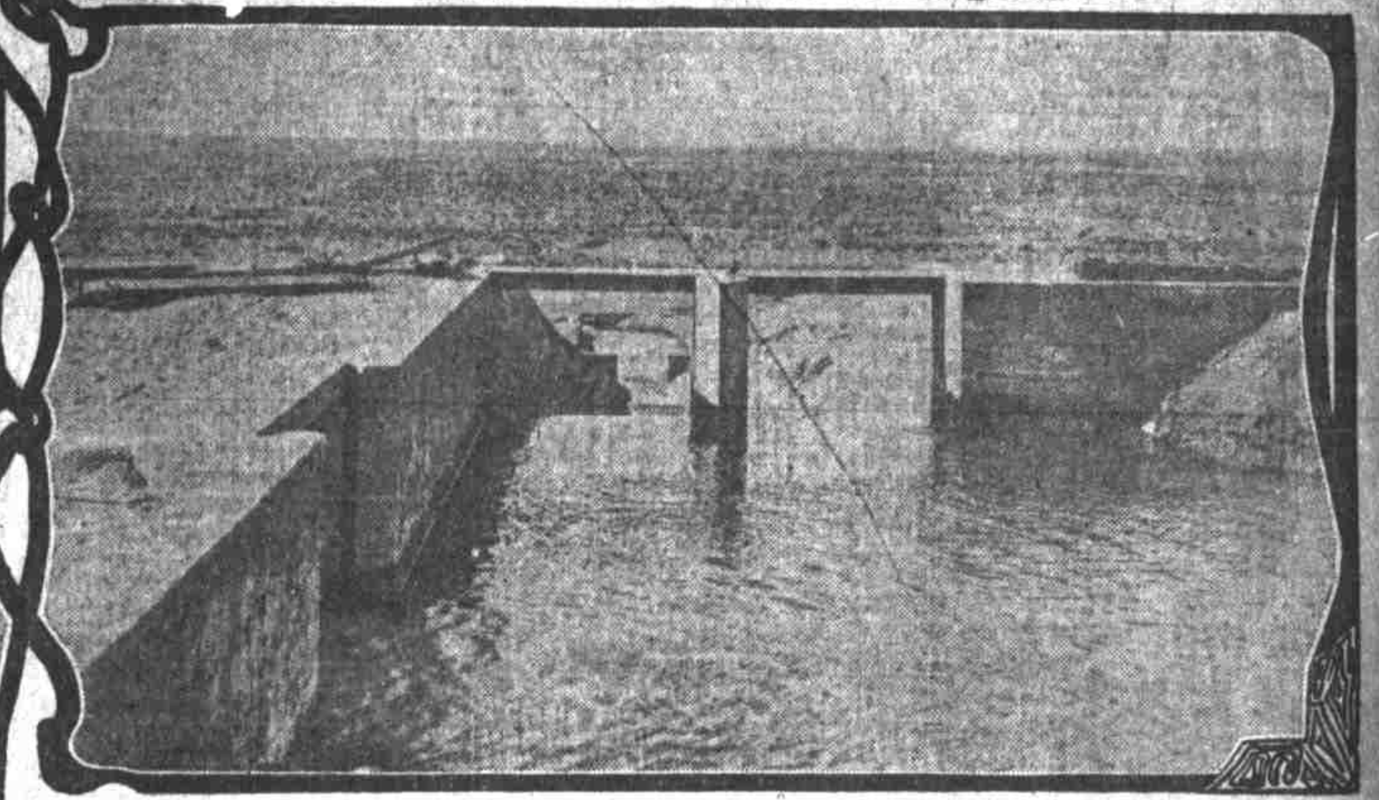
STRETCHES OF SAGEBRUSH GIVE WAY TO GARDENS

Thousands of Thrifty Settlers Provided With Homes--Western Section of Umatilla County Will Soon Be Beauty Spot--Regulations Governing the Taking Up of Land

GOVERNMENT SUPPLY CANAL.

McNURLIN RANCH AND ORCHARD

ORCHARD AT BOWMAN RANCH ADJOINING UMATILLA PROJECT.



CONCRETE STRUCTURES.

By Lulu R. Lorenz.

THE dull gray stretches of sage brush in different parts of the west are rapidly being transformed into a thousands shades of green, which moisture and cultivation are bringing forth. Thousands of thrifty and industrious settlers are drawing from former arid acres the substance of life and the essence of affluence.

That the western section of Umatilla county will soon be one of the most beautiful spots in the inland empire is now a certainty. The government is completing the immense project which will irrigate thousands of acres of fertile land, which together with a number of large private projects under way will reclaim from the desert millions of acres of the most fertile and productive land in the world. Hundreds of men have been employed this spring at clearing away the sage brush, vast tracts of land have been checked off for the growing of crops, and where water has been secured, alfalfa, potatoes and other crops are growing nicely at this time.

Work on the big dam of the government project has not been yet completed, though engineers report that it will be finished by July 1 at the latest. There is at present over 7,000 feet of reserve water available in the Cold Springs reservoir. Pipe lines have been satisfactory to the utmost in delivering water across the valleys by the inserted syphon system. One of these pipe lines is 46-inch pipe reenforced with ⅝-inch steel wire. It was the first pipe of the size and kind ever laid in the United States. The line is over a mile in length and cost $25,000.

There will be 20,000 acres of irrigable land under this project, and of the 7,000 acres under the ditch this year only 4,000 is being put into cultivation and the reservoir and storage will be amply sufficient for this year's needs. Breaks in the ditches have been remarkably few and none have been serious, a testimony of the well-built scheme. Water has been delivered to the ranchers all during the month of April. Several hundred acres have thus been watered. They include several young orchards and vineyards, and several hundred acres of alfalfa and rye.

Water has been successfully run through every ditch coming under this year's unit of irrigation and the ditches carried surprisingly well, requiring very little puddling. The ash in the soil forms a sort of cement, coating the ditch and holding the water.

The water for reclaiming this land is taken from the Umatilla river through a feed canal 25 miles long and held in a reservoir which covers about 1,800 acres, holding 50,000 acre feet of water, or enough to cover the entire tract of 20,000 acres to a depth of 2½ feet during the summer season, after two full irrigations have been had in the spring. The dam will be 97 feet high, 500 feet across the base, and including the wings will be 3,500 feet long.

Facts About Umatilla Project.

Capacity of the reservoir is 16,000,000,000 gallons.

Pressure against the dam is 45 pounds per square inch.

It will require 100 days to fill the reservoir with the feed canal carrying a full head.

The land is $70 and upwards in 10 annual installments.

The reservoir drains 150 miles of territory.

The seepage allowed in the estimates of the capacity of the reservoir is 20,000 gallons per day.

There is no way in which to secure land and water rights under the project except by homesteading the land and living upon it for 10 years, paying one tenth of the cost price each year.

Residence upon the land is absolutely necessary.

Professor I. C. Lewis, state horticulturist, recently visited Hermiston and made expert examination of the conditions, afterwards addressing the farmers and fruitgrowers on the subject of commercial orchards. Mr. Lewis stated that in his opinion the rich and deep sandy ash loam about Hermiston would produce more high grade fruit than any other soil he had seen in Oregon. The climatic conditions he held to be good, and his investigation of the water system the government is installing showed it to be the best system in Oregon. These conditions, together with that of splendid transportation and markets, with Hermiston's early season, would undoubtedly, he believed, make this a most profitable and famous fruit country.

Professor Lewis then went into detail and recommended various fruits, such as after careful study seemed best adapted to the conditions. In apples he recommended the Jonathan, Spitzenberg, Rome Beauty, Winesap; peaches, Phillips, Lemon Cling, Muir, Elberta, Fitzgerald and Crawfords; cherries, Lambert, Bing, Royal Anne; grapes, Muscats, Malaga, Tokay, Concords, Moore's Early; strawberries, Clark's Seedling.

The above varieties are those which are going in at the present time largely. However, several of the local growers are experimenting along lines suggested by Professor Lewis, and are trying other varieties also. In his talk Professor Lewis declared that the Hermiston country was unquestionably a peach, grape, cherry and berry country. He stated that from observation the long early season would enable the growers to produce and mature a Jonathan or such apple in time to market them in Alaska, meeting the demand at high prices. Among other things Professor Lewis said: "From all appearances, western Umatilla has the soil and the climate, the water supply is unexcelled, and these combined will grow fruit to perfection."

Enterprising Citizens.

Hermiston and the west end of the county has a class of enterprising citizens who are doing everything to bring the country out in its true light. People from all over the country are inquiring into the conditions of this section, and without question just as soon as the government gets water on all the lands the country will be filled up. The Hermiston Development league is endeavoring to inform any and all inquirers of the conditions.

Money in Products.

Where different parties had water on lands in this vicinity last year through private ditches they raised excellent crops, the following being some facts received from land owners: C. D. McNurlin cut nine tons of alfalfa on less than an acre of his seven-acre ranch; he raised $270 worth of peaches on one acre, the trees being four years old; his grapes, two years old, paid $1 per vine; strawberries with him went about 100 crates to the acre and sold on account of the early season at $4 and $5 per crate.

King brothers, near Hermiston, made $402 per acre off four acres of onions last year and the land was new land.

R. E. Thom made $1,800 on 250 stands of bees.

R. C. Canfield raised and sold potatoes for 3 cents per pound because they were early and he raised a second crop on that land the same year.

The Maxwell Land & Irrigation company raised 3,200 melons on seven eights of an acre, averaging from 15 to 20 pounds, of excellent flavor.

Already alfalfa is more than knee high. Onions and radishes are nearly ready for market and all conditons are favorable for a good fruit and vegetable year.

Lands are selling rapidly in the irrigated sections this spring. Much has been disposed of under the government project and the Furnish-Coe and Hinkle lands are selling well.

Excursion to Project.

Wednesday, May 27, 1908, is destined to be a memorable day in the history of Hermiston. On that day water will be turned from the monster reservoir of the Umatilla project over 1,700 acres of land under the project. Excursions will be run from all parts of eastern Oregon for this occasion, giving the people an opportunity to view the improvements made in the west end of one of Oregon's greatest counties—Umatilla.

Governor Chamberlain and the Oregon congressional delegation, Secretary James R. Garfield of the interior department and prominent members of the press and business men of Portland and other cities of the northwest will be here and addresses will be delivered by many prominent northwest citizens in honor of this event.

Towns Grow.

The towns in the vicinity of these irrigation projects are showing a wonderful growth. Two years ago there were only 10 or 12 people at Hermiston, while today there are nearly 300. There are hundreds of new homes being built, new business blocks and many improvements are being made in all lines.

The Old Argument.

Ere long the day
Will come, I say,
When angry words will pass between 'em;
He'll catch the fish
To fill the dish,
Then try to get his wife to clean 'em.
—Washington Herald.

JAPANESE DIPLOMACY POINTS TO WAR Feverish Activity

of Brown Men Should Be Warning to This Country to Be on Guard--Merchant Marine Has Been Greatly Expanded

By Richmond Pearson Hobson.

FEVERISH activity prevails in Japan in accumulating war materials, such activity as is seen only when a nation is on the verge of war. Existing establishments are being enormously enlarged, new establishments are being founded, steel and iron works, and armor plate and torpedo factories, shipyard equipments, docks, building plants, gun factories, powder and high explosive factories, small arm and ammunition equipment factories.

These establishments at home are working full force overtime, night and day, and tens of millions of dollars worth of additional war material has been ordered abroad in Europe.

Hundreds of millions of dollars of ready specie money have been stored up. The merchant marine has been greatly expanded for over-sea transport service. The Chinese are being taught, trained and organized in preparation for drawing upon the combined resources of both countries.

It may be pointed out further that these warlike preparations can have no European or Asiatic power as the objective, but are directed against America.

In great wars, however, naval and military preparations are not the only preparation; diplomatic preparations also are required. The great conquerers of history, like Napoleon, Caesar, Alexander, Tamerlane, were as great in diplomacy as in direct war itself, and their greatness and success lay largely in their mastery of the diplomatic factors of preparation. Frequently the outcome of war is settled absolutely by the success or failure of diplomatic efforts to secure the cooperation of other nations.

The aim of such diplomacy is twofold: To bring about as far as possible the isolation of the enemy, and to secure as far as possible the advantageous cooperation of other nations, in naval, military, financial and moral support.

Must Control Sea.

Japan being an island kingdom, her success or failure in any foreign war will always hinge upon the control of the sea. The invasion of Manchuria, for instance, depends upon Japanese control of the sea. The issue of the war with Russia was not settled by the brilliant victories of Liaoyang and Mukden, but by the naval battle of Tsushima. Japan realized full well that Russian control of the sea would mean Russian victory. Russia for 15 years has been in a dual alliance with France, the second naval power in the world. An absolute prerequisite for war with Russia, therefore, was the cooperation of a strong naval power. Japanese diplomacy did not have to look for a field to find such power. The first naval power of the world was ready at hand and waiting for an opportunity to back a third power against Russia, to check the advance of this rival empire, and weaken this hereditary enemy, particularly when their backing would not involve her own participation.

The first Anglo-Japanese alliance was readily arranged, by the terms of which each of the contracting powers would come to the assistance of the other in case the other became engaged with more than one power; in other words, if France joined Russia, Great Britain would join Japan. This alliance eliminated France and secured the isolation of Russia.

This completed Japan's diplomatic preparations. The naval and military preparations were already complete. The Russo-Japanese war, therefore, followed close upon the heels of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. War between Russia and Japan was inevitable, and would have come some day, but it is certain that Japan, without the cooperation of the British, would not have taken the aggressive during the continuance of the France-Russian alliance. The British, therefore, are absolutely responsible for the war as it came. The first Anglo-Japanese alliance, though professing peace as its purpose, was a war measure. Such, likewise, is the nature of the second Anglo-Japanese alliance, now in existence and extending till 1915. This treaty modifies the first treaty, so that now the British must join the Japanese if they become involved in war with only one nation.

What nation is Japan's objective in forming this new alliance? Evidently it is a great nation that has no alliance with other nations, for the first treaty would have been adequate for a nation with such alliances. There is but one great nation without alliances—America.

It is blandly sent out from Tokio and London that the alliance has Russia in view. When Russia was in her full strength, the British had never found it necessary to form an alliance to protect India. When the new Anglo-Japanese treaty was entered into, Russia lay prostrate upon the earth, her army and navy permeated by mutiny, her people rent by revolution.

If there was but little occasion for Great Britain to form the alliance against Russia, there was even less for Japan. The first treaty had proved amply adequate for Russia, when Russia had a fleet at Port Arthur nearly as large as the Japanese navy. With these fleets annihilated, except those vessels in ports that were not captured by the Japanese, and with no prospect of a Russian fleet appearing in the far east for a generation, why should Japan seek the co-operation of the mistress of the seas to keep Russia in check?

Suggestion Is Ridiculous.

The new alliance is not needed for Germany. The German army and navy have to be kept at home. The German government has openly avowed that it realizes that Japan can throw the Germans out of Kiao-Chao any time it decides to do so.

The new alliance is not needed for France. Cochin China is as helpless as Kiao-Cchao. It is not needed for Italy or any other European powers.

Anybody but a blind man can see that the new Anglo-Saxon treaty, a cast-iron alliance, offensive and defensive, is directed against America.

The purposes of this alliance are not difficult to discover. On the part of Japan it is the first important move to isolate America. It forestalls and prevents any possible aid America might have hoped to receive from Great Britain on account of the ties of races, blood and language. With the great British naval base at Hong Kong, between Japan and the Philippines, and with a strong British fleet in the orient, British aid to America is the one thing Japan would fear the most.

The alliance is intended to produce the division of the American fleet between the Atlantic and Pacific, and thus to insure the superiority of the Japanese fleet in this latter ocean, the great desideratum of Japan.

It insures financial aid, for which Japan has need in making her great war preparations, and in prosecuting the war.

On the part of the British, the purposes are equally plain. The Japanese are fast becoming supreme in determining the commercial policies of China and the far east generally. They can insure, and have doubtless promised, the British commercial ascendency in the Yangste valley, a "sphere of influence" the British have coveted for generations. The alliance would insure the elimination of America, their great competitor, from the oriental markets and give to the British a partnership in the commercial supremacy of the Pacific.

It may be advanced that the British would refrain from war with the United States on account of the proximity of Canada. Thorough examination will take away the force of this assertion. In the case of the British alone, Canada is open to invasion, but with the British in alliance with a strong military power, Canada becomes a base for the invasion of the United States. Investigation shows that Japan in control of the Pacific ocean could occupy the Pacific slope and hold it, in the face of all the military exertion we might make. The situation would be far more critical in the case of a combined invasion from the Pacific and from Canada at the same time. Both oceans would quickly be swept free of American ships. Canada has about 55,000 trained men with which to keep us in check at first, then the British would pour trained troops into Canada faster than we could arm, equip and train troops in the eastern states, at least for one or two years. The British have a standing army of 286,000 men and total effectiveness amounting to 750,000 men. She has practically an inexhaustible merchant marine with which to supply both oceans with transports. She would draw upon India and the Colonies. The hordes of the Hindus would join the hordes of the Japanese and Chinese, and from the occupation of the Pacific slope they would soon overflow across the trans-Canadian railroads to supply all the men needed for a general invasion of the United States, all along the Canadian frontier.

America, without any preparations whatever, would find herself crushed under the weight of the British empire and the whole of Asia combined. The best terms we could hope to secure in suing for peace would be to pay an indemnity that would stagger the imagination and yield up to the British: Cuba, Porto Rico, the Panama Canal, the territory on the south side of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, and the northwest to the latitude below Puget sound, including the whole of Alaska, to the Japanese and their Asiatic allies; the whole of the Pacific slope, the Aleution islands, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and Samoa, leaving them free to move down into Lower California, Mexico, Central America and South America. America's horizon would thus be reduced to that of an inland nation, struggling for existence in the presence of surrounding foes, growing more overpowering as the years pass.

This picture will shock the imagination of Americans who have been listening to the mellow words of British diplomacy intended to be an opiate to our confiding people, absorbed in their activities of peace.

I know that the mass of the British people have an affection for America, but it is not that part of the people that determine British foreign policy. It is but recalling a fact that stands out clear in our history, to state that the British government and governing classes resent the marvelous growth of the United States, and have sought and will seek again any opportunity to have this growth checked.

Follows Public Opinion.

Public opinion in England is a strong factor in shaping British policies, and there would doubtless be great revulsion of feeling among the people to find their country lined up on the side of Asiatics against Americans. It must be recalled that there was strong revulsion of feeling in England against the drastic measures taken against the American colonies, but this did not stop the measures, did not prevent the employment of mercenaries and of the red savages, with scalping knife, for women and children along with them.

The only gauge we can go by at present is the press, and all during the difficulties in California, the British press was unanimously on the side of Japan. This siding of a European nation with Asiatics against kindred nations of the white race is not an isolated case. In all the great invasions of Europe, by the Saracens, the Huns, the Ottomans, the Tartars, similar unholy alliances were formed.

Only 30 years ago we find Great Britain securing the cooperation of France to side with the Turk against the Russian. Bands of religion have no more weight than bands of blood. The British hold continental nations together to perpetuate the yoke of the Turks on the necks of Chirstians, and barbarous massacres in Crete, in Greece, in Armenia, count for naught when it is assumed that political "interests" and advantages secured over rival nations are involved.

There is no doubt that with the development of the press, public opinion has grown stronger in England, as well as in all lands, but at the same time, centralized governments, through control of the press, have gained an equal advantage in molding this public opinion in line with their policies, as public opinion is now being zealously molded in England to side with Japan.

The utmost that could be hoped from the revulsion of feeling in England would be to restrain an actual declaration of war and save the British from the dangers that might arise in Canada if Anglo-Japanese plans should meet a check. In the meantime, the British fleets would be mobilized and the exposed states on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts would clamor for protection and prevent our fleet from being concentrated in the Pacific, thus insuring to Japan an easy tack in gaining control of the sea. It can be assumed that the British have guaranteed to the Japanese to keep the American fleet in the Atlantic when war approaches. Scarcely have we mobilized our fleet of 16 battleships, preparatory to going around to the Pacific, when the British mobilize a fleet of 26 battleships, ready for foreign service, giving it out that this overpowering fleet could be sent off on foreign service without exposing the British coasts, this notice being intended for German ears as well as American. While holding itself in a position to protest with uplifted hands against the thought of such a thing, the British are trying to produce, and are producing, uneasiness on the Atlantic seaboard, where the papers are now with one voice protesting against sending all the ships to the other ocean and leaving our great Atlantic cities unprotected.

Honeyed Words.

While Great Britain is mobilizing her fleet in the Atlantic, Japan, by a back handspring, is suddenly taking up honeyed words of friendship and is urging us to send the fleet to the Pacific, and not to forget to have it come over to Japan and give them an opportunity to show their undying love and friendship for America. Great is the contrast with Marquis Ito's spontaneous words when our president announced his intention of sending the fleet, words that were a challenge to the "Grandiose pronouncement of the American president."

While Great Britain pulls, Japan pushes, to cause our fleet, or part of it, to remain in the Atlantic. Of course, a division of the fleet would be fatal. We must keep it together. As a compact mass of high efficiency, it would give good account of itself with a British fleet or a Japanese fleet either. Divided, it would make it useless.

This Anglo-Japanese alliance is made to run till 1915, during the period of incompletion of the Panama canal, so that the task of transfer from one ocean to the other will require going around the Horn, practically insuring immunity to the ocean not occupied at the outbreak of war. It is doubtless planned by the allies that if the fleet is in the Atlantic, the British will threaten, but not actually become involved, at least for a while, until to do so would be a safe procedure. We are thus forced, for the present, to be exposed to either Japan or England. There can be no doubt as to the one. The integrity of our life is not involved in the Atlantic. We have had an English peril since our infancy. The Yellow peril is the one we have not tested. In the Pacific our life is at stake. We must keep the fleet together and must get it to the Pacific, and keep it there and take no chances with the British until we can build new fleets to eliminate the chances. Let's always encourage and reciprocate "ties of blood," "ties of language," "ties of religion," "ties of institutions," etc., etc., but the true way to encourage these ties with the British or any other people is to be independent of them for our security. Let us cherish the "ties of love," "ties of friendship, that from the beginning have bound us to Japan," but the only true way to cherish these is to be independent of them for security. The great question of national defense is not left by any other nation to depend upon others; it must not be left by the United States.

Thus we find ourselves between Europe and Asia.

Both continents are allied against us now, and both are liable to be allied against us at any time in the future. Therefore, the minimum basic for American defense is to be able to cope with any European power in the Atlantic and with any Asiatic power in the Pacific, both at the same time.

No choice is left us.

The minimum upon which to insure our safety and fulfill the requirements of self-preservation, is to have a navy as large as that of Great Britain and Japan combined.

Bankers Chew Gum.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A man could go into the First National bank and leave any old kind of a package from waste paper to cut glass and have reasonable assurance that nobody would monkey with it.

Joseph R. Kraus, one of the officers of the first national, tells why everybody there is afraid of unclaimed packages left in the bank.

Some time ago a small parcel was found just inside of one of the tellers' windows. After the package remained there unclaimed for several days, Teller Julius Hopkins decided to look inside. It was a box of chewing gum—about $2 worth. He waited another day and still nobody came after the gum. Then he passed the stuff around and salivary glands were worked overtime around the bank for a day or so.

About a month later, Cashier C. E. Farnsworth told about an irate depositor who had been in to have the bank show cause why they should chew up all of a man's chewing gum just because it had been left in the bank for a short time. Hopkins insisted on paying for the gum. "I was the one that passed it around," he said. "Here's $2, if you think that will square things."

Farnsworth thought the $2 would put the disgruntled owner of the gum back into a good humor.

The next day Hopkins noticed that everybody in the bank was chewing gum again. Then he learned that about $2 worth of gum had been passed around with his compliments.

The original package of gum had belonged to Farnsworth or Kraus or one of the bankers, who had put up a job on him.

WHY YOU LOST YOUR JOB

By Clara Reese.

PERHAPS you are a disorganizing factor, and that is the reason the firm decides to part with you.

You know that there are agencies in the physical world which cause disintegration of the parts and there are active causes which lead to dissolution, and there are subtle powers which separate the most tenacious combination, just as there are influences in a moral sense which operate insiduously and break up homes, or shatter peace, or scatter to the four winds that which should have held together for a lifetime.

Perhaps you are developing capabilities such as these, and, without really knowing the potency of your strength or influence, are quietly weakening or undermining the foundations on which your firm's interests rest. You see it in this way. You cannot carry all the news of the office to the outside world and expect the outside world to interpret with the same leniency and hopefulness and loyalty as the workers on the inside.

You cannot go about telling of the office retrenchment, of the cutting down of expenses, of the various small economies practiced, without this coming to the ears of some rival concern and the speedy making capital of the information. You cannot confide too [illegible] in those who are employed elsewhere and depreciate values and deplore conditions and expect your recital to end there.

Nay, more; you cannot move around in your own office sphere always grumbling about things going to pieces and hinting furtively that some business finish is in the air, or in your opinion that nothing but failure can come through the present policy of your superiors; you cannot do this, without a question mark, at least, after your name on the payroll.

No matter how excellent your working record, nor how expert you are in your department, nor how worthy in a general way, nor how difficult it will be to replace you, there will always be a question raised as to whether it is expedient or not for the firm to retain you. No business concern has any right to stand in its own light when it comes to living up to its own policy and the standard which its corporate rights has granted.

You may be sure that every adverse comment of yours has been reported to official ears; not intentionally, perhaps, but uneasiness spreads like a malignant disease, and some one else, in order to bolster up a cause, or to conceal his own unwise utterance, or when an excuse is needed by a lesser employe, will quote you, and quote you frequently, as the occasion demands. And most likely you will not be afforded an opportunity for explanation. The fact stands [illegible] the blow has descended on you, a first-class hand! Too much undoing on your part. No factor which will [illegible] lead to disorganization and disruption.