

Governors Who Have Accepted Invitations to Attend Astoria Centennial



1—Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming; 2—Walter F. Frear, Hawaii; 3—Oswald West, Oregon; 4—Edwin L. Norris, Montana; 5—William E. Glasscock, West Virginia; 6—Charles S. Deneen, Illinois; 7—R. S. Vessey, South Dakota; 8—William Hodges Mann, Virginia; 9—William J. Mills, New Mexico; 10—Lee Cruce, Oklahoma; 11—Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut; 12—John K. Tener, Pennsylvania; 13—Cole L. Blease, South Carolina; 14—Augustus E. Wilson, Kentucky; 15—A. O. Eberhart, Minnesota; 16—Ben W. Hooper, Tennessee; 17—Eugene N. Foss, Massachusetts; 18—Chase S. Osborn, Michigan; 19—Hoke Smith, Georgia; 20—John F. Shafroth, Colorado; 21—Chester H. Aldrich, Nebraska; 22—W. W. Kitchin, North Carolina; 23—Judson Harmon, Ohio; 24—Frederick W. Plaisted, Maine; 25—Francis C. McGovern, Wisconsin; 26—Aram J. Pothier, Rhode Island; 27—M. E. Hay, Washington; 28—W. R. Stubbs, Kansas; 29—Albert W. Gilchrist, Florida.

IRRIGATION ALONG WILLAMETTE URGED BY STATE ENGINEER

Lack of Summer Rain Makes It Highly Expedient, He Says, in Giving Glimpse at Future Valley Farming.

By John H. Lewis, State Engineer. Salem, Or., June 3.—Actual construction work is now in progress on the first irrigation project of any magnitude to be undertaken in the Willamette valley, at West Stayton, and the day is not far distant when each stream which enters this valley will be diverted for irrigation purposes.

That irrigation is necessary and will pay has been demonstrated beyond any possibility of doubt. And the fear that the soil will bake and refuse to yield readily under the new treatment is rapidly disappearing.

There is approximately 8,000,000 acres in the Willamette valley watershed, and 2,900,000 acres in the floor of the valley, including adjacent low foothills. To say that 1,000,000 acres in this valley will be under irrigation in the next 30 years is not an extravagant statement. The project under construction contemplates the irrigation of 20,000 acres in Marion county, and there are five other projects in contemplation which will be undertaken if the first attempt is successful. Knowing many of the men behind this first enterprise, and being acquainted with the lands, I have no fear as to a successful outcome.

Much Water is Available. The Willamette valley is better supplied with water for irrigation purposes than any other valley in Oregon, and there are practically no natural obstacles to overcome in the diversion of this water. Where storage is not required, land favorably situated should be irrigated at a cost ranging from \$15 to \$10 per acre, or with storage from \$5 to \$10 in addition.

It will not be necessary for the farmer to await the construction of a large project to supply water by gravity flow, for it is believed that an abundance of water can be had by sinking a bored well to an underground water stratum, which has been tapped in places ranging from 100 to 150 feet below the surface. This water is said to be under sufficient pressure to bring it within 10 to 25 feet of the surface.

Drainage in some districts should go hand in hand with irrigation. The quick removal of excessive spring moisture would prevent waterlogging of the ground and increase by several weeks the length of the growing season. In other districts the drainage through the porous gravelly subsoil is so perfect that the lands are considered of but little value under present conditions. These lands, when irrigated, will become the most valuable.

Evolution in Valley Crops. For many years grain growing has been the leading industry of the valley, all of which is in private ownership. The average farm is probably 320 acres in extent, the tendency being to increase rather than decrease such area, because of the diminished yield due to constant cropping. Diversified farming has been urged of late as a remedy, but this is possibly only selected lands which are retentive of moisture, or those which receive moisture through subirrigation. It is not contended that irrigation is necessary for all crops, for deep rooted plants, such as orchards, are not affected by the long, dry summer. But for truck garden, alfalfa, clover, small fruits and vegetables, irrigation in reasonable quantities is absolutely necessary for the highest yield.

Dairying is destined to become the leading industry, because of the mild open winters. The most serious obstacle, however, is the long dry summer, when it is necessary to carry the herd on dry feed, the same as during the winter months in the east. This condition, however, can easily be remedied through the artificial application of water. It has been conclusively proved that three full crops of clover, together with fall pasture, can be produced with irrigation, where only one crop, with pasture, is available under present conditions. Also four crops of alfalfa, with pasture, can likewise be produced.

Extreme Dryness of Summers. Less than 7 per cent of the total precipitation in the Willamette valley falls during the summer months. During this same period in an irrigated country the equivalent of the entire annual precipitation is applied to the growing crops. It may be surprising to know that the summer precipitation at Denver, Colo., is 4.4 inches; at Cheyenne, Wyo., 5 inches, and at Santa Fe, N. M., 6.2 inches, as compared with 2.25 inches at Eugene. The summer conditions, therefore, are more arid in the Willamette valley than in these arid states. During the spring seed germinating period, which is the most delicate period for the irrigator, nature supplies and distributes the moisture. As man, Italy when the money reached the high state of development and has been practiced for many years, the summer precipitation is 10.2 inches, as compared with 2.6 inches at Eugene. It is believed that these comparisons conclusively demonstrate a deficiency of summer precipitation.

That irrigation pays appears to be demonstrated by the figures published in the Oregon Countryman by W. L. Powers of this institution (O. A. C.). These figures are in careful experiments, the water being furnished by gasoline engine pumping from underground sources, the lift being about 20 feet.

What Water Will Do. From four cuttings of irrigated alfalfa 17 tons of green feed were secured per acre, as compared with five tons from two cuttings on unirrigated land, or a gain of 12 tons per acre due to irrigation. The increase of yield in this case was 240 per cent. Less than one acre foot of water (1.43 ac. in.) was applied to produce this remarkable result at a total annual cost of \$18.83 per acre. At an average price of \$4 per ton for such feed, the net profit due to irrigation would amount to \$37 per acre, or \$42 per cent on the money actually invested to secure such increased yield. If this water had been applied by gravity canal at a first cost of \$25 per acre, the actual profit in this case would amount to 85 per cent of the money invested, including a 9 per cent on first cost, maintenance at \$1 per acre, and distribution of water estimated, \$2.50 per acre. From three cuttings of irrigated clover 10.2 tons were secured, as compared with 4.3 tons from two cuttings of unirrigated clover, or a gain of 5.9 tons.

This is an increase of 133 per cent due to the application of 9.9 acre inches of water at a total annual cost of \$13 per acre. The clover was weighed when partly cured. At \$4 per ton the net profit due to this increase of yield would amount to \$18.55 per acre, or 135 per cent of the annual cost. By gravity canal the net profit due to irrigation could be increased to \$18.55 per acre, or 371 per cent of the annual cost.

Comparisons in Potatoes. By applying 5.35 acre inches of water to a potato crop, 140 bushels of potatoes were secured as compared with 60 bushels per acre from a similarly situated unirrigated field. This gain of 84 bushels per acre, or 150 per cent, was secured at a total annual cost for irrigation of \$5.56. At 60 cents per bushel the net profit due to irrigation amounted to \$35.46, or 658 per cent of the cost of producing such results. Accepting the above figures as a correct index as to what can be accomplished in the Willamette valley through irrigation, it is easy to figure how the farmer could well afford to borrow, even at 10 per cent interest, all the money to install an irrigation system. The increase in land values would more than offset such cost. As such information accumulates and with a few successful projects constructed, it is easy to conceive such a boom in irrigated lands in the Willamette valley.

that its population will be increased ten fold in the near future.

Hint to Commercial Clubs. It seems to me that the commercial organizations of the state could take up no line of promotion which would yield greater returns in increased population than by promoting the idea of irrigation in this beautiful valley. It has no greater population per square mile than many dry farming communities of the arid region. Irrigation will therefore do as much for us as it will in such communities. With our low elevation, mild winters, long dry growing season, convenience of rail and water transportation and accessibility to the markets of the world, I predict a most rapid development for this valley through the adoption of this new method of agriculture.

Pretty Good Cleanup. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Medford, Or., June 3.—During the month J. W. Opp owner of the Opp quartz mine on Jackson creek cleaned up 109 ounces of gold and sold it to the Jackson County bank, receiving \$2100 for it. The mine is enjoying a splendid run, a large number of men being at work in the mine and in the mill. There are known to be at least 100 varieties of flesh eating plants.

REPORT DECIDES ACTION ON LOCKS

If Major McIndoe Submits Favorable Opinion, Work May Begin at Once.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.) Washington, D. C., June 3.—Senator Chamberlain was informed today that the war department expected Major McIndoe's arrival soon. He will bring estimates of the cost of the proposed Oregon City locks and that department believes that little time needs to elapse before the beginning of work. Major McIndoe, February 23, was ordered to prepare a report on whether or not the locks would aid navigation; on March 26, he was ordered to report his plans of the estimated cost. McIndoe has completed his report and will submit it soon after reaching Washington.

HUNNEWELL'S MAYORESS FIGHTS FOR WOMAN CHIEF

(United Press Leased Wire.) Hunnewell, Kan., June 3.—Mrs. Ella Wilson, mayor of Hunnewell, is preparing tonight for her fight before the city council Monday night over the proposed appointments of women as city marshal and city clerk. The council will meet for the first time in a month, one meeting having been passed because the situation had not cleared for the "lady mayor." When Mrs. Wilson was elected mayor, she immediately announced her choice of Mrs. G. A. Osborn as marshal, and Mrs. W. E. Hilton as clerk. Since then the council of five has been deadlocked against the mayoress and one councilman, Leo Lewis, has resigned rather than continue the struggle. The appointment of Lewis' successor may be attempted Monday night.

Three thousand pieces of baggage an hour can be handled by an electrically driven belt conveyor recently installed on a New York pier to load passenger steamers.

CONGREGATIONAL MEETING JUNE 10

Pacific Coast Congress to Be Held at First Congregational Church.

The fifth meeting of the Pacific Coast congress of Congregational churches will be held in the First Congregational church, Park and Madison streets, Saturday, June 10, and adjourn on Thursday evening following. The first meeting of this congress was held in this city June 24-27, 1888, as a result of the efforts of Rev. George H. Atkinson, D. D. The object he had in mind was to increase the spirit of fellowship and co-operation along all lines of christian work. This meeting was attended by representative men—both ministers and laymen—from all parts of the Pacific Coast. This initial meeting was extremely helpful, and it was the unanimous opinion of all in attendance that it should be repeated at stated intervals. The untimely death of Dr. Atkinson in February, 1889, prevented the execution of plans that had been tentatively discussed and submitted to a committee of which he was chairman, hence a second congress was not held until May, 1900, in San Francisco. The third congress was held in Seattle in May, 1903, and the fourth in Los Angeles in May, 1906. The last three meetings of the congress have been cumulative in their power and attendance, and particularly helpful in unifying the spirit of christian work as represented by the adherents of the Pilgrim faith on this coast, whose motto is "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, charity; in all things liberty."

The local committee of arrangements for the fifth congress is as follows: Rev. Luther R. Dyott, chairman; Rev. Herbert C. Crocker, secretary; Mrs. Frederick Eggert, Mrs. J. C. Luckey, Rev. George E. Paddock, Rev. J. J. Staub, Rev. E. S. Bollinger, Rev. Howard N. Smith, Rev. W. C. Kantner, Mr. William H. Lewis, all of Portland; Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, Seattle; President Charles S. Nash, of the Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Cal.; Rev. Wm. Horace Day, Los Angeles. This committee has been at work several months in perfecting necessary arrangements and preparing the program, which will bring to this city a number of the ablest men and women of the denomination, not only on this coast, but from the Atlantic side as well.

A moisture, gas and even explosion proof telephone for use in mines has been invented.

NEW STALLION LAW LAUDED BY POTTER

Will Save Thousands to Oregon Horsemen, Says O. A. C. Instructor.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Corvallis, Or., June 2.—Prediction is made by Professor E. L. Potter of the Oregon Agricultural college, who is also secretary of the new state stallion license board, that the operation of the new stallion law will save the horsemen of the state many thousands of dollars. "If we had had the law before it would have saved some \$10,000 or \$15,000 to the horsemen of the state on the price of animals sold them as pure bred under bogus certificates," said Professor Potter yesterday, discussing the results to be expected. "It is probable that \$1000 more was paid a piece for the down stallions with unsatisfactory pedigrees for whom we have received requests for licenses than if a true statement of their breeding had been given at the time of sale." "We have thus far had applications from about 400 stallion owners, which is probably not much over half the number of stallions owned at present in Oregon. The greater number have come from Wallowa county, though many have come in from Marion, Douglas, Baker and other parts of the state. We take these applications as an evidence of good faith on the part of the breeders, and they will not, of course, be prevented from using their stallions dependent on the filing of the application and the issuance of the license. The heavy correspondence regarding applications, and the work of classifying and filing them, occupies us at present, but when that is done we will begin issuing the licenses." "Besides correcting the present practice of some horsemen of selling and using stallions having bogus pedigrees, the new law will do much to raise the standard of soundness, and thus improve the stock of the future. The future saving to horsemen of Oregon on these two points will be more than the entire cost of inspection and registration, to say nothing of the prevention of the use of stallions as 'sound' which have diseases or constitutional weaknesses liable to affect the offspring."

Home Phone Enters Grants Pass. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Grants Pass, Or., June 3.—The Home Telephone company will establish long distance offices in this city within a few days. It will have the right to pass over the Postal Telegraph company's lines.

ELECTRO-PAINLESS DENTISTS

E. S. Ausplund, D. D. S., Mgr. 303 1/2 Washington St., Cor. 5th, Upstairs

ALL WORK WARRANTED 15 YEARS.
Porcelain Crowns \$5.00
Sole Gold \$5.00
Sole Gold \$3.50
Bridges \$1.00
Fillings 50c
Silver Fillings 50c
Teeth with Plates \$5.00
Best Bank References
Lady Attendant.
We Are Always Busy BECAUSE:
Our success is due to the fact that we do the very best work at very lowest prices. We depend on patients for recommendations. Ask your neighbors about our Painless Methods and our conscientious work.
Open Every Evening Until 9 o'clock.

Vote 100 X Yes

The Greater South Portland Bridge City Election June 5

Location: Meads Street-Woodward Avenue (Ellsworth Street)

BECAUSE Portland's rapid growth in population in the last decade demands better facilities for traffic and transportation. The same number of bridges are in existence now, with a three-fold increase of population.

BECAUSE The construction of the bridge would relieve the congestion of the existing overworked bridges.

BECAUSE Rapid transit is essential to the growth of any city.

BECAUSE Travel from the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards would be facilitated and 60,000 inhabitants would be able to get to their business interests and work without the delays now encountered.

BECAUSE Safety of life and property in the southwest and southeast sides demand it; the concentration of the fire apparatus of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards would make it possible.

BECAUSE Of the protection of the harbor would not be endangered, it is the consensus of opinion that no more bridges can be built between the existing bridges and the new contemplated one. The proposed high bridge draw will seldom be opened. (Paid Adv.)