

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year, Six months, Three months.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1907.

Why does Prineville bestir itself so excessively to prevent division of the county? Will somebody answer this question? Cannot the people of the new section be trusted to know what they want? Or does Prineville alone know what is good for them?

The Crook County Journal speaking of the Powell Buttes mass meeting, said: "The boasted anti-division meeting feel flat." The Journal thus admits that the people are in favor of county division. If the Journal is aware of the result of that Powell Buttes meeting, it certainly knows by this time how terribly "flat" were the efforts of the Prineville delegation.

After division, Crook county will contain an area as great as both the states of Rhode Island and Delaware combined and population and resources ample to maintain its county government—indeed, greater than the entire present county had five years ago. We do not object to the Prineville end governing itself as it chooses; why should they deny us the same right? We are not seeking to govern them in our way, nor do we wish to be governed in their way.

So A. M. Drake is a "promoter," according to the Prineville papers. Too bad, we haven't more such "promoters." He has brought in to Crook county and invested and used here more of his own money than any other man ever did and the rapid growth in the Deschutes valley is due more to his efforts than to those of any other person. Others have aided, of course, but Prineville didn't. It cannot forgive those who were instrumental in getting the vast stock ranges occupied by enterprising settlers.

The Prineville Review says the new comers in Western Crook do not know as well what the country needs as do the old settlers who have been here 30 years or more. Possibly not, but it evidently took the new comers to recognize the latent possibilities in Western Crook's soil when it is developed by irrigation. From present indications the old timers never would have developed the rich and fertile valley of the upper Deschutes, and it forever would have remained a barren, hot and dry waste. Does the Review mean to imply that Western Crook should remain docile for 30 years—until it becomes better acquainted with the country's needs? What a blessed opportunity that would afford the ring to "milk" us to a finish!

"The Bend Bulletin, in speaking of the advantages of county division, says, 'all money expended will go to legitimate uses in the building of roads, bridges, etc.' Is that so? Where do the grafters come in whose now working for county division? Nothing for county officials? They would drop it like a hot potato if that were true. Wonder if the west side people swallow such twaddle?"—Crook County Journal.

The above is prima facie evidence that the thought of county government without graft cannot be entertained in the mind of Crook county's official organ. It would seem that, to the mind of the jaundiced Journal, there can be no reason why a man should work for the public unless there is a chance for graft. Because a man interests himself in public affairs is proof positive that he is a grafter. Such a conception of public office and the carrying of such conceptions into practice have been potent factors in causing

Western Crook to desire county division.

The whole question of county division resolves itself down to a question of home rule. If a region having harmony of resources and interests and a considerable population with common impulses and similar tastes wishes to set up a government of its own—set up housekeeping for itself—and pay all the expenses as well as enjoy the benefits, who should say nay? Those who wish to continue to pluck them? The whole course of civilization, of man's upward progress, has been marked by throwing off oppression and getting a new deal. Of course the old interests, which find their chief profit in maintaining old conditions and standing in the way of progress, fight desperately to maintain their grip. But that grip must be broken if there is to be progress. The arguments against county division in Crook today, would, had they been heeded, have kept Oregon in its three original counties. But they have not been heeded and will not be where wholesome industry and enterprise have obtained a footing. There must be progress.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENA.

A remarkable phenomena unlike anything before heard of in this locality has been attracting much attention during the past two weeks. Dense clouds of vivid hues filling the sky have been overhanging Crooked river in the vicinity of Prineville. There is no occasion for alarm, however. It is neither a holocaust or volcanic eruption, but is due to a contact of Prineville stubbornness with an irresistible war of progress. The ominous sounds of rumblings and explosions would seem to occur when occasional latent sparks of intelligence deep hidden in some dense cranium comes in contact with an atmosphere surcharged with conviction that range and ring domination in the Deschutes country are ended forever—that an era of respect for law, order, equity and decent government has come in with the new civilization and come to stay.

You can get the New Idea Woman's Magazine very cheap by clubbing with The Bulletin.

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Irrigating Grain. From "Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation."

Method of Irrigation.—Grain fields are usually irrigated by flooding from field laterals. Furrow irrigation is practiced only where the soil bakes after being flooded. Check and border methods of grain irrigation are confined to limited areas in Arizona and California. The most of the irrigated grain is raised in the mountain states in rotation with a leguminous crop, like alfalfa or clover. In some localities potatoes or beets form a part of the rotation. In rotating with cereals and legumes, or with cereals, legumes, and roots, the flooding method is readily adapted to each kind of crop. This accounts in part, at least, for its general adoption in most irrigated districts.

Preparation of the land.—As a rule, the land should be plowed in the fall and seeded as early as possible the following spring. The time of plowing is determined largely by the rainfall and the fitness of the soil. The time of seeding is likewise determined by these same conditions, and also by the occurrence of frosts. When the grain is from 4 to 6 inches high, the field laterals are run out. These extend on grade lines from the head ditch and are spaced 60 to 70 feet apart. If the surface has been well prepared, a grade of one-half inch to the rod will be ample for the laterals. On less even ground the grade should be increased to three-fourths of an inch or more per rod. Each lateral should be made large enough to carry about 50 miner's inches. An irrigation stream of 80 to 120 inches may be divided equally between two laterals and one of 130 to 170 inches between three laterals.

When to irrigate.—No fixed rule can be laid down for the proper time to irrigate grain. The soil should contain sufficient moisture at seed time to nourish the crop until it shades the ground. A quantity of water varying from 4 to 9 inches in depth over the surface may then be applied at one irrigation. A second irrigation is usually applied when the grain is beginning to head out. This seems to be the critical period in the irrigation of grain. The plants are using at this time the maximum amount of moisture, and as soon as there is a deficiency they begin to suffer. When the growth is checked at this stage, the lost vigor can not be wholly restored by subsequent watering, and the yield is lessened. The amount of water required by

cereals during the first six weeks of their growth is small, if one excepts the heavy loss by evaporation from the surface of newly cultivated and seeded fields. The amount of water required during the last three weeks of growth is likewise small. The number of irrigations during the intermediate period of forty to sixty days varies from one to four, depending on local conditions. After the last irrigation has been applied the banks of the field laterals are leveled with a small walking plow, drawn by one horse. The field is then ready to harvest.

Potatoes.

System of irrigation.—Potatoes and other root crops are irrigated by furrows made midway between the rows. These furrows should not be over 600 feet long, and in light sandy soils with little fall this distance should be reduced. The length of the furrows may be readily shortened by putting in more head ditches. Short furrows insure a more even distribution of water, and frequently prevent injury to the crop by the water-logging of a part of the soil.

The best soil for potatoes.—A well-drained, sandy, or gravelly loam, rich in decayed vegetable matter, is the best for this crop. If the soil is wanting in organic matter it should be supplied by the right kind of a crop rotation. In Colorado a common practice in raising potatoes is to grow alfalfa for two years, then plant to potatoes for two years, and at the beginning of the fifth year seed to wheat and alfalfa. In turning down alfalfa in the spring before planting potatoes, the field should first be irrigated and afterwards plowed from 6 to 8 inches deep when the soil is dry enough to crumble into small particles as it falls from the moldboard.

Seed selection.—Potatoes grown on irrigated land are not the best for seed. They seem to be more subject to disease. Smooth, round tubers, free from disease, and grown on non-irrigated land, should be planted 38 inches apart and 4 inches deep. The soil is well cultivated between the rows and the whole surface harrowed before the potatoes come up. During the first stages of growth cultivation is the essential thing. If the ground has been irrigated before planting, one heavy irrigation at the time the tubers are beginning to form may be sufficient. In other cases from two to four waterings may be

(Continued on last page.)

Delinquent Tax Notice

STATE OF OREGON, COUNTY OF CROOK.

Table listing delinquent tax notices with columns for name, address, and amount due. Includes names like W. L. Arnold, G. W. Jones, and others.

Continuation of delinquent tax notices from the adjacent page, listing names and amounts.

Advertisement for David P. Taff, The Land Man, 415 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kansas. Includes text: 'IF YOU WANT CASH FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS I CAN GET IT' and forms for property sale.

Set on the band wagon and ride! The Bulletin—everyone does.