

# Over The Valley

Mabel E. Morton, Valley News Editor

## MILK BY-PRODUCTS HAVE FEED VALUE OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

In the early history of feeding everything that did not make a good sized clean log went to waste, but now this waste is all turned into good wood—good fuel. This should also be true of the by-products of milk—skin milk and whey—if the farmer only knew the real feed value of the by-products.

The object of this article is to show in dollars and cents the feed value in by-products of milk which every patron of the cheese factory and creamery should know and try to utilize every pound of this skin milk and whey.

The object of this article is to the universities are all based on skin milk and buttermilk. It has always been felt that this was untrue because whey was not considered. But considering further why these experiments were only based on skin milk and buttermilk, it is felt that it was not done to completely ignore whey but to base the experiment on the by-products actually used in all the states.

We have the feed value in skin milk and butter milk as reported in Lacey's "Feeds and Feeding," 6-4, page 262. Let us see what the feed value of whey is compared to skin milk:

Solids in skin milk, lbs. Whey, lbs.	
Supper	5.00
Albumen	.75
Casein	.27
Ash	.17
	6.15

Total solids skin milk, 9.15 pounds; whey, 6.15 pounds, or whey contains a little better than two-thirds as much solids as skin milk, and naturally is worth two-thirds of the feed value of skin milk.

The following paragraphs are not made in prejudice to whey but for national information. —Taken from L. C. Thomson's "Value of Skin Milk and Buttermilk for Livestock Feeding."

1. "Their composition is such that skin milk and buttermilk are exceptionally well adapted for

keeping a watch for the hostiles. In June of that year there was organized in Old La Grande, a company of men, and boys able to carry a gun, for the purpose of defense if the Indians should show up in this locality and they had for their captain one Thomas Foster who was then running a butcher shop in La Grande.

About the first of July some of these men were at Starkey and the company had been meeting two, or three times a week in what was then called the Wilkinson hall in La Grande. At this time there were camped on Grande Ronde river near the "Bob Young" place about 15 miles west of La Grande, some Umatilla Indians with their families, women and children. They had been hunting in this vicinity and were returning towards the reservation at Pendleton. Up to that time none of these particular Indians had shown any disposition to join the hostiles or make any trouble but people were afraid of them. One night Captain Foster had the company at La Grande, called together at the usual place and as I now remember there were present fifteen or twenty men and boys who either had or could get hold of some kind of a rifle and ammunition. Foster lined the company up and asked, how many would go with the captain when he called them and not no questions as to where they would go or what was to be done. Every man and boy stepped out consenting to go when he asked them to do so. They were dismissed and most of us, I being one of those present and a member of the company, did not know then what was "in the wind."

A short time after the men were dismissed I observed my father and the captain talking very earnestly and my father seemed worried but I could not see only believe that perhaps some information concerning the hostile Indians was at hand and that possibly we would be called out to take some action. I never knew any better until several years afterward when the Indian war of 1878 had almost passed out of memory.

At one of the "pioneer meetings" held at Union, I was talking with Captain Foster and the late George W. Gray and our conversation turned to this time of 1878 and Foster asked me if I remembered that night when he called the company together and asked them to go when he called and ask no questions, and I did, whether I knew what was in contemplation that night or within a day or so afterward, I answered that I did not then and never did know what was up. He then told me and Mr. Gray, after calling attention to the fact that at the time mentioned the band of Umatilla Indians camped on the river west of La Grande, that the plan then on foot was to take the company of men and boys in La Grande, and all others who could be induced to go with them and to attack the camp of Indians on the river and kill every one of them "big and little" as he expressed himself.

He also said that my father had learned of the proposed raid had opposed it at that time, saying that, as the Umatilla Indians were up to that time shown no disposition to molest the white people it would be wrong to molest them. Foster said the counsel of my father prevailed. Those Indians went back to their reservation within a day or so. Only a few days afterwards, on the morning of July 12th, the four "teamsters," Paul Miller, Charles McLaughlin, Wheeler and Smith were killed by Indians on top of the Blue mountains, on the road to Pendleton and on the evening of the same day George Cannon was killed near the foot of "Salsage Hill." At the same time Al Bunker was badly wounded but survived his injuries. Several of the younger men of the Umatilla Indians were implicated in the killing of the four men on the morning of July 12th, and at least three were convicted and executed at Pendleton for their part in that transaction.

I never knew just who was responsible for the plot to attack the Indian camp on the river but there were at that time some young unmarried men in La Grande, who were unusually active during the Indian trouble and just afterwards and who I do not doubt were the instigators of that plot. All these men have passed away. If the plan that was on foot that night had materialized it very probably would have brought to the aid of the Snake Indians the most of the Umatillas.

It might have resulted disastrously to the whites because the Indian men were generally armed with good Winchester rifles and were probably better armed than the proposed attackers.

J. D. SLATER.

## Fur and Tweed



Every college girl needs a smart tweed coat. This one is beige and black, with a fur scarf accenting the long-lined silhouette. The beige felt hat is very new in cut.

most of Mr. Geertsen's relatives live. Mrs. W. H. Hutchinson is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Grace Kelsey and little Jean Forstrom, of North Powder, this week. A. H. Hodge, of La Grande, called at the Geo. Winship home on Saturday.

Mrs. Alex Slater entertained 14 guests to a delicious luncheon on Friday in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Velma Ackerman, of Portland. The ladies took advantage of the shady lawn and spent the afternoon in visiting and doing needlework out of doors.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bernard left Union this past week for a trip to Yellowstone Park. They were accompanied by Mr. Bernard's brother and wife of John Day.

E. G. Alberts of Boise, salesman for an oil company, made a business trip to Union on Saturday. Miss Marian Pihy, accompanied by Paul Ager and Randolph Kahn, came here from Eugene on Sunday. The young men will return Monday evening but Miss Pihy will spend about three weeks with her mother.

The Misses Dorothy and Helen Osborn, of Iowa City, Iowa visited at the Shappart home recently. They are nieces of Dr. and Fred Osborn.

Mrs. Pearl Shaw spent Saturday afternoon with her daughter in La Grande.

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TO LEWISTON: Lv. 2:05 p. m.

TO BAKER: Lv. 10:30 a. m.; 7:30 p. m.

EXPRESS PACKAGES CARRIED

## UNION PERSONALS

By Mrs. L. Z. Terrall (Observer Correspondent)

UNION, Ore., (Special) — Bert Tucker, district deputy horticulturist from Walla Walla, and Miss Virginia Key, of Weston, Ore., motored to Union the last of the week to attend the tennis tournament. They were guests at the Rosewell home.

Fred Osborn who has been attending school at Berkeley this summer joined his family at the Shappart home this week and will remain in Union until time to begin his school work in Marshfield.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Geertsen and family, Nellie, Vellie, Fann and Gordon left this morning for a trip to Ogdon and Salt Lake City where

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## REMINISCENCES OF INDIAN WAR TOLD BY J. D. SLATER

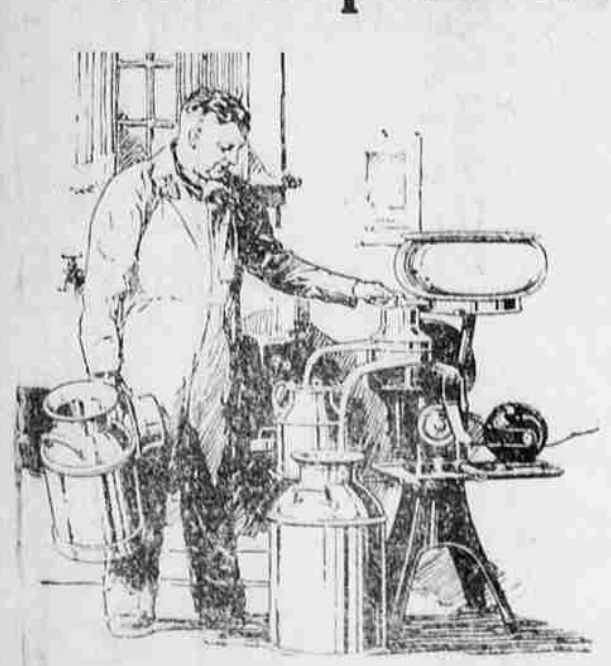
The following story, especially secured from J. D. Slater, prominent pioneer of Union county, has never been in publication before and we are happy to have it for valley page readers. J. D. Slater is the son of the late Hon. and Mrs. James Slater. James Slater came to California from Illinois in 1845 and then on to Oregon. His son lived in Union county since Jan. 24, 1866, and is a prominent resident of La Grande—Valley News Editor.

I have been asked to write for publication some reminiscences of happenings during the Indian war of 1878 in this locality. In doing so now I am putting into print something that has not heretofore at any time been given to the public, to my knowledge.

The Snake or Hancock Indians

as they were then called, left their reservation near where Beonville is now located and came down the Snake river valley, through what is now Multnomah county, Oregon, into Grant county, on the head waters of John Day river. It was generally believed that these Indians would seek to cross the Columbia river and go north through the state of Washington to join a tribe of Indians which was not quartered upon any reservation but located near the boundary of the United States and British Columbia. These Indians were under a chief called "Moses." If I remember correctly the Snake Indians were supposed to be under a chief called "Egan." About July 10, 1878 the people of both Union and Umatilla counties had become much excited as the Indians were reported as coming this way. At that time there were a number of men from Grande Ronde valley stationed at Starkey,

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