

THE BEND BULLETIN

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

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1906.

GOOD SCHOOL FACILITIES.

With all the difficult work connected with the opening of a new country, with the task of clearing land and building homes, of developing ranches and forcing from the soil a living and something of profit for its years; with the labor of keeping one's business in a prosperous condition—confronted by the many tasks that beset one in a new land, the people of this community are not so greatly engrossed with the task of supplying the physical man with food, raiment and comforts as to forget the need of their children for an adequate education.

There are many things of more value to a man than wealth—an upright character and the capacity to appreciate and enjoy life. Few things will exert as great an influence in producing this result in an individual as will a liberal education.

George McCallister had the misfortune to get blown up by giant powder one day last week, receiving some very painful wounds. He can tell you of the great handicap under which he labored in his daily struggles to make a living and build a home.

Bend's new school house, just opened to use last Monday, is ample evidence that her citizens appreciate fully this need of good schools. It means that our youth will not be neglected. It is a handsome building, one of which the scholars, teachers, parents and taxpayers may all feel justly proud.

WORN, haggard and forlorn, Franklin Pierce Mays, ex-state senator and prominent attorney, appears in the federal court at Portland from day to day and hears the damaging testimony against himself, Willard N. Jones, George Sorenson, et al. revealing beyond a shadow of a doubt their complicity in an attempt to defraud the U. S.

government of valuable timber lands. There is practically no doubt that the defendants will be convicted and sentenced to a heavy fine and a term in jail. Rather a bitter ending to the cleverly laid scheme whereby these men aimed to fraudulently acquire title to vast areas of timber land and to make their fortune in one bold stroke.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN was elected president, by acclamation, of the National Irrigation Congress in session last week at Boise. Sacramento will be the next place of meeting. It is reported that this session of the congress was the most successful ever held by this organization.

THRESHING THE CROP.

Machine Is Doing Good Work in the Tumalo and Squaw Creek Regions.

TUMALO, Sept. 10.—Mr. Garrett of Hay Creek is in this vicinity with his threshing machine and is cleaning the crops up rapidly. Mr. Garrett has a good machine and knows how to run it. He has finished threshing on the J. N. B. Gerkin ranch and F. E. Dayton's and is now threshing the crop on the Columbia Southern Irrigation Co.'s ranch near Laidlaw.

Charles Wimer made a trip to Cline Falls Sunday. John Edwards and Bert Powell passed through this burg Sunday.

William Baker is moving his family to Laidlaw to be handy to school this winter. Alexander Smith and a Mr. Nash of Sisters tarried in Tumalo Sunday.

G. W. Wimer & Sons are erecting a fine granary on their ranch at Tumalo. W. J. Hightower made a business trip to Bend today.

George B. Pulliam has gone to Sherman county on business. Dr. Turley and Mr. Melvin passed through here today en route to Bend.

Hello, Bend! They say we are going to have a telephone soon. Let the good work go on.

There are a great many geese lighting on the fields in this vicinity. Several were killed and were seen to be in good condition. They were going south, which is much earlier than common.

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Subscribe for THE BULLETIN and study its irrigation department.

Change in Business Firm.

J. W. Robison has purchased the stock of the Bend Livery & Transfer Co. and has leased the barn for three years, and will hereafter conduct that business at the old stand. Under the old management, this firm had just recently added substantial improvements in a large new storage room for grain and hay and by installing new hay scales. The new proprietor will conduct the livery end of the business in accordance with the past satisfactory manner and will always carry a large stock of all kinds of grain and hay for sale.

Read THE BULLETIN. It gives the news—all of it.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

The Fertility of the Soil.

and that while deep plowing is very desirable, it is unsafe, after shallow plowing has been carried on for years to run your plow down and turn up a great mass of subsoil and incorporate it in the soil. In a great many cases it will take several years to get the fertility of the soil back to where it was before this procedure. I know of a case in one of the Western states where a railroad embankment was thrown up over a gentleman's lawn. The lawn had flourished for many years, located as it is in one of our fine grass states. This embankment was built across one end of the lawn and remained there for a number of years. Then the railroad was abandoned and the gentleman secured permission to remove that portion of the embankment which covered his lawn.

WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUNKIN.

By JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

WHEN the frost is on the punkin and the foddler's in the shock, And you hear the kyooack and gobble of the struttin' turkey-cock,

And the clackin' of the guineys, and the cluckin' o' the hens, And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tiptoes to the fence; O it's then's the times a feelin' is a-feelin' at his best

When the frost is on the punkin and the foddler's in the shock, They's something kind of hearty-like about the atmosphere When the summer's over and the coolin' fall is here—

The husky, rusty rustle of the tassels on the corn, And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn; The stubble in the furries—kind o' lonesome-like, but still A-preachin' sermons to us of the barns they grewed to fill;

When the frost is on the punkin and the foddler's in the shock, Working. We must clean out the soils as we do the stalls in our stables. If we do not, the substances given off by plants, or the substances that are formed from these substances by action of bacteria, will produce acid substances, will produce what we call toxic or poisonous matters, that will seriously affect if not kill the crop.

That there is toxic material—a poisonous material—in the soil, I think I can prove to you in a very few words. At least I can make it appear so plausible that you will accept these ideas and will direct your attention in the cultivation of your fields to some of the practical applications that I shall point out. The chemical idea of the exhaustion of a soil is not logical in the light of the experience which all of us have seen, that where fertilizers are applied the soils are not always made immediately productive. You can go into many of the regions of the worn-out soils of our Eastern states and reclaim these soils or make them productive, but not with any amount of fertilizers you apply. You can give them all the phosphate, all the potash, all the nitrate you desire, but it requires more than that to revive the agriculture on some of these soils.

unless it is permitted to weather before it is applied. One of the most interesting instances going to show that toxic substances are formed and that what is poisonous to one crop is not necessarily poisonous or injurious to another is a series of experiments of Laws and Gilbert—the growing of potatoes for about 15 years on the same field. At the end of this period they got the soil into a condition in which it would not grow potatoes at all. The soil was exhausted and under the older ideas it was necessarily deficient in some plant food. It seems strange that, under our old ideas of soil fertility if the soil became exhausted for potatoes it should grow any other crop, because the usual analysis shows the same constituents present in all of our plants, not in the same proportions, but all are present and all necessary so far as we know. This field was sowed in barley and on this experiment plot that had ceased to grow potatoes they got 75 bushels of barley.

special care. I am sure Mr. Walker would not grudge the fertilizers if they could restore this part of the lawn to the beautiful appearance of the rest. As a matter of fact, he has applied fertilizers apparently without beneficial effects. The usual explanation of such an occurrence is that the grass will not grow in the shade of the tree and that the tree extracts so much water and plant food that the grass is starved. This explanation is not logical, for the most marked effect is around the trunk of the tree where the tree takes no moisture or plant food. Other trees on the lawn which are even larger and cast presumably a more dense shade have not affected the grass in the same way.

It will be quite impossible and rather undesirable for me to attempt to give you the scientific basis or proof of this idea that there are toxic substances given off by the plants, but perhaps if I can give you a few more illustrations of this kind you can see the point that I am trying to make—that the plant does throw off substances which, unless changed and rendered innocuous or unless actually removed from the soil, endanger the life of the plant.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878. NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Oregon. July 27, 1906.

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