

THE BEND BULLETIN

"For every man a square deal, no less and no more."

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FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1906

THE NEW FIFTY-FOUR FORTY.

In the days when Oregon was occupied jointly by the Americans and the British much was heard of the phrase "Fifty-four forty or fight," the meaning being that the American boundary should go up to the parallel of 54° 40' or there would be war.

In these militant days we hear much of another fifty-four forty and it means a real fight in every case—not with the British but with home-grown greed entrenched in slimy politics. This fifty-four forty is section 5440 of the revised statutes of the United States, under which most of the land-fraud indictments are brought. It is a conspiracy statute.

It provides that if two or more persons conspire "to commit any offense against the United States or defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of said parties do any act to effect the object of conspiracy" all shall be liable to a penalty of "not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000, and to imprisonment not more than two years."

The fencing of public domain, procuring and "expediting" unlawful land entries and other offenses fall under this statute in Oregon because of the peculiar political condition that prevailed here for a long time, in which there was "safety in numbers" and the many links made a chain of great strength and smoothness. But the "numbers" that made fraud a "safe" business in Oregon failed to find security when there was no response from Washington. The Washington government is more disposed to enforce the fifty-four forty of this day than it was the far-off cry of a past generation, and the dreams of many "influential" citizens are thereby much disturbed.

It is now announced that dissolution of the great Standard Oil trust may be the result of the prosecutions soon to be inaugurated against that company by the government. The government claims to have obtained evidence of such a nature that it will be able to dissolve the greatest of trusts and dispose of it in the same manner as was the Northern Securities Company. The charge against the Standard Oil will be conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The effective dissolution of this company, it is said, will be the climax of President Roosevelt's fight against the trusts, and all the power of the government will be exerted to win this case.

The Department of the Interior has just transferred \$1,000,000 from the reclamation fund to the Klamath project with the statement that

an additional \$2,400,000 will be available by the time the engineers are ready for it. This order raises the amount available for immediate construction to \$2,000,000. It is announced that work on this project will be carried diligently forward, and that there is no trouble to get people to settle on the reclaimed land. This is another irrigation project in south central Oregon that will provide homes for a multitude of people and will vastly increase Oregon's wealth. It has been truly said that blessed is the man who makes two blades of grass grow in place of one and thrice blessed should be he who makes grass and grain grow where heretofore there had been none. Such is the work of the man who reclaims the desert.

Evidence has been secured by the government that "will bring the Standard Oil officials to their knees." That's a very reverent position for anyone to occupy. Perhaps the government would do well to keep the Standard Oil men on their knees for quite a time.

MORE COMMENDATION.

Letters Received by The Bulletin Praise Its Irrigation Department.

Prof. Elias Nelson, well known in Bend as the young man who had charge of the irrigation work on the D. I. & P. Co's experiment farm last year, is now located at Twin Falls, Idaho, where he is employed by the U. S. government as expert in charge of irrigation investigations in Idaho and irrigationist of the Idaho experiment station. Writing to The Bulletin he commends its new department and says:

TWIN FALLS, Ida., July 17, 1906.—The Bend Bulletin, Bend, Oregon.—Gentlemen: I note in the last issue of your paper that you have started a series of articles on irrigation topics—a most commendable thing. If at any time I can assist you feel free to call upon me. Very truly yours,

ELIAS NELSON.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Bucking Horse Turns Somersault, and Severely Injures Rider.

Bert Powell met with quite a serious accident last Saturday. He had ridden to the Pilot Butte Inn, where he stopped for a few minutes and then started down Wall street. The horse he was riding began to buck and run and when in front of the Triplett barber shop stumbled and turned a complete somersault. Powell fortunately fell a trifle to one side, the horse as it rolled over striking him only along his left side. As it was, he was so severely injured that he had to be carried onto the sidewalk, where he soon recovered sufficiently to be able to walk around. That night he suffered considerable pain and has been very sore and lame during the week, at times spitting blood. However, he is now able to be about and a few days will probably see him as sound and well as usual.

In the fracas, the horse received a deep gash between its fore legs, supposed to have been cut by the bit as the animal turned the somersault. It is severe enough to lay the horse up for some time.

Bend's June Weather.

Following is the climatological data for Bend for June as reported by Observer Grant:

Temperature, mean..... 54.2
Departure from normal..... -4.5
Highest on the 25th..... 81.00
Lowest on the 22nd..... 27.00
Greatest daily range..... 52.00
Precipitation for month (inches)..... 1.63
Greatest in 24 hours..... .70
No. rainy days..... 6
No. clear days..... 12
No. partly cloudy days..... 8
No. cloudy days..... 10
Prevailing winds for month, northwest.

A. H. GRANT, Observer.

Timber Claims.

Parties having timber claims for sale please address, Neil Smith, Bend, Or. State amount of timber estimated and price asked for claim. 13-20pd

Take Notice.

Small 2-year old heifer, branded with Z on left shoulder came to my ranch at Powell Buttes last November. Owner can have same by paying charges and for this notice. 14-20 W. T. CASBY.

Subscribe for THE BULLETIN and study its irrigation department.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

NOTE—The article this week is by Prof. Elias Nelson, who had charge of experiment work on the D. I. & P. Co.'s experiment farm near Bend last year. At present he is employed at Twin Falls, Idaho, at a government experiment station as expert in charge of irrigation investigations in Idaho and irrigationist of the Idaho experiment station.

The variations in climate and soils in the arid belt is such that farming requires a close study of local conditions and the adoption of methods to suit. A few general recommendations which are of wide application can, however, be made and some notes of warning sounded.

IRRIGATE NEW LANDS BEFORE SEEDING.

The land in its natural state generally throughout the arid region has a dry subsoil. New land should therefore be irrigated thoroughly and enough water applied to moisten the soil to a depth of several feet before any crop is planted. Such a deep percolation of water is an advantage for the roots of wheat, oats, potatoes and other crops penetrating to a depth of three to four feet. A more uniform supply of moisture may thus be insured for the subsoil acts as a storage reservoir upon which growing crops may draw. The first irrigation on new land takes considerable time as a dry subsoil takes up water more slowly.

Percolation is more rapid at the second irrigation for water attracts water. A thorough irrigation in advance of seeding will therefore make later irrigations easier. It may delay planting in spring somewhat, especially on heavy soils, yet it is better to apply the water and wait till the soil has dried sufficiently to be worked safely than to plant on land with a dry subsoil.

TOO EARLY IRRIGATION.

Early irrigation in spring while the weather is yet cold is to be avoided and no crop should be irrigated during its early stages of growth. Such irrigation lowers the temperature of the soil, excludes the air, retards nitrification and by compacting the soil destroys that tilth which is so necessary in the seedbed in spring. To have sufficient moisture in the soil at the time of planting for the needs of the crop until settled warm weather has come is by far the most satisfactory arrangement. If the soil is too dry, irrigate before seeding. The irrigation of alfalfa too early in the spring, or of grain just out of the ground, retards the growth and usually gives the crop a sickly yellowish appearance. At times it may be necessary to resort to irrigation to bring crops up. Such an application of water, however, should be an emergency shift; never a part of the regular plans.

THE IDEAL SYSTEM.

The furrow system comes as near being an ideal system as any in use. It conveys water to the roots without compacting the surface soil to any great extent, thus leaving it in fairly good condition to retain the moisture. It does not tend to bring the alkali to the surface quite as much as flooding does. When once installed on a field and "spouts" or lath tubes placed in the ditch banks it requires little attention, and the cost of irrigation is small.

Keeping the soil saturated with water to the exclusion of air for any length of time is injurious, so it is best to irrigate as quickly as possible, which may be done by making the furrows of a reasonable length. Three hundred feet is generally long enough. Where the furrows are very long, the upper part of the field has received too much moisture by the time the lower is done. When a furrow is run lengthwise of a slope there is much trouble in keeping them from breaking. Wherever practicable they should be run straight down the slope, no matter how steep it may be. It is desirable to have the furrows at right angles to the head ditches and the ditches "square with the world" wherever the conformation of the ground permits it.

The furrow system may be used for all crops. Alfalfa, however, is well adapted to free flooding where well established, but it is advisable to use furrows the first year. These will facilitate an even distribution of the water, though flooding be practiced after the stand has been secured.

The chief objection to flooding is

the greater cost of irrigation and the difficulty of irrigating well at night. Also, it compacts the surface soil and favors excessive evaporation and the rise of alkali, though the shading of the ground by crops to some extent offsets this.

There are two stages in the growth of wheat and oats when an abundance of water is required; namely, at time of jointing, or sending up of stems and just before blooming. Large amounts of water tend to increase the starch contents of wheat, while as the amount of water is decreased, there is a larger percentage of protein.

TIME OF DAY TO IRRIGATE.

Irrigation water is warmest in the afternoon and does not become cold until several hours after sundown. The subsoil, or that part of the soil where most of the roots are, becomes warm towards evening and retains its heat pretty well into the night. In fact it is coldest at noon and warmest at midnight. In view of these facts it is best in irrigating tender things to turn on the water late in the afternoon and allow it to run during the fore part of the night.

NIGHT OR DAY IRRIGATION.

It is claimed by some that night irrigation gives better results even with field crops. The difference, if any, can be but slight. In practice, when water is turned on a field of grain or alfalfa, it is kept running day and night, and shifted from one section of the field to another until the whole has been irrigated. That is the most expeditious way of irrigating ordinary field crops. Day irrigation permits of a better regulation and distribution of water. The evaporation is less at night and water percolates to a slight degree faster when the soil is cold than when it is warm.

We are learning to make the water go farther, and farmers nowadays secure as large yields with one-half or even one-third as much as was formerly used. The tendency is to restrict the allowance of water to such an amount as will suffice for ordinary farm crops when used economically. As the duty of water is thus lowered, larger tracts of land may be supplied with water, which means more homes, a larger population, and a greater agricultural wealth throughout the arid belt.

HOW TO FLOW.

The best possible use should be made of all moisture, whether it comes from the clouds or is diverted from streams, and this cannot be done except by adopting methods of soil culture which tend to conserve the soil moisture. In plowing, the soil ought not to be dry, nor on the other hand wet, but should be moderately moist. When just right it crumbles and becomes a loose, fragile mass. Often farmers plow large fields in spring and let them lie for a week or two or longer, thus allowing moisture to escape very rapidly. Land should be harrowed immediately after plowing, and not let lie for a day as the plow leaves it. In spring, seeding may well follow the plowing without any delay in order that the seeds may germinate while moisture is yet available.

Fall-plowed land may lose much moisture, if not stirred, should drying weather prevail in spring. Shallow cultivation of such land in spring will retain the moisture, warm the soil and start nitrification, thus preparing a congenial seedbed for crops that should be sown early.

CULTIVATE, OPEN.

In summer, cultivation should follow irrigation with all crops that may be so handled, and this had better be done as soon as the soil may be safely worked. Such cultivation not only checks evaporation but increases the supply of available nitrogen. On irrigated farms it is important to keep the soil at work, always moist and in crop every year. In arid climates wherever the soil lies bare and dry in summer there is a considerable loss of humus, which is the source of nitrogen, the most expensive of plant foods.

The Cow Nuisance.

The cow nuisance is growing more exasperating than ever. There are a few people in Bend who persist in letting their animals run loose at night and they generally spend the night snooping into yards and destroying gardens. The last reported damage was done Wednesday night when a mauling cow found her way through several gates into a garden and helped herself to 40 nice cabbage plants that would have been heading nicely in about two weeks, besides cropping off a lot of potatoes. The cabbage had but recently been treated to a copious sprinkling of Paris Green to destroy some worms. It proved very effective for the worm pest but did not appear to bother the cow. Those who have worked diligently during the spring and summer in their gardens have been very much exasperated and disgusted upon getting up in the morning and finding their gardens practically destroyed by cows which, they maintain, should have been corralled at night. The nuisance has grown so exasperating that it will undoubtedly result in quite stringent measures being taken against the owners of such stock if the nuisance is not abated. An ordinance to that effect is now pending before the city council.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,
Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon,
July 9, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Albert J. Skelton of Clatsop County, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz. Homestead Entry, No. 1284 made Sept. 24, 1905, for the northwest 1/4, west 1/4 and southeast 1/4, sec. 3, T. 12 N., R. 12 W., and that said proof will be made before the county clerk at Prineville, Oregon, on August 31, 1906.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land, viz. Earl McLaughlin of Prineville, Oregon, James T. Tetherow, John Tetherow and John R. Ransell, all of Clatsop County, Oregon.
1013-1014 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

Timber Land, Act June 2, 1906.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon,
May 29, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 2, 1906, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by Act of August 4, 1904, the following named persons have filed in this office their sworn statements to wit:

Edward Murphy,
of The Dalles, county of Wasco, state of Oregon, sworn statement No. 292, filed in this office May 12, 1906, for the purchase of the southeast 1/4, northwest 1/4, Lots 2 and 3, sec. 20, T. 13 N., R. 10 W., W. M.

That they will offer proofs to show that the lands sought are more valuable for the timber or stone thereon than for agricultural purposes, and to establish their claims to said lands before the Register and Receiver at the land office at The Dalles, Oregon, on August 28, 1906.

He names the following witnesses, Michael O'Connor, H. B. McDonald, Edna Reichelt, Terrence C. Murphy, L. C. DeWolf and William G. Mason, all of The Dalles, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any of the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 28th day of August, 1906.

105-857 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

Desert Land, Final Proof.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, The Dalles, Or.,
June 16, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Frank E. Avery, of Miles, Washington, assignor of Otto Reichelt, assignee of Walter H. Dodge, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 20, for the northwest 1/4, southeast 1/4 and west 1/4, sec. 20, T. 13 N., R. 10 W., before the register and receiver at The Dalles, Oregon, on the 13th day of July, 1906.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land, George W. Wimer, Fred E. Smith, Charles Wimer, Thorwald A. Jensen, all of Tanabe, Oregon.
102-1027 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

Everyone should subscribe for his home paper, in order to get all the local news, but to keep in touch with the world's daily events should also read

The Evening Telegram, Portland, Oregon.

The leading evening newspaper of the Pacific Coast, which has complete Associated Press reports and special leased-wire service, with correspondents in important news centers and in all the cities and principal towns of the Northwest. Portland and suburbs are covered by a bright staff of reporters, and editorial, dramatic, society and special writers. Saturday's edition consists of 26 to 28 pages, and has colored comic pages, as well as a department for children, colored fashion page, an interesting serial story and other attractive features in addition to all the news of the day.

Subscription Rates: One month, 50 cents; three months, \$1.35; six months, \$2.50; twelve months, \$5. Sample copies mailed free.

"E Pluribus Unum" on Our Coins.

According to the United States mint officials, the words, "E Pluribus Unum," as they appear on our coins, are there without the sanction of law. The legend first appeared upon a copper coin "struck" at the Newburg (N. Y.) mint in the year 1780. The United States was very young at that time and could not afford the luxury of a mint, so a private individual of the name of Brasher opened the Newburg coining establishment with the intention of turning out money of the realm for all corners. Exactly how the words "E Pluribus Unum" came to be used as a motto is not known, but one thing is certain—the Brasher copper coin bearing that legend and the date of 1780 is the most valuable metal disk ever minted on this continent.

Some time after coining his famous copper with the old Latin motto as above described Brasher tried his hand on a large sized gold piece, producing the coin known to the numismatists as "Brasher's twenty." The Brasher "twenty" was not a twenty dollar gold piece, however, for it lacked 3/4 of weighing enough, but of late years it has become very scarce and valuable because of the fact that the legend inscribed upon it reads "Unum E Pluribus" instead of "E Pluribus Unum."

Forget Your Lost Battles.

Napoleon the Great on one of his campaigns while walking about the camp one night, as he was accustomed to do to discover how the soldiers were occupied, chanced to come upon a group listening to an excited speaker. Napoleon stole near to listen and found that the man was regaling his comrades with an account of battles that Napoleon had lost.

"I had the fellow hanged as a traitor," Napoleon said. "Men do not win battles by the memory of battles lost!"

It was perfectly true. A distinguished military officer affirmed that after troops had been beaten in a battle it took weeks to get them to fire as well as they had done before. Bad success demoralizes them. If one is continually looking back at the things one has missed in life one loses the power to grip what is yet within reach of one's hands.—London Spectator.

The Halberd.

The distinctive weapon of the Swiss was the halberd, which was their principal weapon at Morgarten and Laupen. It is curious to note how the Teutonic nations, even to this day, prefer the cut and the Latin nations the point. We have been told by German officers that when the German and French cavalry met in the war of 1870 the German sword blades always flashed vertically over their heads, while the French darted in and out horizontally in a succession of thrusts. Even the German dead lay in whole ranks with their swords at arm's length. So the English at Hastings worked havoc with their battleaxes. The Netherland mercenaries carried a hewing weapon at Bouvines. The Flemings at Courtrai used their godengades fitted alike both for cut and thrust, and finally the Swiss made play with their halberds, an improvement on the godengade.

The halberds had a point for thrusting, a hook wherewith to pull men from the saddle and above all a broad, heavy blade, "most terrific weapons" (valde terribilia), to use the words of John of Winterthur, "leaving men gaudier like a wedge and cutting them into small pieces." One can imagine how such a blade at the end of an eight foot shaft must have surprised galloping young gentlemen who thought themselves invulnerable in their armor.—Macmillan's Magazine.

She Knew Best.

Visitor—Tell me now, professor, are you suffering much from your headache? Professor (to his wife)—Say, Anella, do I suffer much from my headache?—Fliegende Blätter.

A Sign of Prosperity.

Crawford—How are all your old friends? Cratslaw—They must be getting along first rate. They never come around to see me.—Watson's Magazine.

It is easy to learn something about everything, but difficult to learn everything about anything.—Emmons.

CONTEST NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon,
June 7, 1906.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Gerhard Jorgen, contestant, against homestead entry No. 1284, made together by Jasper Seybold, deceased, and wife, in which it is alleged that said entryman died upwards of one year ago that justice to his estate, wholly abandoned said tract for more than six months, that he never cultivated or improved said tract or caused the same to be done, that since his said tract or cause the same to be done, that the known heirs of said entryman are Mark Seybold, Springfield, Mo., Edward Seybold, Box 34, Denver, Col., Anna Seybold, Mt. Taber, Oregon, Seth Seybold, Portland, Oregon, Leon Seybold, Portland, Oregon, that if there are any other heirs of said entryman they are unknown to alicant, that said alleged absence was not due to the employment of the entryman or his heirs, in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States in the line of war.

Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on July 2, 1906, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Bend, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held there at 10 o'clock a. m. August 4, 1906, before the Register and Receiver at the United States land office in The Dalles, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit filed May 29, 1906, set forth facts which show that after due diligent personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

115-117 MICHAEL T. NOLAN, Register.

The Bulletin and semi-weekly Oregon Journal, both for one year only \$2.00.