

KEEP YOUR EYE ON PASCO, QUOTES MAN WHO CREATED SLOGAN

Captain William P. Gray Explains Transformation Taking Place in Sage Brush.

By F. L.
 Captain William P. Gray, of Pasco, is a pioneer in more ways than one. He is the originator of the slogan "Keep your eye on Pasco," and it was he who originated the phrase "Keep your eye on Pasco."
 It will pay you to keep your eye on Pasco. Pasco is doing things. Within the past few years it has grown from a town of wooden shacks in the sagebrush to a city of stone and brick and concrete with wide paved streets, modern schools and tree shaded homes.
 A few days ago P. A. Devers, of Portland, who is the secretary of the Pasco Reclamation company, took me around Pasco in his machine and over their project. "We are doing something here," said Mr. Devers, "a little out of the ordinary. While the initial cost is greater, the cost of maintenance will be trifling and in the long run we will save money in putting in the type of construction we are installing. Here is a 20 acre orchard which is a fair example of what we are doing. In the ordinary type of irrigation project the water is brought to the vicinity of the project in the main canal and from there it is led into smaller laterals to the land to be watered. In our project we have brought the water in a 30 inch pipe line for a distance of nearly nine miles from the Snake river. As our laterals tap the main line we have reduced it from 18 to 20 inches and finally to 24 inches. Our pumping plant is located on the north bank of the Snake river, three miles above where it enters the Columbia. Our main forebay receives 22,000 gallons of water that our three pumps force up to it each minute. Competent engineers have computed that the discharge of the Snake river is sufficient to irrigate over four million acres of land. As our project will cover 20,000 acres of land, you will see that we do not make a very big hole in the irrigation possibilities of the Snake river."
Power Transmitted Long Distance.
 "We receive the electricity which operates our pumps from the power plant on the Natchez river, a hundred miles distant, the current being brought on a high tension line at 6000 volts. It is reduced on our single phase transformers to a working tension of 2200 volts. We have an equalization reservoir which extends 10 miles over two miles on the hillside above our project. Our theory in bringing the water enclosed is that we will not lose our water either by evaporation or percolation through the sandy canal."
 "We have had many problems to solve here, one of them being the watering of our rolling lands. In the past, it has been thought necessary to go to great expense in the leveling of these lands, particularly when alfalfa is to be sown. This was impractical here as the expense of leveling would be too great so we have solved the problem by running a pipe line along the crest of each ridge and putting up a small stand pipe at frequent intervals. As you see, in this 20 acre orchard, we have made the usual shallow irrigation ditches, sloping away from both sides of the crest of each of the rolling billows of land. The small hydrants discharge their water into long wooden boxes. Opposite each of the ditches is a one inch sugar hole in the box through which the water enters the irrigation ditch. The flow of water is regulated by inserting a wisp of grass or hay in the hole. We can stop the flow of water entirely in this way or allow it to flow as much or as little as we wish. The wooden boxes are temporary. We plan eventually to have long light metal boxes into which the water will discharge and which, on account of their lightness, can be carried wherever they are needed. You can see by the remarkable growth made in our trees that the land is being watered and I believe it will be adopted elsewhere as the solution of irrigating rolling land."
 "It has always been recognized that the rich volcanic soil at Pasco was wonderfully productive if water could be secured, but the difficulty in the past has been the securing of water."
 "When you realize that Pasco averages 163 days between killing frosts, you will see what a long season we have. That explains why we can cut four crops of alfalfa when in many other sections they cut but three, and why we can raise from eight to 10 tons of alfalfa to the acre. Peaches, apricots, melons, grapes, sweet potatoes, kafir corn and strawberries do particularly well here. This gives the Pasco and Kennewick districts a decided advantage as it means a wide diversity of crops and a full utilization of the time of the farmer. When but one crop is grown, for example, wheat, after the wheat is sown there is nothing to do but wait until it is ready to be harvested, but here a farmer can employ profitably every minute of his time on a 10 acre tract."
Soil Fertilized.
 "R. W. Thatcher, the director and chemist of the Washington Agricultural experiment station, has recently issued a bulletin on the soils of Washington. In his bulletin he has brought out many interesting points. Many farmers plant a crop without any thought of the availability of the soil for their crop. Some soils may be richer in lime, others in potash, while others may be richer in phosphorus or nitrogen. His bulletin shows that the soil of this district contains sufficient phosphoric acid to produce full crops of apples of 800 boxes per acre, for the next 400 years, while the soil has potash sufficient to produce the same crop for 120 years, and nitrogen enough to produce this crop for 45 years. As you will notice, nitrogen is the limiting factor here, so that it will be necessary to grow alfalfa which gathers nitrogen from the air."

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM GIVES JULIUS CAESAR IN MASTERLY STYLE

Repeated Curtain Calls Reward Splendid Portrayal of Mark Antony.

William Favarsham last night at the Hellig theatre added another interesting chapter to his career as a portrayal of Shakespearean tragedies. It was in that masterpiece of the immortal bard, Julius Caesar, Favarsham proved himself to be a fitting representative of the part played by Marc Antony in that tragic drama of Rome when the great Caesar's blood was shed by the conspirators.
 Favarsham is peculiarly suited by nature to impersonate the tried and true friend of Julius Caesar. Endowed with a powerful physique, of athletic build, stentorian voice capable of striking terror into the hearts of the murderers of his friend; with a manly breast harboring all the ferocity of an avenger, and with heart, brain and tongue capable of feeling and giving utterance to scathing sarcasm and withering irony, Favarsham demonstrated his complete mastery of his tragic role.
 Repeated curtain calls proved the deep appreciation of the audience that filled the theatre. In acknowledgment of the ovation Favarsham graciously stepped out before the footlights. He said with fervor and earnestness that would more applause, that if, in his brief sojourn in Portland he could succeed in making his presentation of Julius Caesar interesting and instructive, he would consider himself satisfied.
 It was the tragedian's soulful, supremely emotional lamentation over the death of Caesar, in the immediate presence of his friend's assassins, in the senate chamber, when the first real glimpse of Favarsham's power to sway his auditors was given. It was then, and in the forum scene, that the manifold emotional abilities of the actor were demonstrated.
 The senate scene is a reproduction of Gerome's famous painting, showing the death of Caesar. The scene is said to be one of the most impressive Roman interiors ever presented on the stage. Great pillars of black marble rise the height of the stage, and distributed among them are the stone benches of the Roman senators. A majestic flight of steps leads to the streets of the city and Caesar's throne is flanked on each side with heroic marble statues. Differing from the usual stage pictures of Rome, scenes in the Favarsham production are gay in color. Bright yellows, cool greens and rich reds predominate. The historic fact that Rome's civilization in Caesar's time was permeated with orientalism is shown by the richness of color displayed in every possible direction. The uniforms were rich, sparkling and gorgeous.
 The forum scene is exceptionally colorful. The templed hills of Rome may be seen in the distance and the demonstrative mob which first hisses, then applauds Antony's oration over the body of Caesar, seems true to life in every detail.
 Favarsham's support is remarkably good.
 Julius Caesar will be repeated tonight and tomorrow night with Saturday matinee.
Cast of Characters.
 Julius Caesar, Thomas F. Tracey. Octavius Caesar, Carleton Summers. Marc Antony, Mr. Favarsham. Marcus Brutus, R. D. McLean. Cassius, Ernest Rowan. Casca, Arthur Elliott. Cinn, Monte Kippen. Trebonius, John Edmunds. Decius Brutus, Johnson Roberts; Metellus Cimber, Henley Edwards, conspirators against Julius Caesar. Popilius Lena, Herbert Decker. Sothianys, Frederick Howe. Titinius, Wilson Matthews. Messala, Richard Clifford. Lucius, servant of Brutus, Miss Elise Oldham. Pindarus, servant to Cassius, Frank Howson. Servant to Antony, George C. Sommes. Servant to Brutus, Herbert Selmore. Octavius' messenger, Ralph Kemmer. First citizen, Charles Webster. Second citizen, Franklin Ward. Third citizen, Ralph Chatterton. Fourth citizen, Archie L. Billings. Calpurnia, wife of Caesar, Miss Jane Wheatley. Portia, wife of Brutus, Miss Constance Collier. Senators, lecturers, soldiers, dancing women, attendants, populace.

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Secretary of State Advises on Voting at Coming Election

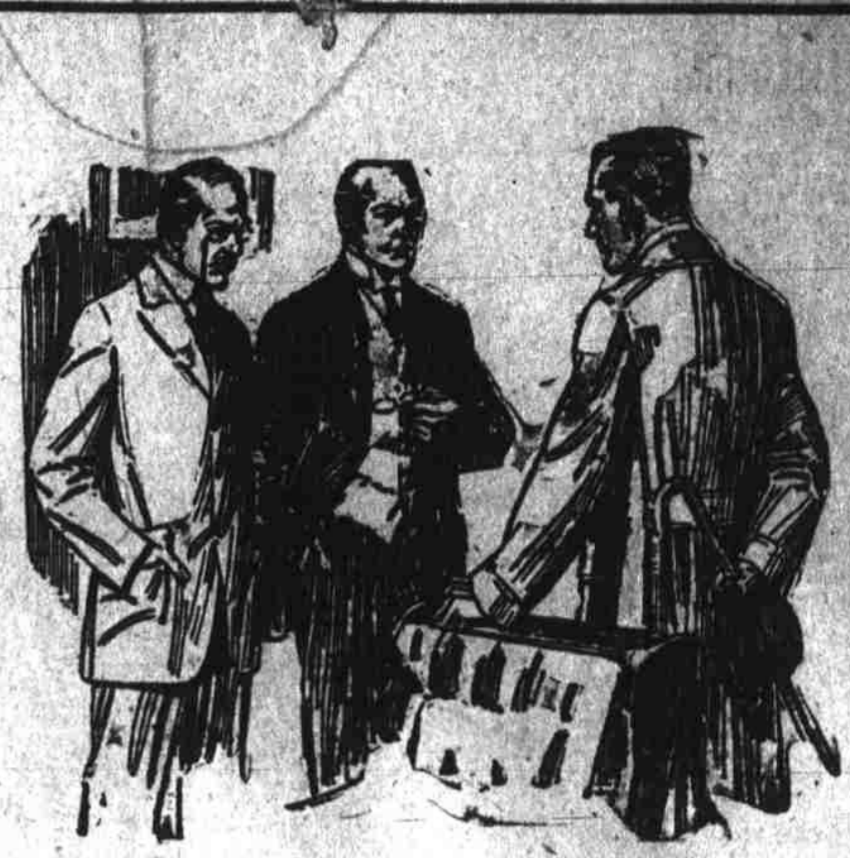
(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)
 Salem, Or., Oct. 17.—Reports have come to Secretary of State Ben W. Olcott that much confusion exists among many of the voters of the state as to the manner of voting on referendum measures, which will be submitted at the special election next month. The uncertainty is as to whether a voter votes on the measure itself or on the referendum petition. Some voters have the idea that if they are opposed to the referendum they should vote "no," when in fact they should vote "yes" to defeat the referendum and approve the measure.
 Representative Allen H. Eaton of Eugene made a number of others who are interested in the success of some of the measures involved in the election are considerably alarmed over the apparent misunderstanding of the form in which the questions are put on the ballot, and have sought Secretary Olcott's assistance in putting the correct information before the people. In this regard, Secretary Olcott gave out the following statement:
Olcott's Directions.
 "It has come to the notice of this office that a number of the voters of the state are not correctly advised as to the manner of voting upon the measures to be submitted to the people at any of the referendum petitions at the ensuing special election, November 4, 1913. In order to correct any misunderstanding that may exist in the minds of any of the voters of the state when voting upon any measure, whether it be submitted by the legislature, by referendum petition or under an initiative petition, if they are in favor of the same and wish to vote for its becoming a law they mark an 'X' between the ballot number for such measure and the word 'yes,' as appears on the official ballot, and if they are opposed to such measure and wish to signify their disapproval thereof they mark an 'X' between the ballot number or the measure and the word 'no.'
 "To better illustrate the matter it might be added that the voter is voting directly upon the measure before him for his consideration and not on the question of sustaining the referendum petition. Voters must bear in mind that if they are in favor of any measure they vote 'yes,' and if opposed to it they vote 'no.' This same question has arisen prior to other elections and it is not unlikely that many have voted contrary to their desires by reason of their not knowing how to properly mark their ballots.
Vote is on Bill.
 "To further illustrate, when a vetoed measure is returned to the legislature for its consideration as to whether that body will pass the measure notwithstanding the veto of the governor the question is so put, and if the required number of members of each body vote affirmatively on such measure it becomes a law of the state. They do not vote 'no' when opposed to sustaining the governor's veto, but they vote 'yes' notwithstanding the governor's veto, and so it is when the people vote upon laws upon which the referendum has been invoked.
 "Probably the best guide for the voter

SECRETARY OF STATE ADVISES ON VOTING AT COMING ELECTION

Ballot Marked "Yes" Will Help to Approve Measure and Defeat Referendum.

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 "Probably the best guide for the voter

to follow would be by asking himself the question, Am I in favor of this bill becoming a law? If so, he votes 'yes.' If he is not in favor of its becoming a law he should vote 'no.'
 Journal Want Ads bring results.
Will Improve Fair.
 Woodland, Wash., Oct. 17.—The success of the Woodland fair in September was reflected in a mass meeting of the citizens of Woodland and vicinity in the rooms of the Commercial club Monday night, when definite plans for the incorporation of the Woodland Fair association were adopted.
 It is planned to erect suitable buildings, build a half mile race track and enclose the grounds with a good substantial fence for next year's fair.



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Strengthening—
 There's a tonic influence in good beer—Beer that is scientifically brewed and properly aged.

Edel Kräu
 is the standard of beer excellence. It's brewed for your table. Phone your grocer or
Portland Brewing Co.

BURGULARS BUSY AT WOODLAND, WASH.
 Woodland, Wash., Oct. 17.—After entering the butcher shop of Hoggart Brothers and taking souvenirs of but little value, the value of the burglars also entered the A. L. Bomforth store and took from there a number of pipes and cigars. They also carried away a crowbar with which they later tried open the rear door at the Green Brothers store, and stole rain coats, shoes and clothing.
 By growing alfalfa and plowing it under occasionally, our soil will be almost inexhaustible.

Lewis River High.
 La. Center, Wash., Oct. 17.—Heavy rains of the last few days have so raised the Lewis river that the La Center is now able to dock here, and the boat will make regular trips so long as the water is high enough. The gasoline launch Charn is also on the run between La Center and Portland, and is carrying passengers.
 The stamper Ethna of the Etne Transportation company made its initial trip of the winter season to Ariel and way points yesterday. Captain Gray has had the Etne thoroughly overhauled and repainted and she is now a handsome, sturdy little steamer.

Let Us Ask You a Simple Question
 DOES IT NOT seem reasonable that the trade would, if possible, answer or deny the claim we have made for months that "the world's finest whiskey" is W. H. McBrayer's CEDAR BROOK?
 The records which we have continued to print prove its popularity—based on its higher quality and older age.

W.H.McBRAYER'S CEDAR BROOK
 "The World's Finest Whiskey"

Public demand is growing less for whiskies bottled in bond when only 4 or 5 years aged.
 And all the distillers of bottled in bond whiskies including all largely advertised brands made in Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania and all over the U. S. cannot show proof that their combined bottling of 7 to 8-year-old equalled, or even approached our record on 7 to 8-year-old W. H. McBrayer's Cedar Brook.
 We have proved our statements. Most of those whiskies are bottled in bond immediately after only 4 years old, or just within the U. S. law limit. Other Distillers can't deny that either. The U. S. Stamp on their bottles proves it. They can't get away from that stamp.
 The public taste has also proved, during three generations, that Cedar Brook is the ripest, richest, finest and oldest bottled in bond whiskey in the world—which has always made it the biggest seller and will continue to do so. Bar none!

7 to 8 Years Old - Bottled in Bond. At All Leading Bars, Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants

ROTHCHILD BROS., DISTRIBUTORS

Proof
 Every bottle of Cedar Brook carries this U. S. Govt. Revenue stamp which prevents—time honored challenge of Supreme Quality not offered by others. Try it Made 1906 Bottled 1913

7 YEARS OLD
 Cedar Brook formerly W.H.McBrayer Distiller
 A guarantee that this is the genuine W.H.McBRAYER'S
Cedar Brook
 Hand Made Sour Mash Whiskey
 The best known Brand in the World
 Bottled at the Distillery, W.H.McBrayer Distiller
 U.S. Federal Revenue Department
 DISTILLED 1906 BOTTLED 1913