

WHEAT CONTINUES TO POUR INTO WAREHOUSES

The War Situation in Southeastern Europe Causes Eastern Markets to Show Upward Tendency

Week after week the wheat receipts at the local warehouses increase in leaps and bounds. Thursday Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of Portland, through their resident manager, P. W. Ashley, purchased 20,000 bushels from the farmers living within a few miles of Madras, and on Wednesday the same firm secured about 10,000 bushels.

The local wheat market this week, has been working on the principal of a slide trombone, in the way that the prices have been sliding up and down the scale, from 60 and 61 cents a bushel on Monday up to 65, 67 and 68 cents per bushel on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The feeling of the farmers is that the price will not materially change until after election to a great extent, especially those that are compelled to sell before the first of the year, and when they get what they think to be the top price, they are anxious to let go of a part of their crops at least. While many of them feel that they will receive more for their wheat by holding until after the first of the year and perhaps until spring, which is a great extent dictated by those that know the game and the present situation.

In the wheat market now in the centers in the war development in southeastern Europe, and traders everywhere are following the trend of prices in that part of the world. Wheat values on both sides of the Atlantic have advanced to an extent as a result of the Balkan uprising, and there is a deal of speculation now as to what may be the attitude of Russia regarding wheat exports in the event the conflict with Turkey proves to be of long duration. Anyway, the market for the present, as a consequence of the war situation, has developed strength, and still shows an upward tendency.

The farmers are as keenly interested in developments as are the traders, and with the slight advance in prices in the Northwest a week withdrew more or less from the market.

Largest Yield Yet Reported

The reports of several threshing machines has been had, and the maximum number of bushels per acre has varied from 30 to 40 bushels, however there seems to be one particular man in the country that has reported the largest yield so far heard of this season.

The Baldwin Sheep Company's machine reports that on the Roberson place, there was threshed 450 bushels of forty fold wheat, or an average of 45 bushels to the acre. There has been a number of fields in this section that averaged 40 bushels, but the Roberson mark seems to be the highest yet. The grain threshed on the tract, was of an excellent quality, and the highest market price has been offered for it.

An estimate is being made of the total amount of the grain harvested in the territory north of the Crooked River in this county, which will probably be complete in the next issue of this paper. We are assured that it will be a surprise to many, who do not realize the vast amount raised in the dry-farming community.

ORGANIC MATTER IMPROVES THE FARMS

Superintendent Powers, of the Crook County Farms, Furnishes Valuable Information About Soils

Mr. W. L. Powers, superintendent of the Crook County farms, says: Organic matter in soils is decayed and decaying vegetable and animal fragments.

When in a thoroughly decayed gelatinous form it is called humus. Growth and decay of plants is the principal agency in the formation of humus. It becomes incorporated into the soil by various mixing agencies.

Good productive soils should contain two to six per cent organic matter in the surface seven inches. Very few sections of the county have such an abundance of organic matter in the soils that its maintenance may be neglected, while most of our soils may be greatly improved by increasing the amount present. The only method by which we can change the physical and chemical effects.

Chemically organic matter is the chief source of soil nitrogen. Most of our soils seem rather too low in nitrogen when compared with many other Oregon soils. Humus in arid soils contains about fifteen per cent nitrogen while humus contained in humid soils is only about five per cent nitrogen. Being the residues of decayed plants, humus contains in fairly available form, all food elements required by plants. Moreover, the fermentation and decay of organic matter is associated with great bacterial activity and the formation of acid substances which in turn react on the mineral particles in soils to release potash and phosphorous.

Physically organic matter, through its fibrous or gelatinous nature improves the physical condition or tilth by causing the soil particles to stick together into crumbs giving a good mellow soil condition.

Organic matter improves the moisture content of soils because it acts as a sponge or absorbent and because it keeps the soil loose and easily mulched, that is, it holds the soil particles together in clusters and prevents "puddling" or "running together" and crusting.

Vegetable matter in the soils lessens the eroding effect of heavy rains by holding the soil particles in place and by loosening up the soil so the water will be absorbed to a greater extent.

Humus generally is associated with dark color in soils and it is well known that dark surfaces absorb heat while light ones reflect it. Experiments have been tried in which differences of several degrees were obtained where part of a soil was darkened with organic matter.

Run down land more frequently lacks organic matter than it does chemical fertilization. Burning straw or stalks should be avoided for this destroys the organic matter and releases the most costly of plant foods (nitrogen) to the air leaving only the minerals in the ash.

Farm manure furnishes a limited amount of organic matter and this should be supplemented by green manures, such as rye in the southeast part of the county and especially clover, alfalfa and field peas where they can be grown because they are nitrogen gatherers.

Attend the fair at Prineville.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT SHOT BY A POLITICAL FANATIC

After Being Arrested Assassin Calmly Remarks That "Any Man Who Wants Third Term Deserves Death," While the Colonel Said "It Will Take More Than One Bullet to Kill a Bull Moose." Then Delivers Speech Despite Painful Wound



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Monday afternoon, in Milwaukee, Ex-President Roosevelt, and again candidate on the Progressive ticket for president of the United States, was shot as he was leaving his hotel to go to a large auditorium to deliver a campaign address. The Colonel had just entered an automobile and was standing up in the machine waving to the crowd around him, when a man in the crowd pushed forward as near as possible to the machine, and before any one could stop him fired a shot from a 38-calibre revolver at the ex-president, which found a lodging place in the chest.

The attempted assassination and all its accompanying scenes were dramatic in the extreme. The would-be murderer was John Schrank, of New York City, a man apparently demented on the subject of the third term. He was captured and locked up.

Unconscious of his wound, Colonel Roosevelt proceeded to the Auditorium, and when his condition was discovered, in spite of the protest of his physician, he made a stirring address on the subject of his attempted murder. Weakened from the loss of blood and at the conclusion of his speech he was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where, after an examination by physicians, the nature of his wound was ascertained. It was not considered serious enough to compel a stay in Milwaukee, and at 12:50 a. m., he was taken aboard his special train on a slow run to Chicago.

Upon his arrival at Chicago an all-day examination and consultation was held by a corps of physicians, who definitely described the Colonel's injury as "a serious wound in the chest," and "not a mere flesh wound." A late bulletin, which prohibited communication between the Colonel and persons other than those who are attending him, declared that "quietude is absolutely essential." The physicians asserted, however, that it was not now necessary to probe for or remove the bullet. Even this action was thought undesirable, and the patient probably will be kept as calm as his nature will allow for a few days.

It was disclosed that Elbert E. Martin, the secretary who seized the assailant, saw the pistol before the shot was fired and that the weapon was discharged just as he flung himself upon Schrank. Powerful of build, he forced Schrank's neck back until the assailant was gasping for breath. He then rendered Schrank unconscious and relieved him of his murderous weapon.

Hundreds of telegrams from all over the world were received by those in charge of the patient, congratulating the Colonel upon his narrow escape from death, and expressing the hope that he will soon recover the good health which he has always enjoyed.

WILL DO BIG THINGS AT LAND PRODUCTS SHOW

Plans Will be Outlined to Advertise Cost of Land, Fertility of Soil, The Cost of Marketing, Etc.

That the people of Portland and the state at large have an erroneous conception of a land products show and fail to realize what may be done in the event slated for this city November 18-23 is the emphatic declaration of President A. P. Bateham, of the Oregon Horticultural Society. He insists that a new work is planned, and that this work is to be the most powerful educational influence along practical lines yet undertaken in Oregon.

"We have a multitude of new ideas for this Pacific Northwest Land Products Show," said President Bateham yesterday.

"These ideas go to the very rudiments of agricultural and horticultural success in the Northwest. We intend to organize a plan of work which shall continue in the coming years, and give all land products shows and fairs a different meaning.

"The day for a dry exhibit of what has been taken from the soil has passed. We intend to give to the public here- and throughout the country information about our land and its products which will be a more accurate guide to the man who is studying the state.

"In carrying out the plan of work which we have adopted, such a land products show cannot be held elsewhere than near the scene of production. We want the men who produce, the experts of the land, to be present when we exhibit their handiwork, and have them tell us and the world what it has cost, what their difficulties are, what would improve the situation and what the state at large and the entire Northwest must do in the line of cooperation, education and business simplification. The Agricultural College is pressing with highest success scientific study of agriculture and horticulture, but we want to start a movement which shall apply the science of business to the practical side of the work. In each of the prominent fruit districts of the Northwest there has developed an association or union, which has accomplished wonderful things for the producer. We want to see this principle, if it is generally practical, applied to farm work, or if associated effort of that character is not feasible.

"To do all this we must get the producers together. It is fitting that they assemble here their products plan to go so much into the technical aspects of production, for that is not covered by the Agricultural College.

"We want to concentrate upon the practical problems. Marketing, financing, transportation and like topics will be chosen.

We also want to get before the world what the profit may be made in this Northwestern region. If the selling price of land is high, we want to show that its earnings on that valuation equal or surpass reputed cheap lands. We also want to bring into comparison the cost of getting out products to the markets of the world as against the same cost in competitive parts of the country.

All these subjects are of the deepest interest to the producer, to the business men of Portland, and to the country at large.

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INTERIOR OREGON—THE PARADISE BELOW HEAVEN

Land of Golden Opportunities is Attracting the Attention of Home-seekers and Manufacturers

That the farmers of northern Crook county are living in the richest section of Central Oregon, and one of the best portions of the Northwest, is the opinion of every grower in the wheat belt, and in fact every resident in the district. Not so very many years ago the idea of dry-farming in Crook county had not entered the brain of man, and when farming without water was proposed by an agriculturalist who expressed his willingness to make the experiment his proposal was considered a huge joke and treated as such by a class of those individuals who also denounced the inventors of the airship and wireless telegraphy as candidates for the insane asylum.

But dry-farming has long since passed the experimental stage. It is a reality, and the farmers of northern Crook county have achieved phenomenal success. That their efforts have been richly rewarded was proven by the large number of exhibits at the Land Products Show, which was held in this city last Thursday.

Changes in the condition of the country have been so rapid that we may truthfully say that yesterday northern Crook county was a vast waste of land infested by howling coyotes. Today it has developed into a rich farming country, inhabited by happy, wealthy and progressive people, dotted with attractive homes, industries and enterprises, and the success of agricultural pursuits without irrigation, but with the assistance of old soil, has captured and held the attention of the whole world.

That interior Oregon is destined to become a country with a marvelous reputation is almost an assured fact. By the victories of the past we are able to predict the success of the future. James J. Hill had sufficient confidence in the future of the country to cause him to expend millions of dollars in the construction of a great trunk railway, and the snort of the iron horse can be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Teachers' Institute at Prineville

The local corps of teachers in the Public Schools and the Union High School are attending the Teachers Institute held in Prineville the early part of this week. There seems to be quite an interest in the institute this year, the programme as laid out will be interesting as well as instructive. The principal speaker will be Dr. E. A. Winship.

Those attending from here are Professor Kilgore, Miss Elva J. Smith, Miss A. Areinsmier, Miss K. Lowther.

They expect to return tomorrow evening.

The school children are having a lively time this week, it being the first vacation since the commencement of school last month.

A Youthful Inventor

Earl Esselstyn, a fifteen year old boy, is a genius. He has constructed a complete wireless telegraph station on the roof of his father's house and the other evening was able to hear other wireless operators but was unable to read the messages on account of the receiving pole not being high enough in the air. ---Echo Echoes.