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DAIRYING MEANS PROSPERITY
Dairying is going to be the big industry of the Snake River valley, especially the irrigated region. This is the prediction of the dairy specialists who spent a week in studying the possibilities of this section from Welsler to Ashton.

"Whether the people who are here now realize the possibilities or not, nevertheless, this is going to be the coming dairy section of the United States", declared J. H. Frandsen, dairy editor of Capper's publications, and formerly head of the dairy division of the University of Nebraska, "For", he continued, "if they do not go into the dairy business themselves, others will come here and do so."

This is what the people desire. They want someone to come here to go into the dairy business. The farmers here will not, or cannot enter it successfully. It is believed by the specialists that not more than one farmer in ten is suitable for dairy husbandry unless brought up in the industry. In other words, they declared that to succeed, the man who goes into dairying must be "dairy-minded". He must, to be dairy-minded, be equipped with patience, industry, perseverance and sufficient capital to make the proper start. He must also have ambition to follow the growth of his herd, and possess a desire to see that the progeny of his cows shows higher milk producing ability than their mothers. In brief, he must be a dairyman.

On the other hand these experts declared in their states there are many men who do not measure up to these qualifications who still succeed in their agricultural efforts because of the fact that they have cows. While not primarily dairymen they keep a few cows on their farms, and because of this fact raise more crops than they would otherwise.

One expert, Reed Murray, secretary of the Wisconsin Livestock Breeder's association made the assertion repeatedly that a farmer could set aside sufficient land for the pasture and care of ten cows on any forty acre tract he had seen here, and still raise as large crops as he would if all the land were given to crop production. Thus the income received from the milk produced by the ten cows would be just that much additional earnings for the farm.

The reason given for the spread of the dairy business into this section is logical. They point out, as did Dr. H. A. Harding, formerly dean of the dairy department at the University of Illinois, that New York was once the great dairy products manufacturing state of the nation, now Wisconsin and Minnesota have taken that distinction because the growth of the urban population of New York has created such a demand for whole milk that the farmers of that region cannot produce the needed surplus for manufacture. What is true of New York is now becoming true of the middle west, and therefore the center of manufacture of dairy products is to move westward.

The section of the country which can produce the necessary feeds the cheapest, and whose people will enter into the business, properly financed, is bound to become that next dairy center. Idaho has determined to make that effort. Its business men are to back the movement. Steps have been taken to create a dairy bank provided with the means for financing the farmers. They are going to win in Idaho just as they have won in their irrigation campaigns. And they have taken Malheur county into the campaign. We will be included in their publicity efforts. We have been invited to co-operate with them—and in this we are fortunate, for

to whatever the Idahoans turn their hand they accomplish.

This effort is not a spectacular one. It is one that will require years of effort. There must be a great work done before the fruits are so evident that the unthinking will recognize them. Yet it is only such efforts that win permanently. The dairy cow is the only machine that will turn alfalfa and corn silage into a permanently profitable product. The margin is not great at times, it is true, but it is always profitable. Dairy products alone of those produced on the farm have a record of not falling below the normal price of production. Why then should not the people of the Snake River valley, the ranchers and the business men unite in the effort to stabilize their business, insure their permanent prosperity through the establishment, on a large scale, of the dairy industry?

ELECTION CONTEST DROPPED

As expected for the past two weeks, the Hall election contest fell flat this week when W. S. U'Ren of counsel for Mr. Hall announced their abandonment of the fight.

In reality, the fight was lost when Judges Bingham and Kelley ruled that it is permissible for voters to change their registration on election day and seek any ticket they desire. This lost the contest for Mr. Hall for it removed the only ground upon which he could declare illegal enough votes to reverse the count.

Under this ruling, however, what has become of the primary system? Is there any primary for the nomination of candidates when avowed members of one party can invade with impunity the deliberations of the opposite party? Does not the registering of the vote on primary day become in reality the election day of the state?

If this ruling is to be the law the State of Oregon is holding two elections when only one is needed, and all party responsibility is ended. If this practice is general over the country, and apparently it is, the people will soon declare their abandonment of such a system which is fundamentally dishonest.

The facts brought out in the Hall contest parallel the statements made by Missouri democrats who declare that Jim Reed was renominated in their state by republicans who invaded the democratic primary. If republicans did that in Missouri they are censurable; so too, are democrats who did so in Oregon, no matter what impelled them so to do. While Oregonians generally will approve of the abandonment of the Hall case, it certainly brings no pleasure to the advocates of the direct primary.

KINGMAN KOLONY

Work on the highway is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Plant of Ontario, who has the contract for the concrete work, has completed his part of the work to the railroad. He and his crew have gone to Boise to do a week's work before finishing this work.

Kolony residents are enjoying daily train service during this busy season.

H. G. Wells, head of the weather bureau, was at the Kingman place Monday on his annual inspection. Mr. Kingman has kept the daily official record here for twelve years.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Enos are enjoying a week's visit with their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Enos of Adrian, Mo. The guests have been touring the west and included a trip through Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Cotton are soon going to have work started on a modern bungalow on their ranch. They have purchased the material from the Van Petten Lumber Co. in Adrian. Mr. Enos, local manager of the company, reports that they have also sold material to the Warren school district for a new school building.

The Cummings and Martin families of Upper Roswell, spent Wednesday afternoon in the Kolony.

B. C. Burroughs of New Plymouth was in the Kolony Friday attending to business connected with his ranch here.

HUMAN FACTORS IN FLYING

Things That May Appear Small in Themselves Have Been Found to Be of Importance.

Few people realize that a small part of the inner ear has much to do with sensibility, and that this same portion of the ear affects the ability of a man to handle an airplane or airship.

Since the close of the war the national research council has had several projects centering on the studying of human factors in flying, involving "behavioristic" experiments on man and animals, anatomical, physiological and psychological studies of the functions of the ear and associated eye movements; the writing of a history and the collection of a complete bibliography on the subject. Last year the workers in this field came together and organized themselves into a committee on vestibular research for the purpose of encouraging and coordinating work in this field. This committee has formulated a project on "The Experimental Study of Habituation to Rotation," which has been approved by the National Research Council. This project forms a natural nucleus around which may be gathered data from field experience, clinical records of flyers, etc.

The project will be administered by an executive committee, at the present time composed of Dr. J. Gordon Wilson, chairman; Dr. Raymond Dodge and Dr. F. H. Pike, in cooperation with the chairman of the division of biology and agriculture, medical sciences and anthropology and psychology in the National Research Council.

The air service is giving its active cooperation to the investigators through a special committee.—Aviation.

LISTENERS WOULD TAKE RISK

Danger of Falling From Grace Negligible on the Part of Practitioner Trombone.

Mr. Elisha Johnson's mind was troubled on a certain point of conscience and he determined to seek his pastor's advice.

"Do you think it would be wrong for a Methodist to play in a brass band?" he asked, his open and ingenuous countenance filled with eagerness and doubt.

"Well," said the parson, slowly, "it's for yourself you're asking. I suppose, Elisha?"

Mr. Johnson admitted that the case was his own.

"And what instrument had you fixed in your mind?" asked the minister.

"Well," said Elisha, with a gradually clearing face. "I kind of thought I'd tackle the trombone, if you said it was all right, and I wouldn't be falling from grace to do it."

"Elisha," said the minister, "if you can find any one who is willing to pass through the fiery ordeal of hearing you practice, I think you may risk the danger of falling from grace with a good courage."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Always in Readiness.

For several years first-aid packages have been carried on Pullman cars, but hitherto always in lockers, where, although secure, they were out of sight, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. As a consequence, often when they were most needed, the locker was found to be empty. In order to make such a condition impossible in the future, these first-aid packets are now being placed in a steel box, finished to match the car, that accommodates two packets, and that is attached to the wall in the passageway of the car, high enough to be out of the way of passersby, but within easy reach.

Too New to Count.

I accompanied a doctor on one of his country trips recently. A little girl came out of the house where we stopped and struck up a conversation. I asked her name and she told me, and then began enumerating the rest of the family. She named nine in all, but just as she had finished an older sister came out of the house carrying a tiny baby.

"Well," I exclaimed, "you didn't tell me there was a baby, too."

"Oh, no, sir," she answered. "We hasn't started countin' him yet."—Chicago Tribune.

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RADER'S REMINDERS

School starts the 4th, so don't forget the Children's School Shoes.

BABSON SEES END OF LABOR DISTURBANCES

Wellesley Hills, Mass., August 19, 1922. In view of the newspaper space recently taken by the coal strike, the railroad strike and certain textile strikes, we are prone to think that strikes are very general at the present time. Roger W. Babson, however, refutes this opinion in a statement issued today as follows:

"As a matter of fact, we have very few strikes at the present time. Ever since the war the strike curve has been below the point which was then called 'normal.' The fact that we have had three strikes of a large dimension blinds us to this basic truth. Two of these strikes, the coal strike and the rail shopmen's strike are in industries which have not been deflated, so far as war time wages go. The other, the cotton textile strike, has been partially deflated and the trouble is about going the rest of the distance. The difficulties in these industries are then cases of belated hostilities.

"For the most part labor is not striking, wages are being gradually let down to lower levels and the disposition of men is to keep at work. There is always a rise in the strike curve during the summer. We are having that rise now. Nevertheless we are not having the number or the wide distribution of strikes which we had last year or at any time since 1915. We will not have a repetition of those conditions this year. The strike curve is nearer normal than almost anything else in industry.

"As to the future, the answer is to be looked for in conditions. What made the tremendous wave of strikes which marked the years 1915 to 1920? The simple fact that there were more jobs than men; that the cost of living was going up; that labor was in a position to force its issue. No such prospect is in view for the years right ahead. Therefore, we need not look for a repetition of the strike conditions of the war days. Those days are passed. Nevertheless, we are going to have strikes. There are going to be a good many of them. They are going to be called for reasons other than the ones that backed the strikes of war time. These men went on strike rageous, confident buoyant. They were seldom disappointed. In the future, just ahead, they are going to strike against wage cuts, against attempts to rule out the unions. They are not going to be as successful as they were in the war time strikes.

"In consequence of this the real question of the next few years is as to the frame of mind which labor is going to have. In contrast with the buoyant confidence of the war years, labor is now going to be sullen, revengeful, resentful. What they do not gain in open victories, they are going to be disposed to accomplish by indirect means. A man who cannot get his pay raised can stall on the job. He can get the best of his boss by all kinds of nasty tricks in the factory.

These are short-sighted policies. In the long run they work to the disadvantage of labor. Still, they are the usual re-course of labor when it is met by obstacles that do not yield.

"Right here is the problem of the employer of the next few years. How shall he meet the new temper of labor? In my opinion that ugly temper must be met by open dealing, by setting before labor the facts under which business is done and by admitting labor progressively to a greater share in management of the elements of the industrial relation which most directly concern labor. That is to say: The time to develop personnel departments, set up profit-sharing, organize shop committees and all of the rest of the things that belong to this class is, not when labor is in the saddle and holds a gun at the employer himself is in the saddle and is in the position to dictate terms.

"The employer does not have to take this reasonable course, if he does not want to. He can use these next years to pile up trouble for himself and his successors in days to come. If, however, the employer is wise, he will take advantage of his position to set up the best kind of machinery, with which to defend himself and his industry. It is not a question of strikes in the immediate future. It will be a question of sabotage. Sabotage, however, is worse than strikes. It demands its own treatment.

"In view of these conditions, investors should give more thought to the labor policies of the com-

panies in which they purchase securities. An examination of corporation earnings shows that the labor policy is the great determining factor between profit and loss during normal times. This especially applies to various concerns in the same line of industry. They all pay approximately the same price for raw materials; they all have practically the same hours of work, but one company succeeds and the other fails. Statistics show that the difference is very largely due to their labor and financial policies. Therefore, conservative investors will seek securities of companies which have a broad-minded labor policy, and which companies are

now developing plans which will be of use when the next period of prosperity comes. Ice cannot be gathered in the summer, but must be put up in the winter when it is not needed. The same principle applies to labor. Labor troubles are very difficult to settle when they occur. Wise manufacturers prepare, during such times as these, preventive measures so that labor troubles will not occur when times are good."

General business is holding its own according to the index of the Babsonchart. It shows activity today at 7 per cent below normal as compared with 9 per cent last week and minus 18 per cent last year.

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