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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1910.

PASSING EVENTS

Comes now September's closing week, another seven days of glorious autumn. The days that have intervened since last Sunday have brought much of good and much of beauty; with them has come encouragement—September's sunshine in western Montana always brings that. It was a week to remember with its bright days, its refreshing night showers and its always comfortable weather. The touch of autumn is upon the foliage of the shade trees and the green gives way to bright gold and scarlet. The harvest is nearly finished. The rich store of the farmer is being garnered into bin and barn; if he is a farmer in the Bitter Root, his store is great. The leaves are falling, just a little; the real deluge of their descent to the ground is yet to come, but they carpet the lawn thinly and we know that the season's end is near. The asters and the dahlias are the final blaze of glory in the flower garden; rich treasures these because they are the last touch of the summer's gaiety. So warm has been the sunshine of a week that it has brought out some brave roses and the sweet peas remain steadfastly to the last. But it is the aster's season and it seems as if these blossoms were never before as bright and brave as they are this year. To live has been to be happy; to live in western Montana has been to enjoy such gifts of Mother Nature as are bestowed upon few regions on this earth. September is an inspiration of itself.

THE YIELD—It will be several weeks before the crop returns are complete—they are slow as the census figures in getting around. But it is certain that the yield in Missoula's territory has far exceeded the estimate which was made in the summer. Especially in the orchard districts has the gain been apparent; there are more apples in the Bitter Root than the most optimistic guesser dared figure in July; there are more than there have ever been in any other year since the Bitter Root orchard became an institution instead of an experiment. And such apples as they are! A few have been shown in local exhibits; many have been sold in the local market; more have been disposed of to foreign buyers; even more are in demand. Never was there finer fruit shown in the world than the Bitter Root is displaying this year; wherever apples have been shown this season, they have commanded attention by their rare excellence. The Bitter Root demonstrates more positively than ever this years its wonderful possibilities in the orchard line. When the scientifically planted and managed orchards attain age, the showing will be even more impressive. Even the fellow who has been shaking his head and muttering about over-production has ceased his carping; there can never be too much of such fruit. And its adds to the pleasure of living in these parts.

AT THE UNIVERSITY—Of another sort but none the less encouraging are the returns which have come from the state university. There has been splendid growth there; the returns have been entirely satisfactory to those who had hoped and worked for substantial increase. The gain has been marked and the improvement has been along lines where it is most significant. There is fine spirit manifest at the university. There is the right sort of taking hold. Students and faculty are a unit in their endeavor to make this a banner year in the history of the institution. There are more students than ever and there is a higher standard of work—higher in the class of work itself and higher in the tone of the student working body. There is a dash—that is the word which expresses it best—to the way things start at the university this year which is the best sign there could be. The friends of the university have reason to feel happy over present conditions there; they do feel happy; the situation is in keeping with the all-pervading September tone.

THE STATE FAIR—This is the week of the Montana state fair; all roads will lead to Helena for the next five or six days. Missoula will send a good delegation of visitors, but this year she will have no exhibit. Plans had been made for a showing at Helena this year which would be creditable to Missoula county and would manifest the interest which this county feels in the state fair, but the forest fires and the influx of refugees which followed, placed upon Missoula a responsibility which was cheerfully met, but which exhausted the funds of the chamber of commerce and made it necessary to forego the pleasure of participation in the state fair this season. In some respects this is an unfortunate situation, but Missoula would do the same thing if the same conditions were to occur again. The state fair promises, this year, to be the most notable success that has been achieved by the management of that institution; there will be greater crowds and there will be finer exhibits than ever before if the forecast is correct which has been made by those familiar with the situation. And Missoula county wishes the fair abundant success.

THE APPLE SHOW—But a fortnight remains before the opening of the local apple show. The preparations for this event have been more carefully made this year than ever before; there is more interest manifest in the exhibition and there have been generally more definite promises of participation than has been the case in any of the previous exhibitions of this character which have been held in Missoula. Notably fine prizes have been offered, not only by the Missoula Chamber of Commerce but by the railways and the land companies, all of whom have participated in the plans for the show of 1910. The list of prizes is long and there will be some unusually strong attractions for the orchard men of the state. A helpful feature will be the demonstration of packing which is to be given by the man who rates as the most expert apple-packer in the northwest. This demonstration will be accompanied by a lecture and by private instruction if it is desired. It is the purpose of the apple show to improve conditions in the orchard industry and the presence of this man at the show will serve to benefit the horticulturist who takes advantage of it. There will be a good many visitors in town the week of the apple show and Missoula must make some preparation to see that they obtain the full measure of benefit which can come from the visit to the city at that time.

VISITORS—Last week brought to Missoula some visitors of note, more than the usual number for an off week. There was no special attraction here last week and those who came found Missoula in her everyday clothes. But there were many of them who took occasion to say that they liked Missoula that way. Missoula has been busy; those who have seen the city lately have had a good chance to see a lively place. No matter how busy the city is, Secretary Breitenstein of the chamber of commerce, finds time to give to visitors the courteous attention which they should receive and perhaps this is one reason why even casual callers obtain an impression of the town which is pleasant. We, who stay in Missoula all the time, day in and day out, do not appreciate how really good the city is until we hear some visitors contrast our own town with some others which they have visited. Those of us who are able to get away once in a while and to see for ourselves the conditions which prevail elsewhere, are in better shape to realize how good Missoula is and how good it has been all along, when other towns have been complaining about dull times. It is always pleasant to hear good things about our home town, but the words which have been spoken during the past week have been so specially pleasant in their comment upon local conditions that they make us ashamed that we ever find fault with Missoula and the way she is going ahead. It may seem to us that her progress is slow, but the gait is as fast as any that the pacemakers set.

AT THE COURTHOUSE—The use of the district courtroom in the county's new home is now a fortnight old. Local attorneys have become somewhat accustomed to the new environment and many visitors have looked in upon the quarters over which Judge Webster presides. The lawyers are delighted with the new conditions; it is easy to practice law in such surroundings; justice in this county should be administered most satisfactorily. Visitors have been enthusiastic in their praise of the new building and the courtroom; it has been the testimony of many who have seen it, that the room is the best in the state. This is particularly gratifying to those who stood for the majority members of the board of county commissioners through the contest which involved the acceptance of the design and the material which were finally adopted; there were some bitter criticisms made during those days; Commissioners Andrews and Worden were severely attacked at times; fortunately, they stood pat and their courage gave the county the best courthouse for the money that there is in Montana. To those two men is due the credit for the present building. Don't let anybody steer you wrong on that point; there is some attempt made to steal the credit but it should go where it belongs.

COMING UP—The week brought the good news that the revised plans for the Missoula federal building are ready. Three times the designs for this edifice have been finished and each previous time an increase in the appropriation, obtained by Senator Dixon, has made a change necessary in order to enlarge and improve the structure. But the final design is now ready for the consideration of the contractors and it is possible that there will be time this fall to do some work on the lower story of the building, but it is certain that an early start can be made in the spring. The erection of this building will mean much to Missoula; it will add to the number of handsome business blocks in the city; it will afford ample quarters for the crowded postoffice; it will give the government offices here a dignified location. The building emphasizes the benefits which have come to Missoula through the efforts of Senator Dixon; it is one more monument to the service which he has rendered western Montana by his work in Washington.

IN NEW YORK—While we have been pursuing the more or less even tenor of our way in Montana, New York has been the scene, for a week, of the preliminaries of one of the most memorable political battles ever waged in this country. We are upon the eve of the determination of the outcome of the contest led by Mr. Roosevelt against the machine organization in New York—an organization which has been for years the most powerful in the country. It does not seem possible that the magnetism of one man can accomplish the defeat of the forces of this machine, backed as they are by the great strength of the capitalists of the metropolis; but there are indications that the Roosevelt campaign is to terminate successfully and that New York is to feel the strength of the new progressive movement which has been demonstrated elsewhere this fall and which is certain to be manifest again in other places before the last of the votes are counted in 1910. Win or lose, the Roosevelt fight has been magnificient. Mr. Roosevelt has won new friends by this fight and has strengthened the affection of old ones.

PATRIOTS AS OF YORE—One notable event of last week was the the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and the notable incident of the meeting was its closing action, when it considered the question of interference in the matter of the statue of Robert E. Lee which has been placed in the federal capitol. The veterans who wore the blue decided to refrain from any interference in the matter; the debate was heated, as was to be expected, but the result, we think, was wise. There is a splendid lesson to be drawn from the presence of the statue of the great confederate leader in the capitol at Washington. The lesson is plain; it can be read easily by those whose eyes are not blinded by prejudice. The action of the veterans characterizes them as the broad-minded patriots in their old age that they were when they marched forth with the spring of youth in their footsteps and gave the most splendid demonstration of courage and devotion that the world has ever seen.

Hats off to the G. A. R. The veterans have shown themselves as great in peace as they were in war.

Missoula democrats indorse Governor Norris, who urges the employment of convicts in roadbuilding, and then condemn the employment of convicts. But that is not much of a flop—for Missoula county democrats.

THE STATE SENATORSHIP

No more important vote will be cast by the people of Missoula county at the coming election than that to be recorded in the election of a state senator to represent Missoula county at Helena during the coming four years.

For the past two senatorial terms Missoula county has probably exerted more influence in the state senate than any other single county in Montana. For eight years Senator Ed Donlan has been the most powerful individual factor in the Montana state senate. He would not have been human if, during all that time, he had not made mistakes. But cast up the ledger balance, as a whole, and the results of his loyal, painstaking efforts to Missoula county have been of the highest order.

The monument to his individual effort that today stands on the university campus in the shape of a $60,000 library building, secured by him at a time when the powers that be in the legislature said it could not be done, should, for all time, entitle him to the everlasting gratitude of this community.

A $50,000 dormitory for boys is the immediate and pressing demand for the university at the coming session of the legislature. This session may prove the critical one in the affairs of our state institutions, and the university in particular.

By virtue of his acknowledged leadership in the state senate, and his intimate personal acquaintance with men of influence in all sections of Montana, it would be little short of a crime to the interests of Missoula not to return Senator Donlan to his place as majority leader in the state senate, where his power and influence is acknowledged by every public man in the state.

This is no time for petty personal bickerings and individual jealousies. The question is, who can accomplish most for Missoula in the state senate? Is Missoula county willing to deliberately throw away its present acknowledged leadership in the state senate for the sake of "getting even" with some one over some trivial disappointment of some disgruntled local seeker after some petty office?

The recent republican state convention, which met in Missoula and brought seven hundred outside men of standing and influence to Missoula and the Bitter Root valley, was the direct result of Senator Donlan's influence and power with the men of this state.

Another thing; no one familiar with political conditions in Montana, who takes into consideration the fact that each county, large and small, has one member only of the state senate, by the wildest stretch of his imagination can conceive of any condition that might arise that would give the democrats control of that body.

The overwhelming number of safely republican counties in eastern Montana, makes certain the continued control of the state senate by the republicans.

The senate being the smaller body in numbers, gives it the controlling power in matters of appropriation for public purposes and state institutions in particular.

Would Missoula be wise in substituting, this year, for the acknowledged leader of that republican body, a new state senator, who, under the rules, would go to the foot of the important committees and then only as a minority democratic member? You men, who are vitally interested in the material upbuilding of this city, think about these matters before taking any hasty action at the polls in November.

So far as Mr. Tolan, personally, is concerned, The Missoulian has no adverse word of comment to offer. He is a nice, pleasant, young politician, who has recently come here from another section of the state. He has only been identified with this community for a very few months.

Ed Donlan has, for twenty years, been a part of and identified with every movement for the upbuilding and development of western Montana. Every dollar he has ever earned has been put back into the making of pay rolls for this community.

There is still another matter in connection with the state senator from Missoula county that is of concern to the people of Missoula. The man elected this fall is a "hold-over" in the sense of casting the vote of Missoula county two years from this time for United States senator to succeed Senator Dixon in the United States senate at Washington.

Whatever may be the criticism of Senator Dixon's official acts during his service in the house and senate, his most pronounced political opponents will admit in private conversation, "that western Montana never had a look-in at Washington until Joe Dixon went to congress."

The appropriations for the rebuilding of Fort Missoula are only begun; if the present schemes for a regimental post are finally carried out.

Only $700,000 of the $3,000,000 necessary to carry out the irrigation project for the development of the great Flathead valley lands has yet been made.

It is of vital interest to western Montana whether two years from this time we send a western Montana man back to Washington, or whether we deliberately surrender our present representation on the congressional delegation.

A vote for Ed Donlan means a vote for Dixon two years from now, while a vote for Tolan means the elimination of Missoula's representative in the federal senate.

If you are in real earnest about the "upbuilding of Missoula," take these things into serious consideration.

Remember Abraham Lincoln's advice: "Don't trade horses while you are fording the stream."

A vote for Ed Donlan for state senator is a vote for Missoula.

We're candidates, we're candidates!
Tell us what are the going rates.
Clark or Conrad, we care not;
We want in on the fat jackpot.
Walsh is a good one, we admit,
But we don't care a little bit,
So long it's left to us to name
The men to sit in the senator game.
Make the ante good and high;
Cross-your-heart and hope-to-die;
Don't let anyone say to you
"This or that is what you'll do;"
We are free as the mountain air;
For the dear people we don't care.
Cram it down the blooming throat
Of him who would tell you how to vote.

Chorus.

Free are we, as the mountain air;
We are the boys who do not care;
Whoop 'er up till your voice is cracked
"We are the ones to determine the fact."

No amount of explaining will explain satisfactorily the course of the local democrats in refusing to indorse a senatorial candidate after having declared in favor of "popular election."

We believe that the state generally will concur in the conclusion reached by the Anaconda Standard, that a separate western conservation congress would do more harm than good.

Transom or bathroom, it's all the same in the free-for-all senatorial game. Do not instruct us, let us decide; we want the tail to go with the hide.—Democratic Legislative song.

Perhaps the story of the Illinois "jack-pot" influenced the conclusion that "the candidates for the legislature are the ones to determine that fact."

The Missoula convention never did tell Mr. Woody what there is of policy that defeats the accepted principle of popular nomination of senators.

Beyond the Alps lay Italy's all right, but the landing of Aviator Chavez was not as gentle as the poets tell us Italy is.

The Illinois democrats, knowing what L. O. Browne is, had no desire to listen to an explanation of who he is.

If Uncle Joe could only take that Illinois crowd to Washington with him, what a difference it would make.

Missoula has another good chance; the apple show will bring folks to town who will appreciate attention.

The Jaunts of a Tenderfoot

XII—Seeing Orchard Homes.

One of the prettiest country places in the Treasure state is Orchard Homes, west of Missoula. More than 150 residences have been built there within the last 10 years. The community covers close to 2,000 acres.

I had the good fortune to make the trip through a portion of the Orchard Homes territory with Charles F. Dallman, proprietor of the Missoula Nursery company, one day last week. We went out Third street to the creek beyond the new schools building, being built for the Orchard Homes children.

"You have fine dirt here," I said to Mr. Dallman.

"Rich, like butter! You can eat it!" was the reply.

"What grows here?"

"Everything from a bull frog to United States senator, and, a sprig of bunch grass to the finest carnation."

"What was the greatest yield here per acre?"

"The crops from an acre sold for $1,768—that is the largest output I ever heard of here. But, there is no telling what can be done."

We talked as we rode.

One mile from the south end of Higgins avenue bridge we came to the first fence of the Orchard Homes land. Between the bridge and the fence we saw several orchards and some heavily loaded apple trees. Everywhere, in the road and out, was deep, fertile soil, the earth that Mr. Dallman says is as rich as butter and is fit to eat.

Samuel Dinsmore, an Iowa native, and R. M. Cobban opened up the Orchard Homes country a decade ago. They started with about 320 acres.

The Missoula nursery is in the center of the Orchard Homes settlement. It is one of the rarest places in the northwest. In going over it from goose yard to carnation range I saw some mighty pretty fruits, shrubs, vines and greenhouse plants.

Fine Plant.

"Forty-five acres," said Mr. Dallman as we walked. "More than 1,000,000 plants."

"That," said my companion, taking hold of a limb loaded with plums, "is a Pond's Seedling, one of the best plums.

"This is an original Missoula apple, grafted on a crab. You can't shake it off. It hangs well."

Here Mr. Dallman gave me an interesting lecture on tree grafting, pointing out some odd results. One Missoula apple was small, showing the influence of the crab, and on two trees the Missoula graft had grown so much larger than the parent tree that the joints looked like knees.

"Here is one of the sweetest little pears in the world," said Mr. Dallman, plucking a Seckel from a well-fruited tree. It is just like sugar."

We visited a green gage tree so heavy with plums that it has broken in several places.

"This boy is a Bismarck," declared Mr. Dallman, affectionately. "He is five years old, and has been bearing four. You can stand on the ground and pick the fruit. It is a dwarf and an early bearer. Think of a tree bringing forth fruit the second year! The Bismarck! Fine boy!"

In rambling among the fruit trees we came upon a drove of Toulouse geese.

"Three months old," volunteered my escort. "Ready to eat. Full grown."

The geese were eating the windfalls on the ground.

"That is a pair of Keifer hybrid pears," declared Mr. Dallman as we approached a beautiful tree of fruit. "At five they produce two boxes of excellent fruit. The boxes sell for $2 apiece."

"There is a Wessmer's desert apple It cracks when baked but retains its shape."

Some Oaks.

I was surprised and delighted to see in Mr. Dallman's nursery some red oak and white oak, horse chestnut, black locust, American elms, and white birch trees. I have been here nearly two months and have seen but two oaks in Missoula, and they are about the size of dwarfed geraniums. Mr. Dallman's stock is growing nicely.

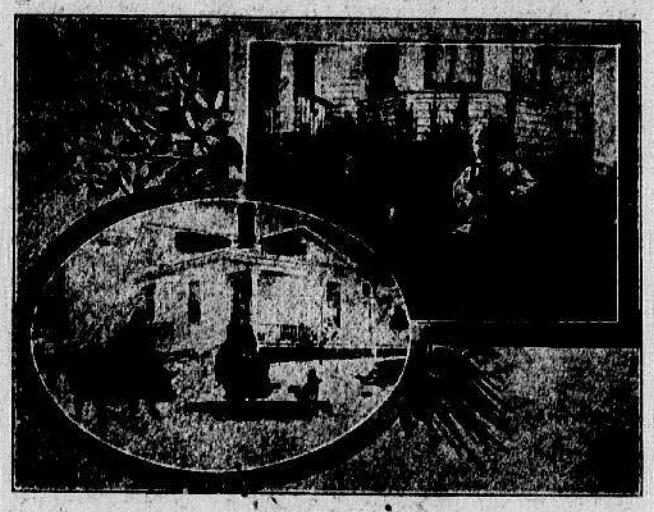
"Those," said Mr. Dallman, "are Melntosh Reds," said Mr. Dallman, as we entered a field of young, richly colored trees. "There are 18,000 of them. We have 200,000 all told."

The yearling trees were rich and healthy in color. We saw 10,000 Bartlet pears, and hundreds of plums. Everything was marked and recorded so that the nurserymen could go by the books.

Roses.

In the rose garden we saw some fine young plants. Some, one-year-olds were as large and robust as much older ones in other sections of the country. There were American Beauties, La Frances, Bridesmaids, The Brides, Perle Des Jardins, and the Fraudrusky, a new, pure white, prolific variety. Roses do exceptionally well in the Orchard Homes soil and climate.

Tom Balmer, the prince of carnation growers, was busy with his plants when we called in his range, or greenhouse. Soon he will be furnishing thousands of beautiful flowers. His carnations are the best in the northwest. The new range is 57x209 feet.



IN ORCHARD HOMES.

hedge plants—arbor vitae, Spirea Billardii, Japan quince, Colorado blue spruce, Norway spruce, and California privet."

Among the prettiest plants were the ornamental climbing vines, Virginia creepers, Boston ivy, red coral honeysuckle, Halleana honeysuckle, Jackmanni clematis, Pinicuiata clematis, Chinese white wisteria, Chinese purple wisteria, and Chinese matrimonial vine. Close by were the barberry, hydrangea and other flowering shrubs. The combination made a pretty color effect.

In a block of forest trees were silver leaf, North Carolina, Canada, Lombardy and Russian poplars, lindens, elms, ashes, and maples.

The mountain ash was something new to me when I came here, and I did not know the name of it until Mr. Dallman told me. If I ever saw it back in North Carolina I don't recall it. It is the red-berried tree that one sees in so many yards here, and makes such a pretty fall and winter ornament.

"This section contains nothing but

In another house we found violets in bloom, and chrysanthemums in bud. The first violets of the season were picked the day before.

The snap dragon, the emblem flower of Sweden, is now in full bloom. It is creamy white and pretty. Many of these are sold here.

What Mr. Dallman grows his neighbors can grow. His nursery is a model farm for neighboring tillers of the soil. His orchard, his gardens, and his green houses are busy turning out old and new plants every year.

Orchard Homes has some very attractive residences, and many well-kept orchards. Life there is ideal. The residents of that beautiful suburban section have most of the comforts of the city, and glories of the country.

The latest arrival, in the way of a settler, is William Weiss of Indianapolis, who has bought a bit of land and built a new home. He is now in the east after his family.

H. E. C. BRYANT.

The Irrigation Congress

By Frederic J. Haskin.

When the gavel falls tomorrow at Pueblo, Colorado, calling the eighteenth National Irrigation congress into annual session, the earliest and the latest ages of American history will clasp hands over the gulf of intervening generations. It was the Pueblo Indian who first practiced the art of irrigation on American soil. When the white man first looked upon the continent he beheld within its borders a civilization of unknown antiquity. That civilization was based upon an irrigation ditch; the latest achievement of twentieth-century civilization is the modern irrigated farm.

Experts in the irrigation world are proud of the results accomplished in their field of endeavor. The irrigated area of the earth is estimated at about 75,000,000 acres. Of this, one-fifth lies within the boundaries of continental United States. With 15,000,000 acres already fully or partially irrigated, yet there remains an estimated area of 40,000,000 acres susceptible to irrigation. Of course the easiest accomplished projects have received first attention, and the cost of future work will become greater as the years go by, until only the most difficult projects remain. It is estimated upon the recent census returns that 3,000,000 people are living from the crops grown on the lands made fertile by irrigation. Half of these, 300,000 families in all, live upon the land directly, while the other half populate the cities and towns supplying the commercial wants of those living upon the land. If the same ratio is maintained, lands to be irrigated in the future will be supporting a population of 10,000,000 souls a score of years hence. Already the crops grown from irrigated lands in the United States approximate a quarter of a billion dollars a year, in value.

Add to the irrigated area of the region susceptible to irrigation, the 80,000,000 acres of swamp land which have been made available for cultivation, and we have an empire in prospect. The day was when the arid and semi-arid lands of the west and the swamp lands of the east were regarded as the waste places of the nation. But in the light of twentieth-century methods, these lands are destined to become the granaries of the country. The arid and semi-arid lands for uncounted generations, drinking up the moisture borne down to them by the melting of perpetual snows, have become veritable treasure houses of plant food. The water of the irrigation ditch, laden with the mineral substances brought down with it from the mountain, is the golden key that unlocks these treasure houses, and make possible an agriculture undreamed of in non-arid regions. Likewise, lands that have been under water for ages, are covered deeply with alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains, or with the rich remains of myriads of beings that inhabit sea water.

It is the aim of the irrigation congress to arouse the nation to the possibility of these waste places. Colorado well may play host to the congress, for within its boundaries there are more acres of irrigated territory than in any other American commonwealth. The statistics of the department of agriculture show that its three and a half million acres of irrigated land are the mainstay of its agriculture. The state averaged $18.65 per acre on its wheat crop last year, as compared with $9 in Minnesota, $12.19 in Wisconsin, $11.22 in Illinois, and $8.96 in Kansas. The average yield of oats was valued at $15.98, as compared with $10.69 in Wisconsin, and so on down the scale for all the middle western states. For barley, the per acre yield was valued at $19.12, as compared with $13.95 for Wisconsin, and for hay it was $19.47, against $13.14 in Wisconsin, the best yielding state in the middle west.

There will be many interesting lessons of the possibility of irrigation shown in the big exposition that is a part of the irrigation congress. Colorado will tell of a potato yield of 847 bushels to the acre in the San Luis valley, and Rocky Ford canteloupe yield, the profits of which would make Midas seem a pauper in comparison. Washington will exhibit products from the finest orchards in the world, and Nevada, New Mexico, California, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and other states will illustrate by photographs and by products what a great agent irrigation is in empire building. There will be an exhibit of every kind of irrigation machinery the world has to offer—ditch diggers, water raisers, and many other appliances that aid the land to make wonderful yields.

There are many projects to be undertaken, awaiting the word of the federal congress. A 500,000-acre tract in the Sacramento valley, a 750,000 acre tract on the Colorado river, 300,000 acres in Lake Basin, Montana, a 200,000 acre tract in the San Joaquin valley, California, and a similar sized one in Oregon, 500,000 acres in Nevada, to say nothing of many projects of 100,000 acres or less, call for aggregate appropriations amounting to more than $125,000,000. In addition to these there are about 10,000,000 acres which are to be put under irrigation by pri-

(Continued on Page Five.)