

EDITORIAL



STATE PUBLICATION OF TEXT BOOKS

THE OREGON VOTER asks: "Which will you have trifled with by politicians—the heads or the feet of your children?" We might reply by saying we hope that politicians will trifle with neither, but we understand well enough that your politician who is for reform with an office attached will trifle with anything no matter how important or how trifling the matter with which he trifles.

Manufacturing shoes at Salem would be a serious matter indeed. To trifle with the sole is indeed serious. We doubt of Oregon raises enough calves to make shoes for its own population let alone enough to make a real business, but a trip down Washington street on a fine afternoon clears up the doubt somewhat.

To go into school book publishing is almost as recurrent in state politics as smallpox without vaccination or the single tax propaganda in Oregon. California has tried it and made a failure and now Oregon wants to try it. This experience is like toothbrushes and babies—everybody wants their own.

Somebody is peeved at the book trust, so called, and has found a way to make them dig up a lobby fund; at all events that's what it looks like.

There is no doubt that Oregon pays too much for text books. The makers have robbed every state in the Union and have been made to be good in some of them. It can be done. If a little agitation on the subject will bluff them into dealing fairly with us, well and good, let us carry it right up to the point where they are sure we mean it, but for heavens sake let us quit before it's too late.

Personally we favor the furnishing certain public school text books by the state free to pupils and let them buy them at the best possible rate; but we would like to see some of them sold at \$100 per volume and then thrown in the river. Latin, for instance.

THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT WILSON has been elected and he ceases to be an object of abuse and should receive the unstinted and unqualified support of the American public. Disagreeing with his policies is one thing and harsh criticism is another. The people of the United States have made their wishes known and even though the 149 solid votes of the South are hardly to be taken as an expression of the will of those states in entirety, the result is at least legal.

The only great difference in the two parties, which vitally affect the daily life of the people, the democrats were permitted to skillfully keep from discussion, that is the tariff. This subject, dry to most people at any time, became a matter of indifference while times were prosperous.

It is only during the ebb of prosperity, during times of street walking and hunger, that so dry a subject is permitted to come to the front. Whether the Presidential tariff board will be so constituted as to give us real and genuine scientific management of this complex subject remains to be seen. Should they do so the democrats will have come over to the republican view and the difference will be completely destroyed between the two parties and the entire result of elections will be official changes. The outs want in and the ins want to stay.

FADS AND FAKES

OREGON seems to have become somewhat sane and if some way can be found to destroy the effect of the Tax Limitation Amendment the result will have been excellent.

The brewers, with the help of irrepressible Col. C. E. S. Wood, put up a bad job on themselves and have made Oregon dry, except for bathing purposes. It is doubtful if the prohibs would have come forward with their amendment had the liquor interests kept silent. The country was flooded with literature for publication showing the value of alcohol as a beverage and attempting to prove that it was an agent of morality. These interests are nothing if not ignorant. They take no consideration of education and believe people will read nothing but their effusions going directly against all modern investigation. They may make up their minds, if they have such, that prohibition has arrived.

By prohibition we mean high proof spirits will no longer be tolerated as a beverage. It will, of course, take one or two generations to get rid of the sentimental nonsense of personal rights, generally enhanced by a desperate thirst.

It takes the little bugs which feed the blood a long time to get sober, but once sober, the new spirit enthroned will well compensate for a year's struggle against an inordinate thirst.

For the Kitchen Stove Rock Springs CLEANEST COAL IN THE WORLD

FOR THE HEATING STOVE **FOR THE FURNACE**

NO SOOT **LITTLE SMOKE** **INTENSE HEAT** **FINE FOR BAKING**

LONG FLAME **FIRE PICKS UP QUICKLY** **GREAT MONEY SAVER**

NO CLINKERS **FINE WHITE ASH SMALL IN QUANTITY**

Rock Springs COAL
CLEANEST COAL IN THE WORLD

The following dealer can supply you:

Home Lumber & Coal Company

FROM OUR EXCHANGES

INDUSTRIES ARE TO BE LIMITED

The Trainmen's unions are going before western legislatures to secure laws limiting number of cars that may be hauled in a train.

The program of artificially increasing their pay by act of Congress is to be followed up by artificially making more jobs at increased pay.

Reducing volume of tonnage and cost of putting it over road would be at expense of both shippers and railroads.

A law limiting the load a farmer might haul to market would be an outrage and would raise the cost of necessities of life materially.

American railroads have the highest paid labor and the lowest per ton mile freight rate of any country in the world under present system.

Transcontinental railroads have spent hundreds of millions buying bigger cars, heavier engines, cutting out curves and reducing grades.

All this investment was made to haul bigger trains, increase tonnage, reduce cost of freight and gain greater speed in reaching markets.

Then employes renew their fight to make this investment for progress and efficiency in transportation worthless and demand limitation.

Two years ago such laws were demanded in all western states and defeated because it was plainly a move for forcing more trains.

To multiply trains over single tracks is to kill the next move for greater efficiency—electrification of all western railroads.—Hofer in Oregon Manufacturer.

FARM AND BANK WORK TOGETHER

About \$20,000 worth of exceptionally good dairy cattle have been brought into Marinette county, Wisconsin, as a result of our plan of practical co-operation between banker and farmer in the purchase of cattle, says Howard I. Wood. I don't know of anything ever done in any locality which has had a more marked effect in building up dairy farming and improving dairy herds.

The bankers put up a fund of \$25,-

000 to start with. Farmers wishing good dairy cattle did not have to make any initial payment, but were required to show that they could take care of a valuable cow. When they purchased they gave bankable securities, such as chattel mortgage or secured note, the time being from three to five years to complete payment.

Monthly installments and quarterly installments were provided for also and payments could be made at any of the 11 banks in the county. Interest was charged at six per cent. Two years ago one carload of cattle was purchased at a time. At present they are bringing in four and five carloads at a time.

This move has enlarged our county in a farming sense more than anyone can tell. Last spring the same principle was extended to grains, grasses and seed potatoes.

PUTTING UP HENS IN GLASS

Each fall finds the farmer or poultryman with a few fowls upon his hands which for various reasons, principally that of age, would turn out a source of loss if fed through the winter. Many have discovered that such fowls will show a greater profit if put up in glass cans for the family's consumption during the winter than if dumped upon the market at the time all poultry prices are at their lowest level. We have canned chickens for the past two years with perfect success, a record that any careful person can easily duplicate, writes Maurice H. Decker.

Our method is as follows: The yearling or two-year-old hens are cleaned and cut up into pieces as if for boiling and packed into quart fruit jars, bones and all, except the breasts from which the meat is cut and the bone discarded. A level teaspoonful of salt is placed on top of the snugly packed pieces and the jar filled with cold water. Rubbers are fitted to the jars and the tops put on loosely. If the jars have screw tops they are screwed on about half way. If of the wire-fastened variety the clamps are left up.

The jars are then put in an ordinary wash boiler upon a frame of lath which prevents them coming in

contact with the bottom. The boiler is filled with water up to the edges of the jar tops and set upon the stove. After the water has commenced to boil it is kept boiling for three hours, when the cover is removed and the jar tops screwed or clamped down tight. The cover is replaced and the jars boiled for five minutes longer when they are removed to a place safe from drafts to cool.

Older hens than two years and males are boiled in a kettle for an hour before being placed in the jars, after which the method of procedure is the same. Chicken is easier to can and keep than some vegetables, such as beans, corn and squash, and is greatly appreciated by the busy house wife who can quickly prepare a chicken dinner in case of unexpected company without the labor of killing, cleaning and dressing, to say nothing of the danger of choosing a profitable laying fowl by mistake.

WHY GOLD PIECES ARE ALWAYS "DOCTORED"

Why don't jewelers melt up \$10 and \$20 gold pieces in order to use the metal in the manufacture of gold jewelry? Indeed, gold pieces were used some forty years ago by enterprising jewelers and with success, too—until the practice was topped in a

those days jewelers bought enough \$10 and \$20 gold pieces for the work in hand. The gold was melted, the necessary alloys were added, and all manner of fine Etruscan work was turned out.

It was not long, however, before the government began to wonder what was becoming of its gold pieces. The officials knew the people were not hoarding gold, so a quiet investigation took place. It was then discovered that the makers of gold jewelry were to blame. Having found the cause, it was not difficult for the officials to find a cure. They did it by "peppering" the coins with iridium. Resembling black emery in the crude state, iridium requires a heat of 3,542 degrees Fahrenheit to melt it. Gold, on the other hand, can be melted at 1,913 degrees Fahrenheit. It is easy to see, then, how the unsuspecting jeweler, melting up his gold pieces at the temperature required, got a large number of unmelted specks of iridium in his metal when it cooled.

You can imagine his dismay when his analysis and deductions revealed that he had been trapped.

It is estimated that the man who ships 20 cars of grain containing 20 per cent of moisture pays freight on 1 car of excess water, using 15 per cent moisture as a basis.

Malheur Enterprise

County Official Paper.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Published by JOHN RIGBY

Entered as second class mail matter in the Postoffice, at Vale, Malheur County, Oregon.

INFORMATION

MAIL SERVICE IN AND OUT OF VALE, OREGON

8 a. m. train carries mail for Ontario, west to Huntington, up the Pin and Pumpkin Vine roads. No other mail goes out at 8 a. m., except Sunday, when all mail goes to main line. Mail closes 7:30 a. m.

11 a. m. train carries mail for Ontario and all points east. Mail closes 10:15 a. m.

10:45 Brogan train carries mail for Brogan, Jamieson, Ironside and Bonita. Mail closes 10:15 a. m.

1:00 p. m. Riverside train carries mail for Harper, Juntura, Westfall, Riverside, Barren Valley and points in Harney county. Mail closes 12:30.

2:35 train from Brogan carries mail to Ontario and all points east and west on main line. Mail closes 2:00 p. m. Mail into Vale.

10:40 a. m. from Ontario.
11:00 a. m. from Brogan.

1:10 p. m. from Ontario (mail from west.)
2:00 p. m. from Brogan.

8:00 p. m. from Ontario (east and west.)
Mail for Rural Route N. 1 should be in the office at 8:30 a. m. in order to go out the same day.

JOHN P. HOUSTON,
Postmaster.

TIME CARD OF RAILROADS VALE, OREGON

Trains due at Vale from Ontario and Riverside
No. 139 leaves Ontario 12:15 p. m., arrives Vale 1 p. m., leaves 1:10 p. m. for Riverside.

No. 140 leaves Riverside 7 a. m., arrives Vale 10:45 a. m., leaves 10:45 a. m. for Ontario.

Trains due at Vale from Ontario
No. 98 leaves Vale 8 a. m. for Ontario.

No. 142 leaves Vale 2:35 p. m. for Ontario.
No. 141 leaves Ontario 10 a. m., arrives Vale 10:40 a. m.

No. 97 leaves Ontario 7 p. m., arrives Vale 7:40 p. m.

Trains due at Vale from Brogan
No. 141 leaves Vale 11:00 a. m. for Brogan, arrives Brogan 12:05 p. m.
No. 142 leaves Brogan 12:30 p. m., arrives Vale 2 p. m.

Homedale Branch
No. 140 from Vale, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays runs through to Homedale.

Main Line Trains due at Ontario

West bound
No. 19 6:33 p. m.
No. 17 4:22 a. m.

East bound
No. 75 (Pony) to Huntington 9:35 a. m.

No. 6 6:33 p. m.
No. 18 2:51 a. m.

No. 4 12:12 p. m.
No. 76 (Pony) to Boise 8:50 a. m.

CIVIC CLUB MEETINGS

The Civic Improvement Club holds its regular meetings on the second Thursday of each month. All interested in civic work are cordially invited to attend.

Library open from 7:45 to 9:30 on Wednesday and Saturday evenings and 2 to 4 Saturday p. m.

ANNA M. WHEELER, Pres.
AMY RURING, Sec'y.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. G. Wheeler R. D. Lytle
WHEELER & LYTLE
Practice in all
Courts and U. S. Land Office
Collections
Nelsen Bldg. Vale, Ore.

PERCY M. JOHNSON
Land Attorney
General Land Office Practice, Township Plats, County Maps. Room 203 Nelsen Bldg. Next door to the U. S. Land Office. Vale, Oregon.

JNO. R. WHEELER
Attorney-at-law
Practice in all Courts and United States Land Office
Drexel Bldg. Vale, Oregon.
Ground Floor

Geo. E. Davis Bruce R. Kester
DAVIS & KESTER
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Vale, Oregon

Julien A. Hurley G. A. Hurley
HURLEY & HURLEY
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Nelsen Bldg. Vale, Oregon.

DR. CARL J. BARTLETT
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Offices over Vale Drug Store
VALE OREGON

Dr. Pauline Sears Dr. Harriet Sears
Vale Ontario
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS
Graduates of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.
Office opposite Malheur Enterprise

VALE LOCAL OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Meets on every Friday evening of each month, at the Hayes building, obliquely opposite the court house. Visitors always welcome.

The population of the United States has increased by 24,000,000 people in the last 15 years, and the number of beef animals has decreased 6,000,000 and sheep 10,000,000, while hogs have increased only 11,000,000.

Would You Give \$10 for \$20?

THEN CONSIDER
YOU ARE GETTING MORE
FOR YOUR MONEY WHEN
YOU BUY

Idaho Pine

IT IS THE BEST IN QUALITY
IT IS OF BETTER TEXTURE
AND WILL LAST LONGER
YOU CAN STAIN IT, PAINT
IT, OR FINISH IT NATURAL
WE MILL IT PERFECTLY
WE SPECIALIZE ON

Quality and Price WE FURNISH PLANS FREE

THE PRICE IS ALWAYS
RIGHT
VISIT OUR YARD AND INVESTIGATE



MATT SANDMEYER