

THE BEND BULLETIN

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

CHARLES D. ROWE, EDITOR

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FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1907.

THE SQUARE DEAL ATTACKED.

The famous trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for conspiracy in the murder of ex-Governor Stuenenberg of Idaho is now in progress. Each man has demanded a separate trial and Haywood is the first to be brought before the bar of justice.

These trials will be watched with keen interest by many because of the reasons assigned for the murder, because of the defendants' prominent positions in the labor world, and also because of the vigorous interest taken in the affair by the labor unions of the country. The occasion has given many unions which are dominated by men of socialistic tendencies an opportunity to vent their spleen on President Roosevelt, and in venting it they have only too frequently disclosed their lack of common sense and good judgment.

It would be a sorry condition of affairs, indeed, if the whole of the labor world held the opinions that some unions have given expression to since the accused men were referred to as "undesirable citizens" by President Roosevelt. One of the most puerile and at the same time most dangerous of these expressions was that issued by a labor union of Portland in which it was claimed that Roosevelt had implied that all laboring men were "undesirable citizens." Such rot and misrepresentation is most unbecoming to any body of men, and should be vigorously condemned by the friends of all true labor organizations.

While there have been altogether too many expressions in line with the sentiment of the Portland union, there are, on the other hand, many unions and labor leaders that are supporting the president. The Central Federated Union of New York sent a committee to President Roosevelt with a respectful request that he set forth in general his attitude toward the accused men and why he had referred to them as "undesirable citizens." The president's reply was that if it could be shown there had been any miscarriage of justice in the treatment of the accused men he would submit such evidence to the attorney-general and do all that was possible to correct such injustice. The reply was very satisfactory to the union. The common opinion of sober, unprejudiced thinkers all over the country, as evidenced by press reports, is that the president is still just as sincere in his policy to see that every man, whether he be capitalist or labor leader, shall have a square deal.

One of the committeemen from the Central Federated Union stated the cause of the whole uproar concisely and in a nut-shell when he said:

"Some of the delegates to this body thought it was the duty of the committee to attack the president. Consequently they still believe we did not do our full duty. There are men here who are not sincere in their sympathy for Moyer and Haywood. They are simply trying to use this case to advertise their propaganda. It is high time that organized labor began to find out where it belongs."

Fifty dollar land is getting to be quite a common thing in this section. Nearly every week reports are heard of land selling for \$50 an acre of that same farmer, has refused to sell at that price. This is but an indication of what land in the upper Deschutes valley will be worth when the country is fully developed and railroad transportation

is furnished. Six years ago the first work was done in reclaiming the desert surrounding Bend. In those six short years the land has increased in value to such an extent that, as has been said, farmers can often sell for \$50 an acre if they so desire. What a contrast is furnished when you compare this state of affairs with the history of land values in the Middle West. Here we have a country with the development only fairly begun and almost 100 miles from a railroad, and with land selling for \$50 an acre. In Iowa and Minnesota and other states of the Mississippi valley, it has only been a few years that land values have exceeded this figure and the country is a network of railroads. To be sure, land favorably located and with many improvements sells at a much higher figure, but farms situated several miles from town are still selling for only a little more than \$50 per acre. In those states, where the soil is truly fertile and productive, it has taken 30 or 40—yes and in some cases 50 years for land values to reach \$50 an acre. Out here, the values jump that far in six years after development has fairly started.

Bend will do its best this year to celebrate the Fourth in a befitting manner. The decision to do so has been reached and committees are already busy laying plans and making preparations. Funds have been freely subscribed. Sports and pastimes galore will pass the day away speedily. Another famous trout barbecue will be served to the hungry multitudes and everybody, regardless of race, color or previous servitude, is promised a good time on that glorious day. It can be truly said that when Bend starts out to entertain its neighbors, it does so successfully and with a lavish hand. Last June everyone was pleased with the trout barbecue when the governor was here. This year we must again please the visitors and show them that when Bend invites them in, it always has something good for them, either in business expansion, mental development or recreation and sport. A spirit of harmony and pull-together-ness prevades the air. Let everybody plan to celebrate at Bend.

J. M. Lawrence has disposed of his interest in The Bulletin to his partner, Max Lueddemann of Madras. Mr. Lueddemann is now sole owner of this paper.

THE NEW RAILROAD.

Ground Will Be Broken before the Fourth of July.

The Silver Lake Oregonian, in reporting railroad developments in its vicinity, says that the final survey work is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible and it has been reported on good authority that the first ground on the Oregon Central will be broken before the 4th of July.

Chief D. T. McDonough was in Silver Lake Saturday with a crew of men, enroute from Burns to a point near the Howard stage station where he will begin and make the final survey westward to the Cascade range. Chief Louis Shaw, with a party, is working eastward from the stage station and will continue until they meet the crew now working westward from Burns and which at present is in the vicinity of Wagontire mountain.

Engineer McDonough gave out the information that when the road is completed it will have a third lighter grade than any other transcontinental line in the United States. Westbound the grade will be six-tenths per cent and eastbound about eight-tenths per cent, an exceptionally light grade in a mountainous country. The only bad piece that will be encountered

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Irrigation in Fruit Growing

From Farmers' Bulletin No. 118, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

AFTER TREATMENT OF IRRIGATED LAND.

In most parts of the irrigated region clean culture is practiced during the growing season, though there is another policy which seems to suit local requirements better in some regions, as will be noted presently. This clean culture is undertaken for two main reasons. One is moisture conservation, which has been pointedly suggested in the previous discussion of the interrelations of irrigation and cultivation. Cultivation is undertaken, then, to reduce the irrigation requirements; to retain the added moisture for the plant. Experience amply teaches that this is successfully done, and investigation has given accurate measure of conservation, both as against evaporation and against exhaustion by the roots of weeds and intercultural crops. Just as barely adequate rainfall may be rendered amply adequate by clean and frequent summer cultivation, so irrigation water may be reinforced in the duration and sufficiency of its effects by the same policy.

But another and important office of cultivation in connection with irrigation lies in the maintenance of a condition of tilth which facilitates a proper degree of aeration and free root extension. Irrigation, even in its wisest application, has a tendency to compact any soil which is capable of compacting, and few can defy water settling. Compacting promotes evaporation and subsequent sun heating, and the resulting dryness and undue heat, as well as the density of the mass itself, restrains root development. Consequently it is a universal conclusion that, with a bare surface, soil stirring must follow irrigation just as soon as the soil comes to a good working condition. What the cultivation shall be depends upon the nature of the soil. Winter irrigation is almost always followed by a good plowing, and by a good harrowing also, unless considerable rainfall is to be expected afterwards. Summer irrigation is followed by stirring with whichever of the many forms of cultivators is found by local experience to be the best pulverizer for the particular soil, and which secures, with the least labor, fineness to an adequate depth, for it is plain that in the thirsty air of the arid region the earth mulch must be somewhat deep, as well as fine, to protect the firm layer from loss by evaporation.

MINOR RESULTS OF IRRIGATION.

It is obviously impossible to include in this general sketch many of the minor results of irrigation which have been demonstrated by half a century of experience in the

in the construction work anywhere on the line is at a point near Wagontire mountain where a narrow and precipitous ridge crosses the survey, through which it will be necessary to tunnel.

Gibson House Burned.
 Mr. Gibson, living a few miles northwest of Laidlaw, had the misfortune of having his house and all its contents burned Tuesday afternoon. Just how the fire occurred is not known, but Mrs. Gibson was fumigating the up-stairs and had the sulphur in a bucket which she had placed upon the bottom of a granite tub. She had put some chips in the bucket to keep the sulphur burning and it is thought that a spark might have caught the paper. Mrs. Gibson's watch was all she was able to save from the wreck. We understand there was no insurance.—Chronicle.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.
 Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. D. Brown & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts should be paid to C. D. Brown, who will pay all bills against the company.
 CHAS. D. BROWN,
 C. M. WEYMOUTH,
 ELMER NISWONGER.

arid regions, but a few may be noted:

In parts of California light frosts are likely to occur while citrus fruits are ripening and after the deciduous fruits have bloomed and set their fruit. This is from December to May. There is no hard freezing, but even a slight drop below the freezing point may occasion considerable loss of fruit. It has been found that over ground with a wet surface fruit may escape injury while that near by over a dry surface may be destroyed. For this reason irrigation water is used to prevent frost, and it has been found effective even when the mercury falls to 27° F., providing this temperature covers only a brief interval. If the mercury falls lower or remains too long at the point named, injury will result in spite of the presence of water, unless more effective methods of protection are resorted to.

To a measurable extent irrigation is found to hasten fruit ripening. In some cases several days have been gained with early varieties by giving water just as the fruit was getting good size. The same varieties near at hand proceeded more slowly without this stimulus.

The application of cold water to the roots of growing plants is very undesirable. Nearly all water derived from subterranean sources is improved by exposure to the sun, either by standing for a time in a shallow reservoir or traveling some distance in a shallow stream. Exposure to sun heat cannot make the water too warm.

Irrigation performs a host of small services. In the nursery the budding season is lengthened because a run of water will cause the bark to slip later in the season. In the English walnut orchard the nuts will be more readily discharged from the husks if an irrigation is given a little in advance of the dropping time. Within certain limits fruiting can be timed by irrigation and succession secured. This is especially true of small fruits. Strawberries can be made almost constant bearers in suitable thermal situations and can have two main crops in the summer even where the winters are too cold for fruiting. Raspberries follow the same course, and ever-bearing blackberries are the ruling varieties in the warmer parts of the irrigated region. Of course these performances of plants are dependent upon temperature conditions as well as moisture conditions, and upon the length of the growing season which the irrigated semitropical region enjoys; but the fact remains that the forcing summer heat of the more northerly regions of the country could accomplish far more for the grower if by forethought and wise provision he should arrange to have that beneficence always attended by ample moisture. This is evidently one of the great works of the future.
 (The End.)

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