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James J. Hill Commends Science on the Farm

More Intelligence Needed If the Country is to Yield Sufficient Food

BILLINGS, Mont., 26.—That a big fight is to be made to change the name of the Dry Farming Congress became apparent at the very first session of the fourth annual meeting which convened here today. The movement cropped out a half a dozen times and is certain to be a feature of every business session until it is settled one way or the other. Suggestions for a suitable substitute for the word 'dry" are forthcoming, but none seem to suit all the delegates. Some want to be, "scientific," while others favor the term "practical."

The opening sessions were largely attended and were of great interest to delegates The firts session was taken up with the address of welcome, of which the chief was that of Governor Norris. Preston Moss, chairman of the Montana Board of Control, also welcomed the delegates.

HILL SPEAKS FOR RAILROADS.

James J. Hill chairman of the board of diretors of the Great Northern Railway, who was the central figure of the session, made a very friendly talk, calculated to aid the dry farming movement, and incidentaly he sounded a note of warning. He said in part:

As we look down the Northern Pacific and see a marvelous work all equipped, on a fine track from end to end, we are apt to forget that it is the result of three or four failures. You had not the people at first. You might put a railroad in the Garden of Eden and, if there were no body there but Adam and Eve, it would be a failure

Now, it is easy to build a railroad in Montana and you want a good many miles of railroads that you have not now, and if I may just speak a word of advice be good neighbors to your railroads, and depend upon it they will be good neighbors to you, because before they can get one dollar of products, or get it out of your products, you have got to earn it and pay for it and they would no more injure you and they would no more destroy your power to produce than the father of a good family would destroy or impair the strength and health of his children. You are not our children, but we are in the same boat with you and have got to prosper with you or we have got to be poor with you.

TRAINING OF FUTURE FARMERS

And the development of the West in the past. Let us relegate it to the past, for the development that we are more concerned with today is the development of the West in the future, and in the very near future.

If we increase our population, as it has increased, or even at a lesser ratio, in 1950 we will have over 200,000,000 people. Now, where will they go and what will they do? I have full confidence that our country today, with not to exceed thirty people to the square mile, can support, and will support well, 150 to the square mile, or five times our population, and then we would not be crowded. We need not to be afraid that we cannot take care of these people, but my anxiety is how will they be taught.

Will they wait until an empty stomach, and an absolute hunger drives them to fight? Or will they take it up like intelligent men and follow a line that will lead them to success? Modern scientide agriculture calls for as high an order of intellingce as any other science.

DON'T BE IN A HURRY TO SELL.

Now go back to your 200,000,000 people. With us in this country the average consumption per capita is 6½ bushels of wheat, but since the high price of meat we find throughout the bread eating nations the quantity necessary for bread and seed per capita per annum has increased. Last year we exported 68,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 38,000,000 bushels more than we had to spare. What was the consequence? When my farmer neigh ors in Minnesota were selling their wheat at 85 and 90 cents a bushel. I told my men to keep on plowing and I would not sell until spring. I got a dollar and a quarter for mine. They got, I hope, a little experience. If it has served them this year, they are not rushing their wheat to market, although the Great Northern Railway is taking from 800,000 to 1,000,000 bushels a day to the market

Farmers want to be very careful, while they are marketing their crops leisurely, not to carry it so far, that some fellow down in the Southern Hemisphere, it may be Australia, it may be Argentina, will raise a crop that he is planting about this time and have it on the market alongside of them before they sell theirs.

DEMAND OVERTAKING SUPPLY

In 1882 we had nearly 52,000,000 people and we raised 504,000,000 bushels and we exported over 200,000,000 bushels and got a very low price for it. In 1907 we rised 644,000,000 bushels of wheat. During that 25 years our population increased 4 per cent and our wheat increased 25 per cent. Converging lines meet in the angle of convergence and those lines meet perilously near.

Each year the country requires 15,000,000 bushels of wheat more than the preceeding year. In five years that is 75,000,000 bushels. I know I was not talking at random when I said that within ten years we would become a nonexporting nation unless we changed our methods.

LOOK TO QUALITY OF SETTLERS.

Now you have in Montana an area of land susceptible of good cultivation—it is not necessary that you should have irrigation—but where a man with intelligent methods and industry can make himself comfortable and support his family in independence. You have an area equal to that of the state of Iowa that can be cultivated.

There are 280,000,000 acres in four Northwestern States—Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon—and I think I am safe in saying that 80,000,000 acres, certainly over 75,000,000 today is susceptible of good cultivation, and will give results that will surprise us

But be careful of your farming. Pay a little attention to the quality of your settlers. When you want people to come in and when you want to boost Montana, or for any of the states west of here, do your boosting in a proper way—no amount of tinhorn businesss.

TOP PRICE SO FAR PAID HERE FOR LAND

J. D. Heryford Buys the Fleming Farm for $125 an Acre

The top price, to date, ever paid for farm or orchard land in this section was when J. D. Heryford, last Friday bought the H. C. Fleming ranch at New Pine Creek for $20,000 spot cash. The tract contains 160 acres, and was sold at $125 an acre. Mr. Heryford is a stockman, one of the earliest settlers here, who never awakened to the agricultural and horticultural resources of the country until a recent date His brother W. R. Heryford with whom he had been associated in the big tract sold recently to O. V. L. Co. W. R. had purchased the 1200 acre Reed ranch at New Pine Creek, and J. D. got busy and secured the Fleming place.

It is said to be one of the best farms in this section. It has an individual water right. On the place there are about 500 full bearing fruit trees. Among them are several of what is known as "Reed's Red." This variety is very large, specimens of which can be seen in the office of J. W. Maxwell and son that measures 14 inches in circumference, and are perfect beauties in the apple line.

The "Reed Red" apple above mentioned is a seedling that originated on the old Reed ranch at New Pine Creek. It has since been grafted to some other trees and no doubt because of its enormous size and beauty will prove a favorite in our future markets. It is of the late fall variety and is said to be a splendid apple for eating and cooking.

In addition to the orchard, the place has a good house, and other buildings. It also has a fine meadow abutting on the lake from which 2,000 tons of hay are cut each year.

Unquestionably so soon as the railroad comes, this orchard alone will be worth nearly as much as the price paid today for the whole 300 acres. The price paid here seems to many exhorbeant. But the Examiner opines that Mr. Heryford has secured a bargain, or at least we should so consider it, if we had the price to buy such a place.

The Merrill Record has a head, "Will Finish Our Dam Project" We wonder what ails that religious weekly? We think that our dam project will be finished soon too, Engineer Rice says that a stretch of over 10 miles of the ditch is now complete and the rest will be finished before December 1st.

TAFT GONDEMNS TARIFF ON WOOL

"The woolen schedule is indefensible," declared the President, "and I propose to say so. That schedule is forty two years old, and while inexcusable, it is a plain matter of practical legislation. Wrapped up in it are all the arguments against the protective system. For that schedule was the result of a hard and fast agreement between the wool growers of the West and the woolen manufacturers of the East. Not even Brother Cummins of Iowa could change it. He held out the bait to the wool growers who were to be left alone while the duties on the manufactured woolens were to be reduced. But the wool growers wouldn't bite. An agreement which had seen service for forty-two years, if not a sacred thing, had proved profitable."

"Mr President, could you, perhaps, have secured more downward revision by conferring with Members of Congress while the bill was before the House and Senate?"

"I did everything that, in my opinion, lies within the authority of a president to do. The results must speak for themselves."—Henry Beach Needham in the November Everybody's.

APPLES FROM 3 ACRES PAY $6,000

Medford Man Harvested Large Crop from 159 Newtown Trees

The Medford Mail of Oct. 21st, pertinently asks: "Why do people pay $1,000 to $1,500 an acre for Rogue River land," and sagely goes on to point the reason that will apply equally well to Lakeview and vicinity, as follows:

W. H. Brown, who lives on Roosevelt avenue, just outside the city limits of Medford has just harvested his crop of Neatown Pippin apples from his three acres of 22-year old trees, and the following figures graphically tell the story and answer the above question:

Mr. Brown has gathered 2650 boxes of choice Neatowns off three acres of trees and will realize at least $2.25 per box, and more than likely $2.50.

REDUCED TO FIGURES.

At $2.25 per box, his whole crop will gross him $5962.50, or $1987.50 per acre. His total cost for cultivating the land, spraying and pruning the trees, picking, packing and shipping the fruit will cost about $300 per acre, so the net for each acre, is $1687.50. There are 159 trees in the tract, or 53 trees to the acre, so that every tree has produced $37.50 worth of fruit, and netted him $31.84.

But the price of this year Newtowns will likely be far in excess of $2.25 f. o. b. Medford is the opinion of local as well as Eastern commission men, and so Mr. Brown in all probability makes even more than this per acre. Two years ago this tract sold its entire crop, f. o. b. Medford, for $2.45 per box., and Newtowns were not as scarce as this year.

AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

A good business pays ten per cent interest on the money invested. Then this property represents, taking it from this standpoint, an investment, or in other words is worth $60,652, or each acre is worth $16,875, or each tree $378.10. This is fair and just is it not? You would not sell your business for les sand you want something to boot for your good will.

This is but one of many, and that practically a city orcard. There are hundreds of orchards that do as well, within $100 per acre of this one, which now has established a record and if the prices soar the record will be a great deal higher

We reiterate that what is being done in fruit growing and prices for land and fruit now paid in Rogue River, Hood River, and Wenatchee and North Yakima, will be duplicated inside of five years right here in Lakeview!

The price Jim Heryford paid of $20,000, or $125 an acre for the Fleming place will be ten times that inside of five years.

Mark the prediction!

DRY CAMPAIGN IS TO BE WAGED

Portland Journal: State wide prohibition will be the object of an amendment to be put for a vote of the people at the general election in 1910 by the Oregon Anti-saloon league. The amendment was drawn up and arranged at the annual meeting of the trustees of the league, held last night. It will prohibit absolutely if passed, the manufacture or sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors in the state. Reports of the officers showed the organization to be resting on a sound financial basis. Plans were formulated for raising funds with which to carry on an anti-saloon campaign from now until the election.

Work on the O. V. L. Co's Big Ditch Moving Forward

A Great Work Which Will Make Gardens and Orchards of a Desert

The Examiner last week accompanied Chief Engineer G. W. Rice over the canal system of the Oregon Valley and Company. We drove thirty miles through the huge canal five feet deep and 16 to 18 feet wide on the bottom, and in that way gained a practical knowledge of the magnitude of the work and the engineering difficulties to overcome in its construction. Like most of the people of Lakeview we had a hazy notion as to the canal and its possibilities, but we must confess the greatness of the work did not appeal to us until we gave it a personal inspection.

In order to maintain a uniform grade of one and a half feet to the mile there is not a straight piece of work except the long flumes throughout the entire length of the canal. It curves gracefully, winding in and out, to conform to the nature of the ground and in some cases makes a big loup to get around a particularly bad piece of surface. While in the canal you do not realize this as the high embankment on either side limits your vision to the canal. It is only when you get upon the bank that you can see the line winding in, about and around the knolls and hills of the country through which the canal passes.

The canal is known as the "Cottonwood" It takes the waters from that stream, by means of a huge dam and reservoir, and leads it around the foothills on the west side of the valley to its present terminal at Thomas Creek into which stream for the preent the excess waters of the canal will be turned. It is only one of three systems which ultimately will cover every foot of irrigable land in this valley, an acreage of 85000 or more acres. The present canal will cover about 30,000 acres.

The canal in some places presents formidable engineering difficulties that would puzzle the best of them, and when we looked at the task and condsidered that it was all the work of a kid engineeer, barely 30 years old, and a stripling in size and appearance we marvelled greatly at the quality of a mind capable of undertaking and carrying forward a work of such magintude. Engineer Rice has certainly made good. In several places the canal crosses dry runs on the level, which in some seasons of the year must be veritable torrents How to get such floods around over or under the canal was a problem beyond our comprehension. But Mr. Rice simply puts in gates on each side of such places, and when the floods come, opens the up stream gate to let the waters pour into the canal or if it is too great opens both gates and the excess water flows down the bed contrived by nature. In other places, huge flumes will be necessary, one of which will be 2200 feet long, and upwards of 50 or more feet above the greater portion of the depression over which the flume is placed. In another place, near the Tatro ranch a tounel 800 feet long, 7 by 7 feet is being driven through a chalky marl. This short cut saves over two miles of main ditch, and in no way impairs the usefulness of the canal for irrigation of the adjacent land. For a considerable distance after the canal debouches into the valley the work is carried along side the mountain, which requires the blasting out of the entire ditch through solid rock. All the rock has to be removed by hand, which makes it a very expensive piece of work. Probably 20 miles of the canal is what may be termed dirt work, though in some places the rock, of a water formation, thinly stratified, appears at the surface and this also has to be blasted out, most of it by means of black powder.

The work is a gigantic one and one the of most extensive private enterprises in the country. The cost will approximate half a million dollars. Its value to this valley cannot now be estimated in dollars and cents, but it will be great indeed

It will make this valley a crop producer every harvest that will be dependable. It will reduce farming here to a science It will make every acre coming under its fructifying influence a money producer, sure and profitable. For instance at the stcok-holders meeting of the Klamath Water Users held in Klamath Falls last week, A. D. Harpold, of Bonanza, said he had worked 500 acres of land for the past two years He had to show, for his labor a profit of $2 an acre. Under the ditch he worked 160 acres, and had to show for his labor on his land a profit of $48 an acre. "Therefore," said Mr. Harpold, "I could have afforded to pay the government $30 an acre for water for the 500 acres of land and paid the cost in two years."

The result will be that the vast amount of sage-brush land, now stretced out to the westward of this town, will be made subservient to the needs of men. Where now there is a scant dozen settlers, will come hundreds, if not thousnds of people. The sagebrush area, dreary and desolate, the home of the coyote and jack rabbit will be changed into wheat and hay fields, with many orchards where now but a few fruit trees exist to give promise of the future.

If the man who made one blade of grass grow where none grew before is to be commended, what meed shall we bestow upon President R. J. Martin and his associates of the Oregon Valley Land Company, for changing the waste places into orchards and gardens? And to this young engineer whose brain has worked out the difficult problems of dam and ditch, which shall conserve and direct the waste waters to future usefulness for the benefit of his fellow man for this and all generations to come, we feel constrained to take off our hat, and exclaim: "Well done! thou good and faithful servant."

In the actual work of construction the Hall Construction Company, and its subordinates and co-workers, the E. S. Burney Construction Co., the Richardson Co., the Mason Bros., and others all have done their best

It is a monument and as enduring as time for all who have been connected with this great work, and its beneficent operations will go on and on when they all shall have gone their way into the Great Beyond.

OUR BEET SUGAR FACTORY ASSURED

Provided Our Beets are Of the Right Quality And We Grow Them

M. B. Rice, the Secretary the of Board of Trade has secured a communication from the Dyer people, of Cleveland Ohio, the biggest operators of beet sugar factories in the world. They advise the collection of samples of all the sugar beets grown from seed sent by them for distribution last spring, the same to be sent to the Agricultural College at Corvallis for analysis. They conclude as follows: "If your section can show a beet that will give a good analysis, and you will satisfy us that you will produce them in commercial quantities, we will commence the erection of a $500,000 beet sugar factory in your town next year and have it ready for operation for the crop the succeeding year."

Lakeview should want nothing better than this offer. We have demonstrated this season we that can grow big beets. If they contain the requisite sacharine properties, of which there probably will be no question, then it will rest with our people whether or not we secure this mill.

The Examiner believes the Lake County people will do their part in support of such an enterprise.

CANNON MUST BE OVERTHROWN

La Follette Tells LaGrande Audience of Crookedness in Congress

LA GRANDE, Or., Oct. 27.—Robert M. LaFollette, in a lecture here last night, went into the tariff revision, ridiculing the so called revision. He spoke at length on the necessity of Oregon's sending men to Congress who would insist on the overthrow of Cannon" and other demagogues," that reformatory legislation might proceed unhampered. His facts and figures to corroborate his sensational charges of rottenness in congress were startling. He affirmed that 14 men actually governed the economic policy in legislative circles in the United States.

The latest press reports indicate that old Joe Cannon has got to go. And if this gait keeps up the Cannons and Aldriches of Congress will also be ditched for the good of the entire country The work of the trusts are surely their own undoing. And it is time that this wholesale robbery of the people through popularity of "party" should stop!

Little is published in the city papers about the seething political condition in Great Britain over the proposed imperial budget which will lay a tax upon the land values of all England and Scotland. Our Oregon land speculators and monopolists should inform themselves upon this movement that started from New Zealand and is sweeping around the world with increasing force.

GOV. STUBBS WORKS FOR THE PEOPLE

The State of Kansas has a Govenor Stubbs, who goes stubbing around and uttering solid truth and good sense. No wonder the people of that state believe in him, if this is a sample of his opinions: My plan is to carry the fight right to the people. The way to reach them is through newspapers Politicians are all right in their way, providing they line up for the right things, but the time is past in Kansas when they can run the people. Give the people the facts. They are entitled to them. They foot the bills and this is their government. Turn on the light. That's what I am doing. Not a single transaction occurs in my office but what the people are told about. I have no official secrets concerning state affairs that are hidden from them.

WHAT MEANS ALL THIS ACTIVITY ?

Several Surveying Crews At Mysterious Work in The Warner Valley

The Portland Telegram says James J. Hill, is back of the purchase of the Heryford hot springs ranch and other property about Lakeview that has recently changed hands, and that he has also secured vast holdings of land between here and the Dalles, including the big Crooked Creek irrigation proposition at Madras. He is also reputed to have secured the holdings of the famous Diamond P. ranch in Harney County containing 150,000 fertile acres.

In securing so much land it is stated that Mr. Hill contemplates development of Eastern Oregon on a tremendous scale, which includes a net work of railroad feeders for his various systems, with irrigation or with dry farming, or as it should be more properly termed "The New Method," of tilling arid or semi-arid lands. These lands are being obtained preparatory to a vast colonization scheme, such as Mr. Hill has so successfully conducted in the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Washington.

In view of the fore going there may be some connection with the work in Warner Valley which has just come to the notice of the Examiner, in the items from Plush, elsewhere in these columns, which is further corroborated by the report of Nels Jepson, of the Pacific Land Co. which concern has been instrumental in locating many settlers on government land in that valley. Mr. Jepson was over there last week, and saw several parties of surveyors at work, but none of them would state what they were doing, whether for railroad or irrigation, or in whose interest they were working. It is known that John H. Stevens was all through that section before his auto broke down, and compelled him to come to Lakeview where his identity was first disclosed and the statements then first published to the world in The Examiner were fully corroborated later on.

It is possible and probable that the work now going on in the Warner Valley has a great deal to do with Mr. Hill's plans for the development of Eastern Oregon as stated by the Portland papers.

It also looks as though the recent move of the Hill people to contract for 500,000 ties at Lassen Creek, means that the N. C. O. and the Western Pacific are to play an important and early part in the construction work at this end of the field, and that the Oregon Trunk and the Burlington, are to meet and join forces in this immediate vicinity for east and west and north and south lines.

The Oregon Trunk may not go to San Francisco, as both Mr. Hill and Stevens assert. But they have said nothing as to the extension of the Burlington system to the Golden Gate.

Notwithstanding all the moving and the counter moving of the opposing Hill and Harriman interests the people of this section smile a smile that can only come from contentment and prosperiety, and we will have both!

"A newspaper in a town is an institution that is giving the most advertising to the amount invested in every case, says the Portland Labor Press. In a town too indifferent to its interests to support a newspaper the undertaker does not care to settle. The man with the blocks of town lots to dispose of has a constant friend and helper in the local newspaper. Drive out or starve out the newspaper and the price of lots fall immediately.

The curfew bell now rings at 8 o'clock.