but it impossible at present to get express, freight or mail. But the Pioneer will continue to print. We have an attractive line of colored poster on hand which we may bring into service next week in case our isolation continues, and when that is gone we may make a raid on the wrapping paper stocks of local merchants, or use wall paper, as some of the papers in the weather bound districts have already done.

BACK TO THE FARM

The Rev. Sourkrout Tomato Catnip Peddler Street, who tried to air his opinions about Western Crook county, in the Prineville papers recently, must have gotten the fire bonnet of rotten eggs, reported to have been presented to him at Olex while out stumping the state against Local Option last spring. Time to plant tomato and cabbage seeds, Rev.—Tumalo cor. to Laird Lane Chronicle.

Louie Arnsmeier is spending the week at the county seat.

Eggs are now 30c per dozen at the Peoples Big Store.

Charles Buhler, of Oakland, Oregon, is registered at the Green Hotel.

Colby Fleenor was in from his ranch near Trail Crossing last Monday.

Miss Marie Galloway is attending the teachers examination at Prineville this week.

The Christian Sunday school will meet next Sunday in the Davis hall as usual at 10 a. m.

Fifteen hundred bu. seed barley for sale, 2c lb. Joe Marnach, near Methodist Hill. 128

J. G. Poindexter of Ashwood was attending to business matters in Madras this week.

Better buy your next winters underclothes while they are going cheap at the Peoples Big Store.

H. J. McDonald of Bend and Carl Ehret of Redmond were home bound passengers on today's stage.

All kinds of fresh garden seeds now in stock—bulk and package, at J. W. & M. A. Robinson & Co.

Mayor A. L. Goodwillie, Dr. W. S. Nichol and C. S. Caldwell, all prominent business men of Bend, spent last night in Madras, on their way to Portland and Salem. They were passengers on the northbound westside stage, which is resuming operations after the storm.

Max Lueddemann arrived home this afternoon from a two weeks stay at Portland and Salem. When he left for home the Jefferson County measure was still pending, having been read twice in the House and referred to the Committee on Counties, where a hearing was given the "Jefferson County delegation" last Thursday evening. Owing to lack of facilities for communication, no later news has been received from Salem up to the time of going to press, but it is probable that at the fate of the Jefferson bill will be determined this week.

ROTATION OF CROPS

H. W. Campbell Says There Is Nothing in It

BETTER YIELD RESULT OF CULTIVATION

Soil Fertility is Not Depleted But Methods of Handling Soils Make It Unavailable For Crops

This interesting article is taken from H. W. Campbell's 1907 Soil Culture Almanac. This little booklet is replete with valuable suggestions and information along the line of scientific soil culture.

Much has been said by agricultural writers on the subject of crop rotation. The usual argument or contention is that the continuous growing of one crop, especially a cereal, on the same land soon depletes the land of certain chemicals or properties to a degree that it will no longer produce the average yield of previous years.

This conclusion is incorrect; the contention is absolutely without merit. In taking this radical position directly contrary to common belief we realize that an explanation is required.

In the first place the inevitable depletion of the soil which has been observed in the past was not because wheat, oats, barley or flax was grown continuously year after year on the same land, but it was due to the unscientific handling or cultivation of the soil during these years. The doctors have made a wrong diagnosis of the disease. They have not gone to the bottom of the case.

In the next place we hear much error about soils losing their fertility. We might as well say that "sponge" prepared for light bread has lost its "rise," when in fact it has merely been so unscientifically prepared that no chemical action can take place and it remains dormant or lifeless. This illustrates in homely way the practical condition of our western prairie loam soils, where cultivation has not been what it should be. It is not true that the fertility has left the soil, nevertheless to return, except by application of barnyard or commercial fertilizers; but by reason of improper cultivation or neglect the soil is in such a deplorable condition that fertility cannot be developed by chemical action which comes into full force whenever the soil is in condition to carry at a correct distance from the surface the proper quantity of both air and water. The chemical action necessary to fertilize follows direct application of the sun's rays carrying both light and heat, and it may be said beyond a doubt that atmospheric electricity also plays a great part.

We may not know all of the elements which enter into this chemical action within the soil, but we do know that experiments and observations for more than 20 years have proven beyond any possible doubt, by practical results, that we can take western prairie soils that apparently have but little fertility and by one season's summer culture develop the very highest degree of fertility. This has been done in fact, so that on a field thus treated over 40 bushels of wheat has been grown per acre, when adjoining fields apparently more fertile previously, would not produce a bushel per acre under the common way of fitting for crops. In short, this was done, and it is a matter of record, during the excessively hot and dry year of 1901 in western Kansas, and upon land that had been under cultivation for 15 years and never grew but one crop worth the harvesting. Practically, these results were obtained again on the same farm in 1904. Similar results were obtained in 1904 in Hitchcock county, Nebraska, where droughty conditions continued for seven months and 23 days from August, 1903. At this time 41 bushels per acre of 60 lb test winter wheat was grown when 90 per cent of the entire crop of the county was a total failure.

It is a well known fact that changing from wheat or any small grain that has been grown continuously by the old common plan of fitting for a number of crops, to that of corn, potatoes or any cultivated crop one year, then back again to wheat, will result in a yield of wheat materially larger than that upon adjoining land where wheat has been grown year after year without change. The increase will be just in proportion to the science applied in the cultivation of the corn.

This improvement in the soil which results in the increased yield is not due, however, to the fact that corn or potatoes was grown upon the land, but because of the changed physical condition of the soil due to or brought about by the cultivation of the corn or potatoes. The farmer has simply improved the physical condition of his soil so that a more perfect chemical action causes an increase in available fertility. All of this can be accomplished, without any change from continuous growing of wheat, by sel-

entle soil culture, with results just as successful as those shown by rotation of crops as reported in any agricultural college experiments that have come under our observation.

These facts demand fair consideration; and when these and many other similar results that have come out in our work are investigated and duly considered, these conclusions must be reached by every fair minded person, namely:

1. The amount of available fertility in any field in the prairies of the great semi-arid belt depends upon the physical condition of the soil.
2. The physical condition of the soil depends upon the kind, time and manner of cultivation and not on what has been grown upon the land in years gone by.
3. The value of crop rotation therefore goes only to the matter of convenience in the proper cultivation of the soil. The essential thing being the application of scientific methods of soil culture.

CULTIVATION OF GROWING GRAINS

The following is an excerpt from an article by W. M. Jardine, agronomist, Utah Agricultural College, published in the Scientific Farmer of Denver, Colorado:

TILLAGE OF DIFFERENT CROPS

In the growing of different crops under arid conditions, it has been found advisable and practical, as a result of numerous experiments conducted along this line, to handle some of the crops in different ways as regards the manner and time of cultivating during the growing period of the crop. It is generally conceded by those who go into the subject, and hence are in a position to know, that the practice of thorough tillage at various times during the growth of the plant is not only beneficial, but absolutely necessary, especially where the vital question of water is at stake, as is the case in dry land farming.

Inasmuch, then, as thorough tillage is so essential to crop production in dry land agriculture, and inasmuch as different crops require different methods of treatment, the writer has deemed it advisable to include in these articles a discussion of the methods of cultivation for the various crops grown on the arid lands.

The general practice in growing most of the arid farm crops, especially wheat, oats, barley and alfalfa, is simply to seed the crop and never to go on the land thereafter until harvest time, if there be a harvest. Fall wheat, if properly cared for, should be sown on a well prepared seed bed, as previously stated, then left to go into winter in this condition. As soon as the snow melts away in the spring and before the soil has had time to bake or form a crust, but not before the land has had time to become sufficiently dry to admit of thorough tillage, the farmer should begin his cultivating. The spike tooth harrow will be the proper implement to use. A mulch can be formed by harrowing the land two ways. If for any reason the land should become crusted the disc harrow could be used to advantage in breaking the crust. This, however, is seldom necessary, if care is taken to get on to the land at the proper time.

In forming this mulch some of the delicate plants will be pulled up, but this will be beneficial rather than detrimental, since most of our farmers today sow altogether too much seed on their land. Thinning out the grain stimulates the growth of the plants and as a result a more vigorous and better stocked plant and a harder and more resistant crop will be developed.

As a result of these practices, the ground, too, will be warmed earlier in the spring of the year, the plant will begin its growth from one to two weeks sooner and at a time of the year when there is an abundance of moisture.

These cultivations should be continued after every rain until the crop is at least 6 inches high, or until sufficient growth has been reached to shade the ground. Continued cultivations will not be necessary after this as the crop itself will be of sufficient protection against further evaporation of water from the soil. With these instructions properly carried out, better crops will be grown and many a farmer that has previously failed will under these practices be able to farm successfully.

WHEN TO STOP CULTIVATION

Inter tillage for wheat throughout the growing season is being practiced by a few farmers and therefore advocated by some. Very little experimental data, however, is at hand upon this question, hence the writer is not prepared to make any comments other than that it seems to be impractical at the present time, since we have not suitable machinery to carry on this kind of work economically on a large scale.

When cultivations are continued until the crop is in the last stages of development, great care must be taken or else serious damage will be inflicted upon the growing plants, and unless especially adapted machinery can be provided for this work, the writer

would discourage rather than encourage the practice. The wheat given here for the cultivation of the growing of spring wheat and many of the other

It is now time to buy your rows, drills, etc. Call in on the P. & O. Canton plow and Superior drills, all sizes now J. W. & M. A. Robinson & Co.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon, Nevada and the Territory," as amended by the act of June 26, 1892, and other acts, and for the purpose of selling the timber lands in the county of Multnomah, Oregon, as shown on the maps of the land status of the county of Multnomah, Oregon, filed in the office of the Register and Receiver of the county of Multnomah, Oregon, on the 23rd day of May, 1909.

Notice for Publication U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, January 22, 1909

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Nevada and Washington Territory," extended to all the public land states August 4, 1892, the following names have filed in this office their sworn statements:

Male N. Carney, of Portland, county of Multnomah, Oregon, sworn statement No. 476, filed 21, 1906, for the purchase of the 27, 26 1/2 ac 3/4 sec 28 and 1/2 27 1/2 ac 1/2 sec 28 and 1/2 27 1/2 ac 1/2 sec 28, r 11 e, w 1/2.

George A. Jones, of Seattle, county of King, state of Washington, sworn statement No. 367, filed 10, 1906, for the purchase of the 27, 26 1/2 ac 3/4 sec 28 and 1/2 27 1/2 ac 1/2 sec 28, r 11 e, w 1/2.

And will offer proof to show that the lands are more valuable for agriculture or other purposes than for the growing of timber, and to establish their claims to the lands before the Register and Receiver of the county of Multnomah, Oregon, on April 2, 1909.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, January 22, 1909

Notice is hereby given that Elias Ards, of Madras, Oregon, has filed his intention to make final five-year prospect report of her claim, viz:

Homestead entry No. 10,377, made 10, 1902, for the 2 1/2 sec 5 and 2 1/2 sec 12 s, r 11 e, w 1/2.

And that said proof will be made by Osborn, U. S. Commissioner at the office at Madras, Oregon, on March 5, 1909.

The names of the following witnesses and their residences are as follows: Ed. J. Jenkins, E. N. Gillam, Robert and E. Baatz, all of Madras, Oregon.

CONTEST NOTICE

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon, January 22, 1909

A sufficient contest affidavit has been filed in this office by Louis A. Reed, contestant, against homestead entry No. 12,670, made 10, 1902, for lots 1, 2, 3, sec 2, 1/2 sec 2, 1/2 sec 2, r 11 e, w 1/2. The contestant, in which it is alleged that Henry Gross has wholly abandoned said entry for more than six months past and that the said party as required by law, that a contest affidavit was not due in his entry. The contest affidavit was not due in the army, navy or marine corps.

United States and time of evidence furnished said parties are hereby notified that a hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, February 18, 1909, at the office of the Register and Receiver of the county of Multnomah, Oregon, and the hearing will be held at 10 a. m. on Thursday, February 18, 1909, before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office in the Dalles, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a affidavit, filed December 15, 1908, in which he showed that after due diligence had been exercised by him, he was unable to service of this notice, can not be removed from this notice, and proper publication given by due and proper publication.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Nevada and the Territory," extended to all the public land states August 4, 1892, and for the purpose of selling the timber lands in the county of Lewis and Clark, Oregon, as shown on the maps of the land status of the county of Lewis and Clark, Oregon, filed in the office of the Register and Receiver of the county of Lewis and Clark, Oregon, on the 23rd day of May, 1909.

And will offer proof to show that the lands are more valuable for agriculture or other purposes than for the growing of timber, and to establish their claims to the lands before the Register and Receiver of the county of Lewis and Clark, Oregon, on the 23rd day of March, 1909.

He names as witnesses: Joseph H. Edwards, George W. Hart, John J. Hartman, William J. Hartman, and Allen V. Hartman, all of Portland, county of Multnomah, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming above-described lands are notified to file their claims in this office on or before the 23rd day of March, 1909.