



Malheur Enterprise



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PROPAGATE GAME

Vale Sportsmen Organized for the Purpose of Replenishing the Field and Stream.

MAKE ORGANIZATION COUNTY WIDE

Expect to Form Clubs in Every Precinct.

To replenish Malheur county's fields, forests and streams with game fish and game birds, and to protect and preserve this game till the county is again returned to its former plentiful supply in this line, was the purpose of a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms last Monday night, when some two dozen local sportsmen formed the nucleus of an organization, which it is intended to extend throughout the county.

V. B. Staples was elected temporary chairman and George J. Singer temporary secretary.

After considerable discussion of the objects and intentions of the proposed organization, the following committee was appointed on permanent organization: J. E. Roberts, George Carey, Frank High, Earl Neely and George F. Carter. A committee on membership was also appointed as follows: Erbie Hayes, Homer L. Roberts and H. H. Williams. George J. Singer and Erbie Hayes were appointed to prepare and present a form for constitution and by-laws.

HOMESTEADS ARE NOW IN DEMAND

Those who read the column of U. S. Land Office notes cannot but note the immense business being transacted before the Vale Office.

The enlarged homestead act has brought large numbers of homeseekers into the country and enabled those who were already located on smaller tracts to extend their holdings.

Upper Willow river is rapidly being closed up and the rumor that the Eastern Oregon Land company will really put their holdings on the market is stimulating to a large degree.

Inquiries are daily coming to the Chamber of Commerce in regard to vacant lands and when the 640 acre law passes Congress, as is expected in the near future the local office will be overrun with business.

STORAGE SITE ON THE OWYHEE

In rejecting the application of T. A. Sullivan for a right of way over government land withdrawn for power sites on the Owyhee river for the reason that the land would be submerged by the construction of a dam at Duncan's Ferry, the Commissioner of the General Land Office notes that a dam at that point 100 feet in height would reservoir 190,000 acre feet: That if the dam was built 150 feet in height it would store 480,000 acre feet of water.

These many items indicate the possibilities lying dormant in Malheur county. Possibilities which seized upon and improved would make this county the richest in Oregon. We will wake up some day.

MORE RURAL CREDIT SYSTEMS

Representative Morgan, of Oklahoma, has introduced another rural credit bill which together with the Moss-Hollis bill would place the rural credit banks in a position to give all the remaining followers of the administration a job for at least four years after its passage.

This bill also stands in for a five per cent commission from the farmer who wishes to borrow money. The 12 banks it proposes to start with an appropriation of \$12,000,000 from the general government and after that the farmer will do the rest. It now appears that there is no real intention to give the farmer a real chance in the money market.

First they want long time paper and a high rate of interest for the dear investing public in the east. Then

(Continued on page 6.)

THE PROBLEM OF FARM CREDITS

If ten or more farmers who have confidence in one another, enough confidence to be willing to trust one another financially, can get together and hold together, they can eventually work out their credit problems.—T. N. Carver.

In "How to Use Farm Credit," by T. N. Carver, Director of the Rural Organization Service, Department of Agriculture, the author strips the veil of mystery from esoteric "finance" and eliminates the magic from the necromancy of "money" and "business"—robs them of their terrors to the uninitiated. That which to the ordinary farmer may hitherto have been obscure and hidden is made plain and simple. He speaks to the farmer in the language of the farm.

To attempt to adequately present Dr. Carver's paper in any but his own language is to rob it of its charm, its value and its effect. Nevertheless, on account of lack of sufficient space to reproduce it in its entirety, we print here a few of its most telling points, condensed and abbreviated, with due apologies to the author for liberties taken.

Credit is a powerful agency for good—in the hands of those who know how to use it.

Credit is dangerous to those who do not know how to use it.

Almost as many farmers suffer from too much as from too little credit.

Only those who know how should use it.

Capital is tools and equipment as well as money.

More capital is required by farmers on account of improved agricultural machinery than when they made their own tools.

Capital is created in one way only—by consuming less than is produced.

He who earns two dollars and saves one becomes a capitalist.

He is still a capitalist if he spends the dollar in a spade.

He ceases to be a capitalist if he spends the dollar for confections and eats them.

If he needs the spade and hasn't saved the dollar to buy it, he may borrow it or borrow the dollar to buy it. The process is the same whether it be a dollar or a million dollars.

Capital may be acquired in two ways—by saving—by borrowing.

Borrowing is an advantage to secure tools and equipment to be used to produce the money wherewith to pay the debt and thus shorten the time of accumulating such capital.

That is the only advantage of credit in any business—a great advantage to those who know how to use it.

Borrowing should be avoided by shortsighted people who do not keep accounts and do not realize how fast tools wear out.

Borrowing for productive purposes is not disgraceful, borrowing for consumption is a sign of incompetency.

Borrowing to produce more than enough to pay off your debt, principal and interest is a profitable enterprise—business sagacity—not to be ashamed of.

Borrowers should be sure that the enterprise is productive and will be profitable before borrowing to invest.

Borrowing for non-productive purposes leads to sure default in payment of interest and principal, therefore to distress.

Lending for non-productive purposes should be frowned upon by public sentiment.

Repayment of the principal sum is more difficult than the interest. The question of whether farm loans shall be at 5 per cent or at 7 per cent is of less importance than whether or not the principal is to be used so as to provide for both.

Borrowing \$100 to buy fertilizer that adds \$125 to the crop value enables the borrower to pay both principal and interest and realize a profit. If it is used so as to produce only \$75 he can pay neither in full. It makes little difference in the result if the interest charge is only \$5 or \$7.

Make sure that the purpose for which the borrowed money is used will produce a sum greater than needed to pay the debt.

It is more important that one shall borrow only for productive enterprise than that one shall borrow at low rates of interest.

FARMERS UNITING FOR CONCERTED ACTION ON IRRIGATION

The Coming Election on the Warm Springs Irrigation District is Another Step Toward Placing the Organized Farmers in Complete Control of the Situation.

AN OPEN AIR CONCERT BY THE BAND

Sunday, April 30, 1916, 4 P. M.

The Vale Concert Band will give its first open air public concert, at the square, on the above date.

PROGRAM

March, "America First".....Losey.
Duet, "From Vienna's Past".....Wagner
Solo, "Serenade".....Schubert
Mr. Wheeler

March, "Light Cavalry—Poet and Peasant".....Lake
Solo, "Song of the Roses".....Rollinson
Mr. Bronk

Selection, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Intermission

March, "Washington Post".....Sousa
Duet, "From Vienna's Past".....Wagner
Miss King Mr. Bronk

Grand Religious Fantasia.....Rollinson
Waltz, "Wedding of the Winds".....Hall
Final, "STAR SPANGLE BANNER"
Arr. by Greisinger.

The public is invited to attend.
C. M. CRANDALL, Director.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The rapid settlement of the interior of Malheur county is having great effect on the demand for roads from every direction.

Those who are making efforts to dry farm on upper Willow river are more than enthusiastic over the possibilities of a state highway through Baker, Grant and Wheeler counties to connect with the Columbia Highway.

Agitation for a better road connecting Ontario, Vale and Burns is coming to the front while there is an insistent demand for a decent road from Ontario and Vale to Jordan Valley and the Watson country.

Potash development is making its demands as well. Harry Wilson, representing the American Nitrate company, working some 20 men in the vicinity of Succor creek, is greatly disappointed at receiving no assistance in getting roads to his property.

It is evident that some method will have to be devised to supply these necessary improvements.

There are several good jokes, but the man who acts a lot more important than he is always gets the loudest laugh.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Warm Springs Irrigation District.

A candidate for director who may desire his name printed on the ballot must present a petition to the county clerk signed by ten land owners in the division in which the candidate owns land, at least ten days prior to the date of election.

This necessitates the filing of such petition on or before May 19, 1916.

As there is a treasurer to be elected at large, any candidate for that position must file a petition as above stated for directors, except that the signers may be from any division in the district.

There will be space left on the ballot for writing in the name of any person the voter may desire for director, whose name is not printed thereon.

NOTES FROM CIRCUIT COURT

The time of the Circuit Court has been well occupied the past week in the trial of the case of Cooley vs. Snake River Irrigation District.

This election does not carry any obligation of any nature except that the people have organized themselves into a unit with five of their own number as directors.

After having organized the directors will examine into the most feasible method of going on with the work proposed and understood to be the object of the organization. Any plan they may decide upon as best, will have to be submitted to the land owners before any expenditure can be made thereon.

The boundaries of district are such as to just enclose the area occupied by the present ditches and their possible extension, therefore the present organization cannot build any high line or expensive ditches.

The boundaries were thus made and the whole idea has been to give the present owners of cultivated land, and of water rights, complete control of the situation, simply getting them together in order to enable them and

LAND PRICES ARE REQUESTED

Daily inquiries come to the committee on irrigation for information on the Warm Springs reservoir project. From Everett, Wash., and Galveston, Texas, have come interesting communications as to amount of water per acre which can be furnished and prices of land.

At present, these inquiries can only be answered in a tentative way. As soon as an organization is effected something definite can be stated.

The Oregon-Western Colonization Company are making preparations to bring in settlers as soon as they are able to assure them water on the Malheur valley lands.

From Canada comes an inquiry for land for 100 German families who are anxious to get away from that country where they are not favorably treated.

MORE NEW SETTLERS

New settlers and land seekers are arriving every day and many homestead filings are being made at the U. S. Land Office this month.

Among the new people to arrive in Malheur County are H. C. Lambeth and Henry Foster of Arkansas, Clarence V. Loomis from Roseberry, Idaho, Mrs. F. E. Bray from Alhambra Springs, Mont., and Carl Pause of La Grande, all of whom have secured homesteads and other lands through the Percy M. Johnson Co. of this city.

All these people express themselves as being highly pleased with this country and indicate that many of their friends will soon come here for land.

A good deal of the "news" is what the reporters would like to see happen.

Those who have land but no water to make some deal whereby sufficient water can be stored for all.

Should the directors be able to induce the government to let the district have the money without interest and the government to construct the reservoir, the proposition would resolve itself into the easiest one in America. There is reason to believe that the government might do this if the people organize and show themselves ready to untidely co-operate with the government. Should they not organize it is practically certain that nothing can be done.

THE COUNTY AGENT AND PROFITABLE AGRICULTURE

The county agent is a part of a great agricultural movement. This movement has for its ultimate purpose the building up of a country life that shall be wholesome, attractive, cultured, efficient, and profitable. There are many sections of our country today that have one or more of these conditions, but the sections where all are found in happy union are comparatively few. The desire of those who are thinking on rural problems is that rural communities everywhere shall be wholesome, attractive, and cultured, and that each individual shall receive a fair reward for the labor done and the capital invested. The county agent has one dominant part in this program. While he may take other parts, his primary function is to help make agriculture efficient and profitable. In proportion as agriculture is made profitable for the community because attractive, cultured, and a place wholesome and desirable to live in.

Just what is meant by a profitable agriculture? Simply this: There shall be a reasonable return on the capital invested in farming and a reasonable return for the farmer's labor and managerial ability. A farmer, like any other man in any other business, is entitled to just what he earns and no more; but what he earns should be sufficient to give him and his family some of the more essential conveniences of modern life, time for study, some recreation, and opportunity for education for his children. With some money in his pocket the farmer will support the church, place conveniences in his house, magazines and literature on the sitting-room table, and send his children to the best schools with very little outside prompting.—Weekly News Letter, Department of Agriculture.

Meanwhile Mr. Patch had enlisted for the Spanish war being sent to the Philippines from which place he returned in 1899. After some years the case came before the Vale Land Office, Thos. Jones, Register and M. N. Fegly, Receiver.

After hearing the evidence the Vale Office decided in favor of Patch. Osborne took an appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. The decision of the Commissioner arrived in Vale last week and sustains the decision of Messrs. Jones and Fegly in every point.

REVIEW OF POLITICAL SITUATION

Business has been fine the past week or ten days. Like bees seeking nectar from the sweet blossoms of the dogwood, or bears searching for a bee tree, so hath the ubiquitous politician come out from his winter den and the suffragist at suffragette finds himself or herself as helpless as a butterfly stalked by the wily scientist with his net. Better by far be a fly pursued by the Vale Civic Club than an elector male or female.

Harney county warriors Gowan and Donegan with General County Judge Levens in command exploded a crater in Vale and the entire population was captured—so say the aforesaid warriors—and to Ontario they went with Vale in their pockets. Nevertheless both Brother Crandall smile and Senator to be (may be) Hurley smote a loud shree and said: "That's what they told ME in Harney."

Assessors have been so thick in Vale that one might walk on them and as for pretty gumshoe work commend us to our crop of assessors.

If General Pershing had the Malheur army of assessors with him Villa would give up and come in to camp. Who has the best of it? Ask them. Every one of them will admit it.

Smiling Pat keeps silent and writes, and writes, and writes, and there is something to what he says—sometimes. Bob Duncan works at the job of running for office just as he does at his law work—with all his might. "If you want any thing ask for it but grab while you are asking!" that's Bob, and it's a safe bet that one of them will give W. C. Swagler a hot chase.

But for county clerk: There is no more excitement in that contest than there is in Jordan Valley over the tax roll.

One thing sure, that Harney county bunch has got a good general along with them. Judge Levens isn't running for anything but you wouldn't know it. He's just too nice for anything.

Evil reports come from afar. We hear that there is to be real contest for the office of sheriff. 'Tis well. Let Big Ben have a scrap, it will do him good, even if he wins. It brightens the wit, enlivens the heart and sometimes tends to real economy for even an incumbent to have to guess how badly his constituents think of him once in a while.

Jolly Emory Cole and able bodied Jimmie Wood will go to the mat May 19, the one getting the decision having the privilege of trying on the

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LAND CASE DECIDED

Important Litigation in the Dead Ox Flat Country is Passed Upon by General Land Office.

THE LOCAL LAND OFFICE IS UPHELD

Findings of Register and Receiver Indorsed.

E. J. Patch, in 1891, settled upon and put in cultivation some 87 acres of fine land on an island in Snake river near Weiser, Idaho. In 1894 Mr. Patch homesteaded land on Dead Ox Flat and later offered to purchase with scrip the land on the island which he had improved and lived on for years.

His application was protested by Job D. Osborne, who, with a partner named McCool, seized the ferry belonging to Mr. Patch and carried over their supplies setting up a tent on the land. Upon being ordered off they refused and were arrested for trespass. They then attempted, through the advice of their attorney, to secure the land through filing a placer location over it.

Meanwhile Mr. Patch had enlisted for the Spanish war being sent to the Philippines from which place he returned in 1899. After some years the case came before the Vale Land Office, Thos. Jones, Register and M. N. Fegly, Receiver.

After hearing the evidence the Vale Office decided in favor of Patch. Osborne took an appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. The decision of the Commissioner arrived in Vale last week and sustains the decision of Messrs. Jones and Fegly in every point.

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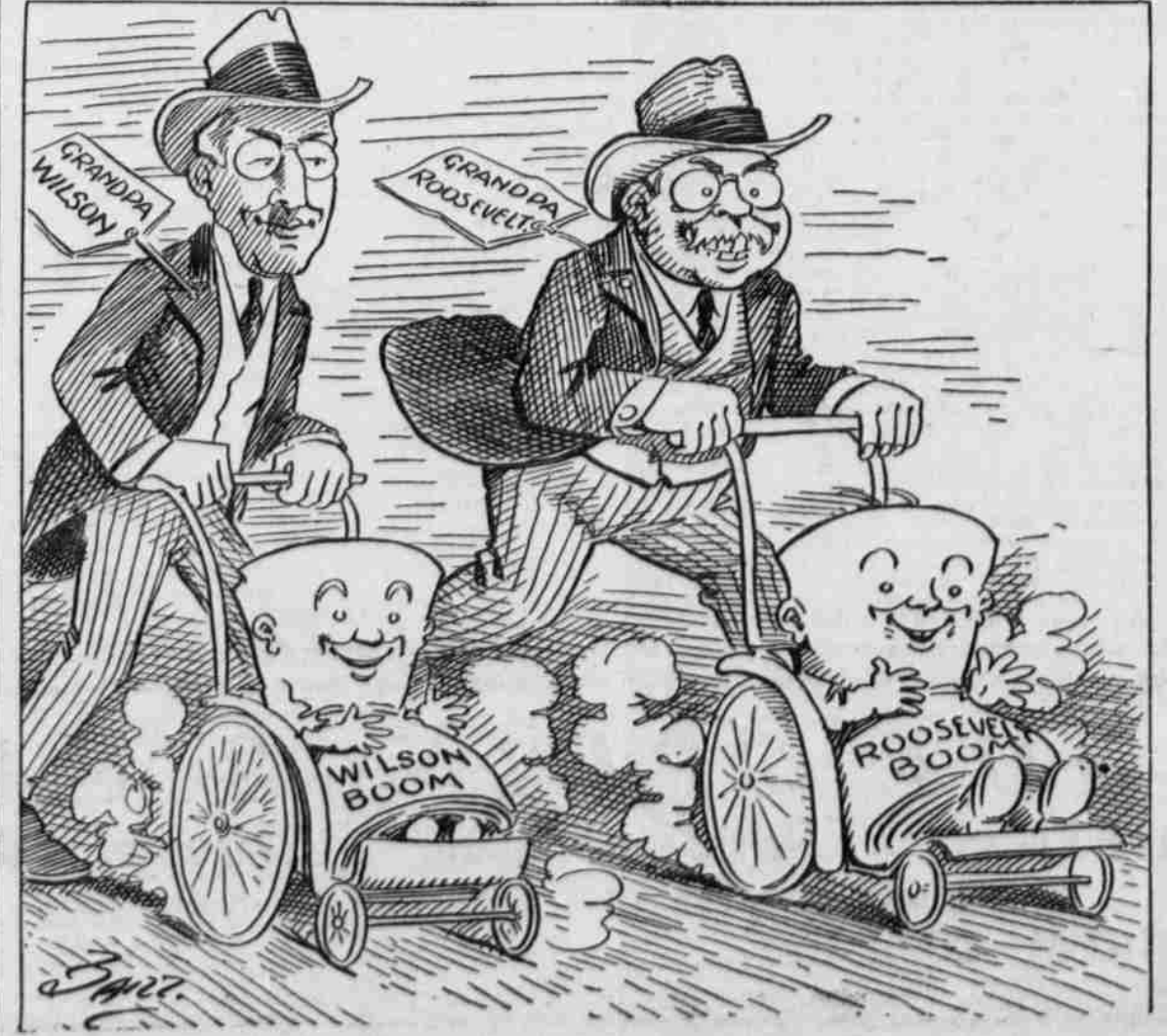
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LOOKS LIKE A GRANDPA CAMPAIGN BY BART



(Continued from page 6.)