

THE BEND BULLETIN

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

CHARLES D. ROWE, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 One year.....\$1.50
 Six months......75
 Three months......50
 (Terminally in advance.)

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1907.

The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial has assumed a degree of added interest in that it now appears that Moyer is an ex-convict who served a term in the Illinois penitentiary in the 80's. While Moyer denies that he is the man referred to, nevertheless the proof is quite conclusive that he is. It is stated that he was one of a gang of thieves in Chicago who were sent up for their crimes. While this should have no weight in proving Moyer's guilt in the charge now brought against him, yet it will exert much influence in the minds of the people at large and is bound to have more or less weight with the jury if the news is allowed to reach them. It will prove that he was an unprincipled criminal in the past, and there will be a proneness to believe that he has never repented of his previous acts and reformed. A man's past record, be it for good or evil, always naturally plays an important part in determining his guilt or innocence when he is before the bar of justice. Even if Moyer should be proven innocent of this last crime with which he is now charged, it is a matter of regret that men with such shadowy reputations as his should acquire so prominent a part in the management of a great labor organization. The unions have enough with which to contend without being encumbered with officials whose past records can not stand investigation. Organized labor should stand for a great principle and does so stand when its best ideals are observed. It should have no part with criminals and should condemn unsparingly all crime in its membership. In the light of this latest disclosure—assuming, of course, that Moyer is truly an ex-convict—how silly was that hysterical utterance made by a few labor men that "Death can not, will not and shall not claim our brothers." It is right for the labor unions to insist that the accused men be given a fair trial. If they are proven guilty let the unions be as sincere in condemning them. If they are proven innocent, it will indeed be a matter for congratulation.

The "unspeakable" Corey has at last attained his heart's desire and is wedded to Mabel Gilman, the "queen of the footlights." He has divorced himself from the wife of his youth, the woman who had struggled with him through the years of his poverty and had always been a faithful wife and mother. She is described as a woman of intelligence, sweetness, fine character and refinement, a thoughtful wife and a tender mother. But she is a "plain" woman and does not possess that sparkle and brilliancy which is conceded to the woman who has displaced her. It is said that "Corey wanted a woman of sparkle and brilliancy to boost him along in New York society." And "society" will probably open its arm to this pair and take them into its innermost folds. Corey has millions of dollars, so what difference does it make that he has violated all the finer instincts that an honest man should possess, has discarded a faithful wife like he would a worn-out shoe, and holds the contempt and condemnation of all right-thinking men and women? "Society" with its Thaws, Whites,

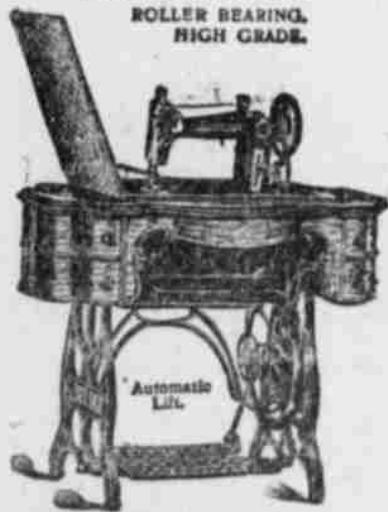
Castellatnes and others of their kind, feels no alarm over such a lame "affair" as this of the steel magnate and the footlight favorite. No, indeed. What a sorry world this would be if the people who constitute "society" dominated the world's thought and government. Thank God for those men and women of the "middle class" who place thrift, honesty, faithfulness, moral uprightness and integrity above the acquisition of dollars and above a coveted place in the ranks of society.

The dandelion is making its appearance in Bend. While this plant produces a pretty little flower that helps to brighten up the landscape and while it also makes a very palatable dish when prepared as "greens," it is a pest that is thoroughly hated by the man with a lawn. It is said that the dandelion grows so prolifically at Prineville that it literally "takes" the lawns and it becomes frequently necessary to plow up the yard to destroy the dandelion. If the plant is allowed to obtain a foothold in Bend it may work as great havoc here. In time it undoubtedly will be present to a greater or less degree, but war should be vigorously waged against it from the time of its first appearance. That is now. Destroy all the dandelions you find.

You had better celebrate the Fourth at Bend.



SEWING MACHINE.
 ROLLER BEARING.
 HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.
STRONGEST GUARANTEE.
National Sewing Machine Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
 FACTORY AT MELVILL, ILL.

NATURE'S WAY



COME to Radium Springs and rest. Free yourself from the worries and cares which have worn your nerves. Drink of the wonderful waters here, whose remarkable properties will bring relief from rheumatism, chronic constipation, indigestion, kidney and bladder troubles and many nervous disorders. This splendidly equipped sanitarium possesses every medical resource, provides every luxury of the finest hotel and offers all the comforts of the home. Located amid the mountains where magnificent scenery, delightful walks, and fine fishing abound. Information as to equipment, accommodations and rates cheerfully supplied upon request.
RADIUM SPRINGS
 SANITARIUM
 HANES, ONE

Problems That Confront The Irrigator.

Irrigation and Dry Farming

Address before the Farmers' Institute at Meridian, Idaho, by Elias Nelson, expert in charge of irrigation and dry farming investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture in Idaho, and irrigationist of the Idaho Auxiliary Experiment Station at Caldwell.

Irrigation as yet is a comparatively new enterprise in the United States. In the "old world," however, it has been practiced for at least 3,000 years. Large canal systems have there been constructed from time to time as far back as we have record. Some are still in operation; others after centuries of use have for some reason unknown to us been abandoned. Since we do not know their histories we can not profit by the experiences of the people that farmed under them. We have had scarcely any tradition to guide us, hence our methods and our institutions are very largely our own product.

Irrigation in the Inland Empire is a recent development. Though we have made a remarkable progress, we are still short of having attained to well ordered management in irrigation farming. We have as yet but little definite information in regard to the proper use of irrigation water and there yet remains much to be worked out. Irrigation problems are rendered especially complex because of the great variation in climate and soils. Our methods must be adapted to particular conditions. There is too much divergence in opinions and practices even in the same locality, hence there is great need of placing irrigation on a more rational basis.

The United States Department of Agriculture and our western experiment stations are investigating these matters. The effort is to ascertain the real facts in regard to soil, moisture conditions and the earning value of irrigation water. In Idaho we are taking up this line of work on the auxiliary experiment farm located near Caldwell.

The experiences of irrigators and the results of experiments have shown that for the best growth of crops but a medium amount of water in the soil is required. Less water is giving as good yields or even better than the large amounts, which have so generally been used. Because of shortage many farmers have been obliged to get along with less than they have been wont to use, and finding the crop still satisfactory have decided to use water sparingly at all times, even though the supply be abundant. The use of less water is being urged on every hand. We are also awakening to the fact that the winter precipitation is by far more important in irrigated districts than has commonly been supposed. The natural rainfall is not to be ignored, but carefully husbanded and turned to beneficial use. Furthermore, cultivation so generally neglected on irrigated land is gaining more exponents. Irrigation has seemed such an all-important thing that we have magnified it until in the minds of some it appears that water does it all. To be eminently successful it must combine with it good methods of cultivation and must take into account elements of fertility other than water. A good physical condition of the soil has much to do with the field and is quite as important as irrigation.

CULTIVATION.

It is a common saying among fruit growers that more cultivation will take the place of some irrigation. It will do that, but irrigation cannot take the place of cultivation, which is beneficial in other ways than conveying moisture, for it opens the soil and promotes those activities that render plant food available. It should, therefore, be used for all crops that permit of it. Cultivation should go hand in hand with irrigation. It will mean larger yields, and hence dollars in your pockets.

Occasionally one sees a potato field, a garden patch or an orchard where water has been run repeatedly during the season and no cultivation given. As a result the soil bakes and becomes hard and compact, a condition anything but favorable. For moisture cannot be retained and air is not admitted

freely enough for the needs of the roots.

MANAGEMENT OF FIELDS AFTER CROP IS REMOVED.

Not only should there be thorough cultivation of such crops as permit of it, but attention should be given to fields after the crop is removed. I maintain that the soil on an irrigated farm should at no time in the year be allowed to dry out below a depth of a few inches. A soil is constantly at work and gains in fertility. A dry one is dead. If kept moist and in a state of good till, plant food is being elaborated for the use of the coming crop. It is quite as essential to cultivate after a crop is removed as it is to prepare a good seed bed before sowing. In other words, we need to introduce a little of Mr. Campbell's thorough tillage system on our irrigated lands.

So often we see stubble fields allowed to lie idle and dry out after harvest. This is poor management and means that the yield will be less than it need be. Such fields should either be disced immediately after harvest to prevent the escape of moisture or should be irrigated and then plowed. Last November I saw a stubble field that was being plowed. The soil was dry and hard as deep as the plow ran. Maximum results cannot be expected if irrigated land is handled in that way.

VALUE OF WINTER PRECIPITATION.

Generally, in irrigated regions, we pay but little attention to rainfall. We irrigate when we have planned to do so, irrespective of any showers in the meantime. That is all right, at least as regards the summer months, for in Southern Idaho there is rarely enough rainfall at that time of the year to be of value. The rainfall in the spring, however, does vary to such an extent as to effect the earliness of the first irrigation. The summer rainfall is of little consequence on an irrigated farm for the reason that it is so small and because we cannot conserve it. If it simply wets down to moisture it is a detriment, for by restoring capillarity to the surface moisture is lost. The fall and winter precipitation, however, is valuable, and vastly more so than is generally supposed. The idea that irrigation alone is of value for crop production is a fallacy. The fact is that it is supplemental to the rainfall, and should be so considered. The water stored in the soil during winter is of far greater value for crop production than irrigation itself. A careful husbanding of the winter precipitation will lessen the need of irrigation during the summer. It is an advantage to have ample moisture in the soil to carry the crop well into the growing season. Early irrigation is undesirable. The chilling effect of water applied before warm weather has set in is detrimental. It retards growth, interferes with proper assimilation and taxes the energies of plants to throw off the excess water. Then, it destroys tillth, and in the spring it is important to maintain the condition of the seed bed as long as possible.

AMOUNT TO APPLY.

The amount to apply will depend upon the particular crop and the character of the soil. The requirement for water is in the following order, beginning with crop that needs the most—alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, corn. The last two leave more water in the soil at the time of harvest than the other crops.

How much to apply at one irrigation is often asked. Chief among the things to be considered is the amount of available water that the soil in question can hold. Not all the water that a soil may take up is available for the use of the crop. Any in excess of that which capillarity will retain is of no use to plants. They do not thrive in a saturated soil. Again crops cannot remove all the water from the soil, for even a dry soil contains some water. As plants withdraw moisture the contents may be reduced to a point at which crops show signs of distress. This then, is the lower limit of moisture contents with which crops grow and the difference between this amount and the capillarity capacity

(Continued on following page.)

Because we are selling the same and better quality at a closer margin is a very good reason why you will find our store the best place to buy anything in the line of

Groceries, Drygoods, Furnishings, Shoes, Hardware, Sash and Doors, Paints and Oils

The PINE TREE STORE

E. A. SATHER, PROPRIETOR

A Complete Stock of

At Bend, Oregon. **DRY** Rough, Surfaced and Moulded **LUMBER** At Bend, Oregon.

All Widths, Lengths and Thicknesses

Reasonable Prices Good Grades Dry Stock	INCH COMMON DIMENSION SHIPLAP RUSTIC	Lumber Delivered at Low Cost Anywhere on The Lands of The D. I. & P. Co., or The C. S. I. Co.
	T. & G. FLOORING	
	BEADED CEILING	
	WINDOW JAMBS	
	WINDOW CASING	
	HEAD BLOCKS	
	O. G. BASEBOARD	
	STAIR TREADS	
	WATER TABLE	
	O. G. BATTINS MOULDINGS	
P. B. D. PATENT ROOFING		
FENCE PICKETS		
SHINGLES		
ETC., ETC.		

CUSTOM FEED MILL IN CONNECTION.

The Pilot Butte Development Company

BEND, OREGON

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

C. S. BENSON,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW
 Bend, - Oregon.

W. P. MYERS
 LAND ATTORNEY

Twelve years special practice before the U. S. Land Office and Department of the Interior. Also general practice.

Office, - LAIDLAW, ORE.

U. C. COE, M. D.
 Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE OVER BANK
 All Night Telephone Connection
 DAY TELEPHONE, NO. 21
 BEND - OREGON

DR. I. L. SCOFIELD
 DENTIST

BEND, OREGON
 Office in Johnson Building, Wall St.
 Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
 Office Phone No. 25 Residence Phone No. 26

R. D. WICKHAM
 Attorney - at - Law

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.
 BEND, OREGON

Edmund B. King John K. Kollock
King, Guerist & Kollock
 ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

OFFICE: Bank Building, Bend, Oregon
 610 McKay Bldg., Portland, Oregon
 Special attention given to questions relating to Water, Land and General Corporation Laws.
 PRACTICE IN ALL FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.
 General Practice

M. V. TURLEY, M. D.
 Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE IN JOHNSON BLDG. ON WALL ST.
 BEND, OREGON

J. H. HANER,
 ABSTRACTER OF TITLES
 NOTARY PUBLIC

Fire Insurance, Life Insurance, Surety Bonds, Real Estate, Conveyancing
 PRINEVILLE, OREGON

THE First National Bank of Prineville.
 Established 1888.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$100,000.00

R. H. Allen, President
 Will W. Wenzel, Vice President
 T. M. Baldwin, Cashier
 H. Baldwin, Assistant Cashier

E. C. PARK
 Poland China Hogs
 Black Langshan Chickens

ORDERS BOOKED FOR
Day Old Chicks
 Price, 20 cents each.

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE
 REDMOND, OREGON

Crook County Realty Co.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.
 Life and Accident
INSURANCE.
 OFFICE IN BULLSTIN BUILDING BEND, OREGON