



Irrigon grapes are among the finest grown anywhere.

Nature Taught Necessity of Planting Trees.

In 1905, this desert waste was treeless. Along the river banks were a few cottonwoods and willows, thorn bushes and alder, typical of all western streams through dry or semi-arid regions.

The burning sun soon suggested shade trees and the early spring winds taught the necessity of wind breaks. Orchard promoters urged locust hedges as a protection to young fruit trees, to prevent leaning with the prevailing winds. Trees were even set with an angle toward the southwest, and headed very low to strengthen their supple resistance until they were strong enough to stand alone. The planting of forest

trees was therefore driven into the minds of the settlers in a few years of experience.

Thousands of young locust forest tree seedlings were shipped in from mid-western nurseries and planted in hedge row and around buildings and along highways. Arbor day programs were held and trees given by commercial club bodies to town lot owners and small tract farmers and others, with the results that are witnessed today. No irrigation farm is now complete without its shade trees and fence line windbreaks, and in many cases locust wood lots are becoming more and more common for the growth of posts and wood, and through the general desires for beauty and the effects on climate conditions. The cool feel of shady lanes and avenues in contrast to heat in open, dry places, and the more practical good in the production of poultry and livestock and other advantages of home timber is now common knowledge.

All kinds of trees grew and thrived here with the application of water, as well as in their native habitat and the experiences in forest tree planting promises to bear much greater results in the future than in the past. And once again the fruit tree is coming back in new varieties more adapted to the region. Experiments are proving out new possibilities in fruit and berries.

IRRIGON LEADS IN IRRIGATION

BOATS LOAD AT DOCKS

Known As Grand Ronde In Early Days; Holbrook Tells History.

What is now known as Irrigon has a rather lengthy historical record. In the late fifties it was Grand Ronde, and located on the river bank at a boat landing. It was the head of navigation where boats were unloaded to freight wagons. A road led southwest, west and south of the Umatilla river to old Fort Henrietta, and there divided—one branch leading south of the river and up Alkali Canyon to Pilot Rock and the John Day and Greenhorn mines, and the other crossed by ferry and led on eastward through the present wheat fields to the site of Pendleton, and on to Idaho. The strife between Umatilla Landing and Grande Ronde ended by Grand Ronde being moved to Umatilla.

When the railroad was built in 1883 a siding was built at Irrigon called Stokes, and much time and effort was required to induce the railroad company to change the name to Irrigon.

The name of Irrigon was coined by F. L. Holbrook, manager of the new project, and Addison Bennett, the editor of the Irrigon Irrigator, from a combination of irrigation and Oregon.

The early history of the Irrigon project is herewith told by Mr. Holbrook:

"I first heard of and became interested in what is now known as the Irrigon project in 1895, when I tried to buy of one D. W. Bailey, his Bailey Ditch Co., and his water right calling for 150 cubic feet per second of the waters of the Umatilla river. I dickered with him all fall and winter, and got nowhere. Cooled off some myself when I learned that the river went dry in summer.

"July 4th, 1896, at Kendrick, Idaho, I met the late Sen. J. H. Bingham, and the subject of irrigation came up. I mentioned the Bailey project and its advantages and defects with no summer water. The Senator insisted that was no drawback as there must be some summer water, at least enough to carry on with until upstream irrigation development would furnish enough through 'return flow to equal the full amount claimed.

"Now there was an idea, so I got everything I could on underground movement of water, especially Dr. Elwood Meade's works, and became convinced that some day there

Watermelons grown in Irrigon fields have no competition in flavor, size and quantity per acre. Tons of melons are shipped from Irrigon every season.



Field of Watermelons at Irrigon.

would be plenty of water at Bailey's point of diversion. In the meantime I learned that there really was at least 15 cubic feet per second at lowest flow.

"I went after Bailey again, but no go. In 1899, I met Bingham again, and he asked about that ditch. I told him what I had learned from study, and he insisted we go after it again. In the meantime, C. B. Wade, cashier of the First National Bank of Pendleton, had bought Bailey out and wanted to sell, and Bingham and I bought his interests. Bingham failed to come through with his share of the funds agreed on, and I had to look elsewhere. Finally I induced J. Thorburn Ross of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of Portland, and some of his clients to join me, and we formed the Oregon Land and Water Co.

"Our first engineer was H. G. Hurlburt of Echo, Ore. Then came Chas. Swain, who had been in charge of irrigation development at Clarkston, Wn., for Charles Francis Adams.

Land sales began that year, but the 15 cubic feet per second of summer flow didn't increase, and that proved a small amount of water for 1000 acres of land sold, and a leaky, thirsty ditch. We then engaged L. A. Nares, engineer in charge of all the Kings River, Cal., irrigation projects to inspect and suggest remedies at \$500 per day and expenses. It took him but three days, for which we were thankful.

"His opinions coincided with mine, that ultimately underground movement of water from the steadily increasing irrigated area upstream would take care of us abundantly, and he suggested we get Irving Worthington, a high grade irrigation engineer, to help cure our ditch troubles.

"In the meantime we had bought Wade's Northern Pacific Oregon Land Contract that called for 26,000 acres of land. Then came the contour survey and mapping of the whole tract, and the purchase of much other land, a total of nearly 65,000 acres.

"Notwithstanding, the increase in 1905 on land sales increased beyond capacity of the ditch. More capital was needed, and I sold my interest."

The D. W. Bailey ditch was built as far as the county line, and Mrs. F. H. Reiks, now of Irrigon, owned a small farm at the end of this small canal. Very little irrigation was done under it. The Oregon Land and Water Company enlarged the ditch and extended it to cover most of the lands now under irrigation in that area. This company, when the government assumed the reclamation of the district under the West Extension order, owned over 40,000 acres, and the canal was carrying water to a number of farms under the management of W. R. Walpole, who maintained an office in Irrigon until most of the lands under the new system were sold. The Oregon Land and Water Company spent approximately a million dollars in the venture, and the holdings finally reverted to the William Ladd banking interests in Portland.

The leading spirits of the Irrigon project were J. Thorburn Ross of Portland; F. B. Holbrook, now living at Rsinier, manager; Roadruck, sales manager; and Addison Bennett, editor of the newspaper. All were able men and much was accomplished by them for irrigation in this territory. They employed able engineers including Hurlburt, Swain, Griswold, Cummings and Worthington. The greatest obstruction to success was lack of sufficient water in summer.

Mrs. Roadruck, wife of the sales manager and their daughter, Mrs. Frank Guilwits, lived here and are the only persons of those early days remaining nearby. Mrs. Roadruck and Mrs. Guilwits then just out of high school, taught the first school in Irrigon. Mrs. Marsden was the third teacher. They came to Irrigon in 1903, and left in 1916. Another

member of this family is Mrs. May Wright at Salem, Ore. They recall the days when Captain Gray, the famous Columbia river pilot, made stops at the Irrigon port with boats that made irregular trips at the best stages of the river from Portland to Lewiston. The Oregon

Land and Water company grew and maintained the Irrigon park, and contributed largely to the planting of orchards and shade trees on the early project.

Addison Bennett made the place famous by his writings, "Doings in Rabbitville."

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Refrigerator Equipped Counter.

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OREGON

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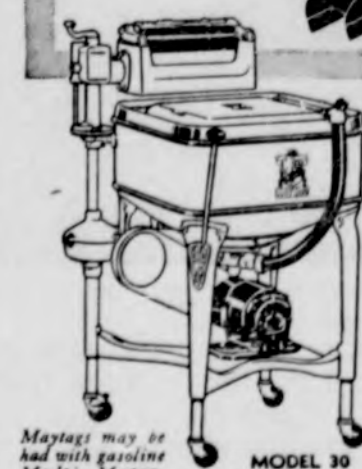
"If people didn't bother me,
I couldn't stay here."

LUNCH GOODS

IRRIGON

OREGON

WELCOME THE Maytag MAN



Maytag may be had with gasoline Multi-Motor.

MODEL 30

Not exactly a salesman. He is a missionary of better household efficiency and economy. He understands the chemistry of washing clothes through scientific tests worked out in the factory laboratory. He understands the woman's washday problem by having personally demonstrated Maytag performance in homes, week after week. It is the Maytag Man's idea to let you sell yourself, after he has demonstrated that a Maytag washes faster, better, more economically and more conveniently. Upon his courtesy and integrity rests the reputation of The Maytag Company. Welcome the Maytag Man. • Easy deferred payments arranged.

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ADJACENT TO THEATRE

HERMISTON, OREGON

THE MAYTAG COMPANY • Manufacturers • Founded 1909 • NEWTON, IOWA

Walter M. Pierce

IN

Umatilla County

Came to county, 1883; Farm hand; School teacher, Milton and Weston; County School Superintendent, 1886; County Clerk, 1890; Wheat farmer near Pendleton; Graduated in law from Northwestern University, Chicago; Lawyer in Pendleton; State Senator, 1902.

—Later Public Record—
State Senator, 1916; O.S.C. Board of Regents, 22 years; Member State Grange Executive Committee; Governor, 1923; Congressman, 1932-34.



YOUR

Representative

IN CONGRESS

He knows Oregon's needs. He knows other congressmen and the ways of Congress. He knows department officials. This means he gets things done! He has a record of efficient service.

He is the only man from Pacific Northwest on Committee on Agriculture and will be there to help draw new farm laws.

Oregon's Second District is Well Represented in Congress.

- Endorsed by the Townsend state organization.
- Ardent supporter of ruralelectrification at cost.
- Strong supporter of Umatilla Rapids Dam, and now personally is urging the President to authorize immediate construction.

Let Us Return Him With A Big Vote!

PAID ADV.—Umatilla County Central Committee, by Guy Johnson, chairman, and by Precinct Committeemen, Henry O. Thompson, Harry Kelley and Lyle Tilden.