

# BEAVER STATE HERALD

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### Farmers of the Country Must Come to the Front.

[From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.]

WE have been looking for an announcement of a \$25,000 damage suit, Oregonian vs. Journal, based on an editorial the Journal published a week ago relative to the Oregonian's attitude on the primary law, election of United States Senators and a few other things. Perhaps the item was unworthy of notice, but it appears to us that if we were playing for the political lead in the state we would notice such damaging editorial dopes. If all this is true the Oregonian is the last paper in the state to look to for reliable political information. The question of the value of the primary law is again worrying a lot of would-be political leaders of the state. The purpose of this law was to enable the people to name the men whom they considered best qualified to execute the laws of the state and administer to the wants of their constituents. A great many people have good ideas of government and are just as worthy of consideration, in fact more so, than the individuals who are usually so in evidence at political gatherings. But being of a retiring nature, or being timid about addressing such meetings, have no part in the actual work of the occasion. But under the primary plan every man's vote counts. The result of the plan is the voice of the people. There is less chance of trading or buying or bullying. The ward politician or precinct leader has less chance to enrich his own interests. But the best feature of the primary law as at present constituted is that it enables every citizen in the state to express his own desires about the choice of a United States Senator. That U. S. Senators should be chosen by the people has been shown in so many ways that argument hardly seems necessary. The idea of our forefathers was that the people were not competent to make such an important selection, but the people of today and of 1789 are somewhat different. While they had been making many advances in self-government, there was a strong tendency to let the leaders do the thinking. The percent of illiteracy was higher than now. They knew less about self-government. The opportunity for information on all subjects was relatively low. Any man may now equip himself with the best literature of the day for a trifle of what it cost in those days and as a result men read more, have a better general knowledge and are better qualified to participate in the political movements of the day. When a man is named for an important position like Congressman or U. S. Senator they are on an average just as well qualified to judge whether he is intellectually, morally and politically qualified to hold the place as any other person, as any state legislator or precinct politician. But according to the Constitution of the United States he is compelled to express his choice in a second-hand manner or practically to have nothing to say about it. The primary law and Statement One plan obviates this difficulty and puts the voter in a position of influence. Any movement to discourage the continual use of these improvements is the work of the scheming politician and can be looked upon as a movement to deprive the intelligent citizen of his rights.

The Herald, \$1 a year.

The grange today is the most powerful organization in the country. Its influence extends into every section, and as a factor in the education of the masses it has never had an equal. In this respect it stands by the side of the public school, only with a broader outlook and wider sweep of horizon. Its membership includes the best blood among the farming classes, and this has a more significant meaning when we consider that the rural telephone, trolley car and free postal delivery have practically wiped out the distinction between country and city life. It means that today the average farmer is fully the peer in intelligence and scope of capacity of the business or professional man. It means that he is a man of education and general culture as well as a tiller of the soil. It means in fact that he is a man in all that name implies and therefore fully capable of being a leader among men.

This great change has all been brought about during the past few years. A generation ago and only the weakest mentality in the farmer's family was selected to follow in the footsteps of the father. The brighter boys were allowed to go into other sections of the country, there to carve out their fortune as opportunity might offer. The weakling remained at home and succeeded in the ownership of the old farm.

All this is now changed. The agricultural college with its experiment station has raised farming to the dignity of a profession. To now succeed as a tiller of the soil the man must not only be well educated, but he must also have fine executive capacity. Intensive farming is the order of the day. No larder has any place on the modern farm, and slowly but surely all such are being eliminated from the business.

In this great transformation of the agricultural industry the grange has become a prominent part. Its leaders have been the men of most pronounced influence in their respective communities and contributed their full share in the uplifting of society. They have been the men of keen intelligence, high morals and most excellent judgment. Such men are always natural leaders, and on all moral questions their influence has been undisputed.

On the other hand, it is equally undisputed that in all matters pertaining to governmental, state or municipal leadership their influence has been practically nothing. They have stood back and allowed the village and city lawyers to take control of their affairs and make all the laws. Organized through the grange for action on moral questions, they have remained unorganized in all that pertains to their material welfare. This is the one weak spot in the grange today, and it is here that the order needs the greatest strengthening. There is no good reason why the farmer should be compelled to pay the merchant and the professional man whatever price they choose to place upon their goods and their services, while he is compelled to take whatever they may choose to give for the products of his farm. There is no equity in such a system, but for this condition no one is more to blame than the farmer himself.

**How to Clean Raincoats.**  
Mackintosh coats which have become hard and rigid may be easily cleaned with lime and water and made to look as good as new. A handful of the best gray lime should be dissolved in half a bucketful of water and the mixture applied to the stiffened parts by means of a piece of sponge. This should be repeated at the end of three or four hours.

**Not Like Mother Made.**  
Little Charles was dining away from home, and his hostess noticed with some concern that he was leaving untouched the first course, which consisted of chicken soup with macaroni. "Why, Charles," she said, "you didn't taste your soup—chicken soup too." "No, ma'am," he replied. "I didn't think I'd care for it. Mamma never cooks the windpipes."—Woman's Home Companion.

**Etymological.**  
When one sits lonely on a log  
And talks 'tis called a monologue.  
If there were two folks by a log,  
They'd call their talk a dialogue.  
Yet no one's known  
To call a phone.  
As it should be, a wirelogue.  
Nor is a feline spatologue  
Referred to as a catalogue.  
The sailors when they check a log  
N'er call the thing a deckalogue.  
Wherefore be it my epilogue  
To finish up this dippylogue  
And say our etymology  
Is no more certain than a flea.  
—Harper's Weekly.

**CIRCULATE THAT GOOD OLD \$ At Home. Don't Send It Away to the Mail Order Man.**

## Making Money On the Farm

### I.—Drainage

By G. V. GREGORY.

Agricultural Division, Iowa State College

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C. V. GREGORY.

Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"

**I**n order to make money on the farm it is first necessary to get the land in shape to respond liberally to the work put upon it. One of the first and most important steps in getting it in such condition is to drain it thoroughly. There are two general types of drains—the drains and open ditches.

About the only place where an open ditch can be used to advantage is in draining large sections of the country where natural drainage is insufficient to carry off the surface water or to provide an outlet for tile. Such a ditch is really an artificial river. Its large size prevents it from becoming easily clogged. It should be made deep enough to provide a good outlet for the systems from the farms tributary to it. The sides should have a slope of at least one to one—run back one foot for every foot of rise.

#### The Use of Tile.

The major portion of the drainage, however, must be done with tile. In starting out to tile a farm it pays to go at it systematically. Few farmers are able to tile their whole farms at once, but by planning the whole system before any work is done and then putting in as many rods as possible each year the farm will in the end be thoroughly drained at much less expense than if the work was gone at in a hit or miss fashion.

The proposed lines of the tile should be laid off by a good engineer. He has the tools and ability to do it properly, and a little money spent in this way will be made up many times over in the added efficiency of the system.

The first money that is spent for tile should be put where it will yield the quickest returns. On almost every farm there are sloughs and draws that are too wet to work long after the rest of the field is dry. The loss is not so much from the land that is taken up by these sloughs, though that often amounts to considerable, as to the trouble and loss of time in working around them. A line of tile can be run up to such a place to take out the water and laterals put in later to drain the surrounding ground more thoroughly.

Often after the slough is drained there will be a strip of corn over the tile that will be the best in the field, while out a little farther the corn will be small and yellow. The width of this strip of corn is a very good indication of the distance apart that the drains should be placed. The ground over the tile is warmer and drier in the spring than the other, and consequently the corn gets a better start. Through the summer, when there is no water in the tile, air is flowing down through them. This pulls air down through the soil, making root growth more rapid and the plants more vigorous. A deep root system means a large feeding ground and consequently a larger yield. For these reasons all low, flat lands should be thoroughly underlaid with rows of tile, even though the surface water never stands on them. A map showing the exact location of the drains should be kept so that they can be readily found when it is desired to add laterals to the system.

#### Planning the Drainage System.

In planning a drainage system there are three especially important considerations—the depth and size of the tile and the distance apart of the drains. More tile drains are put in too shallow than too deep. In most soils four feet is about the right depth. In

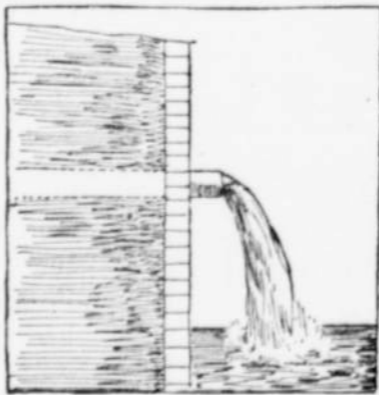


FIG. 1—PROTECTING TILE OUTLET.

hardpan the tile may have to be laid shallower or the water will never get to them. Deep tile means a deep layer of mellow soil, which acts as a sponge to hold capillary water for the crops. The deeper the tile the farther their effect will be felt on either side.

The size of the tile depends upon the fall and the amount of land to be drained. The engineer who lays out the drain will usually be able to compute the size required.

In estimating the number of acres to be drained by a given line of tile all the land from which surface water flows toward it should be included, as well as all land drained by laterals which empty into it.

The depth of the drains and the character of the soil are the chief factors that determine the distance apart to place the drains. Tile four feet deep

on a sandy soil will draw seventy-five feet on either side, while in clay soil their effect will not be felt a third so far. As already stated, the width of the strip of good corn or other grain over a drain is a good indication of the "pulling power" of the drain. Where a drainage system is being put in a little at a time the laterals can be put in from 75 to 200 feet apart at first, depending on the soil, and others put in between laterals if experience shows them to be necessary.

#### The Outlet.

One of the most important parts of the drainage system is the outlet. If the drain empties into a ditch or stream a stone bulwark should be built up to keep the end tile from being washed away. The drain should enter the stream above the level of the water if possible. When it enters below the force of the current is checked, and if the water is carrying much silt some of it will be deposited in the



FIG. 2—POOR WAY TO LAY TILE.

tile. It is a good plan to use sewer pipe for a few feet back from the outlet, as it is not so easily displaced by freezing.

Many drains are built with an outlet in a box at the side of the road or next to a neighbor's fence. Such an outlet is not very satisfactory, but sometimes it is the best that can be provided. The box should be well built to keep out rubbish. The mouth of the tile in this as well as in other forms of outlets should be covered to keep out small animals during dry weather. The bottom of the box should be at least a foot below the tile. The silt that settles here should be cleaned out occasionally. A much better plan than the use of a tile box is to cooperate with the road authorities or with the neighbors and extend the line of tile to some permanent outlet.

#### Laying the Tile.

It rarely pays a farmer to lay his

own tile, but he should keep close watch of the men whom he hires to do the work. A little carelessness in laying the tile may make the drainage system practically worthless. If at any place the tile dips an inch below the grade line, that inch will fill up with silt, and the capacity of the whole system will be reduced that much. The old saying that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link applies with especial force to a tile drain. No man can lay tile to grade accurately by eye, even if there is water running in the ditch at the time. Remember that it is your money that is paying for the drain and that it is your privilege to have it put in as you want it.

The only way to get the tile laid exactly to grade is to use targets. When an engineer lays out a line of the tile he sets a row of grade stakes, each one marked with the depth the ditch is to be at that point. When the ditch is down nearly to the required point targets are set up at these grade stakes. A target consists of an upright stick on each side of the ditch with a crossbar clamped to it. These crossbars should be adjusted so that they are level and just seven feet above the grade line. For instance, if the cut marked on the grade stake is four feet the crossbar should be three feet above the stake. After a number of these targets have been set a string is stretched across the tops of them. Then a measuring stick seven feet long will just reach from the string to the correct grade line. With one man to hold the measuring stick and another to scrape out the bottom of the ditch, it can be dug to grade very accurately.

Of course both digging the ditch and laying the tile should begin at the outlet. Don't let the men stand on the bank and lay the tile with a hook. Make them get down into the ditch and put them in by hand, standing on those already laid to hold them in place. By handling each tile any cracked or imperfect ones can be discovered and thrown out. After the tile are laid a little dirt should be scraped from the side of the ditch to hold them in place. As soon as the whole line is in no time should be lost in covering the ditch.

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## PORTLAND RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER CO.

FREQUENT RAPID COMFORTABLE

### Springwater Division

STATIONS	EASTBOUND														Freight
	6:00	6:15	6:30	6:45	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	
PORTLAND	6:00	6:15	6:30	6:45	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	8:00
Golf Junction	6:07	6:22	6:37	6:52	7:07	7:22	7:37	7:52	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	8:00
Stanley	6:12	6:27	6:42	6:57	7:12	7:27	7:42	7:57	8:12	8:27	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	8:00
Lents Junction	6:17	6:32	6:47	7:02	7:17	7:32	7:47	8:02	8:17	8:32	8:47	9:02	9:17	9:32	8:00
Sycamore	6:22	6:37	6:52	7:07	7:22	7:37	7:52	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	8:00
Eagle Creek	6:27	6:42	6:57	7:12	7:27	7:42	7:57	8:12	8:27	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	8:00
LINSEMAN	6:32	6:47	7:02	7:17	7:32	7:47	8:02	8:17	8:32	8:47	9:02	9:17	9:32	9:47	8:00
GRESHAM	6:37	6:52	7:07	7:22	7:37	7:52	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	9:52	8:00
Hogan	6:42	6:57	7:12	7:27	7:42	7:57	8:12	8:27	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	8:00
Anderson	6:47	7:02	7:17	7:32	7:47	8:02	8:17	8:32	8:47	9:02	9:17	9:32	9:47	10:02	8:00
Haley	6:52	7:07	7:22	7:37	7:52	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	9:52	10:07	8:00
Boring	6:57	7:12	7:27	7:42	7:57	8:12	8:27	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12	8:00
Wheeler	7:02	7:17	7:32	7:47	8:02	8:17	8:32	8:47	9:02	9:17	9:32	9:47	10:02	10:17	8:00
Barton	7:07	7:22	7:37	7:52	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	9:52	10:07	10:22	8:00
Deep Creek	7:12	7:27	7:42	7:57	8:12	8:27	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12	10:27	8:00
Eagle Creek	7:17	7:32	7:47	8:02	8:17	8:32	8:47	9:02	9:17	9:32	9:47	10:02	10:17	10:32	8:00
Curryville	7:22	7:37	7:52	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	9:52	10:07	10:22	10:37	8:00
CAZADERO	7:27	7:42	7:57	8:12	8:27	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12	10:27	10:42	8:00

STATIONS	TROUTDALE BRANCH													
	6:00	6:15	6:30	6:45	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15
LINSEMAN	6:00	6:15	6:30	6:45	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15
Base Line	6:07	6:22	6:37	6:52	7:07	7:22	7:37	7:52	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22
Fairview	6:12	6:27	6:42	6:57	7:12	7:27	7:42	7:57	8:12	8:27	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27
TROUTDALE	6:17	6:32	6:47	7:02	7:17	7:32	7:47	8:02	8:17	8:32	8:47	9:02	9:17	9:32

STATIONS	WESTBOUND													
	6:45	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00
CAZADERO	6:45	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00
Eagle Creek	6:52	7:07	7:22	7:37	7:52	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	9:52	10:07
Curryville	6:57	7:12	7:27	7:42	7:57	8:12	8:27	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12
Deep Creek	7:02	7:17	7:32	7:47	8:02	8:17	8:32	8:47	9:02	9:17	9:32	9:47	10:02	10:17
Wheeler	7:07	7:22	7:37	7:52	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	9:52	10:07	10:22
Boring	7:12	7:27	7:42	7:57	8:12	8:27	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12	10:27
Haley	7:17	7:32	7:47	8:02	8:17	8:32	8:47	9:02	9:17	9:32	9:47	10:02	10:17	10:32
Anderson	7:22	7:37	7:52	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	9:52	10:07	10:22	10:37
Hogan	7:27	7:42	7:57	8:12	8:27	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12	10:27	10:42
LINSEMAN	7:32	7:47	8:02	8:17	8:32	8:47	9:02	9:17	9:32	9:47	10:02	10:17	10:32	10:47
Jenette	7:37	7:52	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	9:52	10:07	10:22	10:37	10:52
Sycamore	7:42	7:57	8:12	8:27	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12	10:27	10:42	10:57
Eagle Creek	7:47	8:02	8:17	8:32	8:47	9:02	9:17	9:32	9:47	10:02	10:17	10:32	10:47	11:02
Lents Junction	7:52	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	9:52	10:07	10:22	10:37	10:52	11:07
Stanley	7:57	8:12	8:27	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12	10:27	10:42	10:57	11:12
Golf Junction	8:02	8:17	8:32	8:47	9:02	9:17	9:32	9:47	10:02	10:17	10:32	10:47	11:02	11:17
PORTLAND	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	9:52	10:07	10:22	10:37	10:52	11:07	11:22

STATIONS	TROUTDALE BRANCH													
	6:00	6:												