



AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
Published Daily and Semi-Weekly at Pen-
dleton, Oregon, by the
EAST OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily, one year, by mail.....\$5.00
Daily, six months, by mail.....2.50
Daily, three months, by mail.....1.25
Daily, one month, by mail......50
Daily, one year, by carrier.....5.00
Daily, six months, by carrier.....2.50
Daily, three months, by carrier.....1.25
Daily, one month, by carrier......50
Semi-Weekly, one year, by mail.....2.50
Semi-Weekly, six months, by mail.....1.25
Semi-Weekly, three months, by mail......60
Semi-Weekly, one month, by mail......30

The Daily East Oregonian is kept on sale at the Oregon News Co., 325 Morrison street, Portland, Oregon.
Northwest News Co., Portland, Oregon.
Chicago Bureau, 909 Security Building.
Washington, D. C. Bureau, 501 Fourteenth street, N. W.

Member United Press Association.
Entered at the postoffice at Pendleton, Oregon, as second class mail matter.

Telephone.....Main 1
Official City and County Paper.



IRRIGATION.

The ditch runs full, the sky ablaze,
A pure and perfect blue;
The mountains sleep in purple haze;
And I just lie around and laze.
With not a thing to do
But lift the gate;
The waters run
To thirsty Earth
Beneath the sun.
I hear it gurgle slow;
Money, money,
Plenty money;
Money where I go.
Hay and honey,
Money, money,
Money in my flow.
I lie beneath a willow-tree,
Up by the main headgate.
The desert-breeze feels good to me,
And shining run the waters free
Where fields and orchards wait.
I lift the gate;
The waters splash.
Out in the field
The shovels dash,
Hark to the gurgle slow,
Money, money,
Plenty money;
Money where I go.
Fields all sunny,
Grasses and honey,
Money in my flow.
—By William Maxwell in Pacific Monthly.

A JOBBING CENTER?

There may be great possibilities open to Pendleton under the rate decision just given by the interstate commerce commission and it will be well worth while for local people to look closely in to the subject.

It is likely that the change in the rate system will work an upheaval in the jobbing business. The coast cities will no longer have the monopoly on that line they have had in the past. From points in zone number one Pendleton will enjoy rates just as favorable as those granted Portland. From points in zone number two we will not be required to pay more than seven per cent more than the coast rate.

Eastern Oregon uses a vast amount of manufactured goods from the territory included in zones one and two. Almost all the wagons, plows and other farm machinery come from that section. So does a vast amount of shoes and dry goods.

Now it is entirely possible, in view of the rate decision and in view of further decisions along the same line seemingly inevitable, that manufacturers or jobbers may wish to supply the eastern Oregon and eastern Washington trade through wholesale houses located in Pendleton.

There are some good points in favor of Pendleton as a jobbing center. This is the railroad center of eastern Oregon and there are two lines connecting the city with eastern Washington. There is plenty of room here for new establishments. Rents are very low compared with the rents paid in big cities and taxes are not high. Jobbers should be able to operate here much more cheaply than in Portland, Seattle or any other coast city.

Maybe Pendleton can be made the distributing point for eastern Oregon. With the new rate system in operation it will be foolish for eastern Oregon merchants and eastern Oregon farmers to buy wagons and farm machinery through Portland.

Look it up.

LES MISERABLES.

Maybe it is right after all that a good deal of solicitude should be shown the poor and persecuted electric trust and the tired but truthful telephone trust. Perhaps we are too brash in asking them to put their wires underground in the business section.

It is reported that some of the financiers who own the electric trust have but one yacht each. It is an outrage. No self respecting billion-aires these days has less than one

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE WHEAT KINGS

J. E. Keefe, Secretary Pendleton Commercial Club, Has Some Suggestions as to Diversified Farming.

Doesn't that wheat look fine? That fellow is certainly farming a "bunch" of land. Is that fallow land his? You say that he has half his land in summer fallow. What for? Oh, that's so he may raise wheat on it next year. Then he is utilizing only a part of his available resources?

That is the exact situation among our grain raisers in this county. An absence of stock, except for the harvesting of the crop, is the rule among the farmers of Umatilla county. Within the reach of every farmer are easy means whereby he may increase the earning capacity of every acre of land he owns by utilizing the waste. In reality there is but little that can be placed in the category of waste. As even the squeal of the hog is considered on the graphophone record, so may that same animal, together with the other livestock become a source of value to the grain grower in every way.

Practically nothing is done to replenish the soil and restore it to its primal fertility. The food that is derived partly from the air and partly from the soil is used by each crop, and there must be of necessity a poorer soil left. "But my yield has not decreased in the last twenty-five years," the old-timer will say. "All these new-fangled ideas of college professors may be all right, but I am getting along in good shape and that suits me." "All the food restoration I need is the following: That self-satisfaction is the major premise of ignorance. It is the same state of mind that the Renaissance attempted to dispel in a great measure.

To the man that investigates the matter thoroughly there is no doubt but that there is a great deal of waste in the management of the farms. Undoubtedly it is that very thing that has kept the farmer more or less in the rut. The secret of all great industrial success lies just in the diversion of what might otherwise be waste into a profitable channel, and we have the example of our great industrial world, where the so-called wastes have become the greatest source of profit. The whole philosophy of the striking success of the German in the scientific utilization of the by-products of various furnaces is simply that there is no waste, and hence all products of the industries are utilized, contributing many valuable things to the world.

A study of the question of the effect of fallowing, especially in east-

ern Oregon, is interesting, and should be educational. The great process of oxidation is omnipresent, and the humus or organic matter is seriously impoverished thereby. The mineral constituents seem to be almost a constant factor in the soil upon analysis, probably because of the very little leaching in this dry climate. However, if we should measure the amounts of mineral foods after a long period of fallowing, which has been done in other sections of the country, we should find that the mineral constituents are diminished in amount. Everywhere else, grain-growing without crop rotation or artificial fertilization and thorough cultivation results in the impoverishment of the soil.

The wheat farmer should put back those foods which his wheat took out, as a matter of economy. Field peas and alfalfa can be raised on the land given over to the fallowing, and these crops, besides being of great economic value in themselves as hay, become a means of inestimable value in enriching the soil that has become depleted of its nitrogen and organic food, and a fattener of all livestock, which themselves become a means of soil enrichment. These crops properly cultivated, conserve the moisture and increase the farmer's wheat returns.

The matter of the large, unwieldy ranch is a serious proposition to the development of this section of the state, and the large ranches are not contributing what they should to the country, in as much as they are not being managed economically.

A smaller holding, that can be handled intelligently, will bring not only a return but even greater returns than the larger ranch wastefully managed. Every farmer in eastern Oregon should have plenty of livestock on his ranch, not on the range. This is not demanding that the farmer should become merely a cattleman. The orchard should be a necessary part of his ranch. If the farmer is an intelligent agriculturalist, he will investigate the matter, and that investigation will convince him that unless he is conducting his ranch along these lines, he is profligate of his resources, and is wasting good opportunities. It is not asking the farmers to go into the livestock business, but asking them to add the powers to their ranches that will increase the productivity of those ranches, and leave to their children an undiminished potentiality of production.

J. E. KEEFE, JR.

yacht for each day of the week. Some have a boat named after each member of the family and a special one for the dog. Our electric trust men should be there with the best of them and perhaps we should offer them 13 cents per kilowatt instead of the measly 12 cents to be charged under the new schedule.

As for the truthful telephone trust local smart alecks should stop twitting them about their record for veracity. What if they did swear before Assessor Strain they had only \$