

**Malheur Enterprise**  
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 LLOYD RICHES, Editor

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**A FITTING MONUMENT OF PROGRESS.**

In the average run of communities strangers are proudly shown the fine public library, the exceptionally splendid school buildings, the beautiful city park, or whatever monument has been erected to the enterprise of the community.

But were you, as a stranger, to go into the 642 large and small communities of Minnesota in the dairy section, you would be taken first to the co-operative creamery and the proud resident would point it out to you as the most fitting monument to the progress of the community.

Minnesota is the principal dairy state of the Union and its pinnacle of eminence in the production and sale of this remunerative product has been reached, according to Earl Christmas writing in a current issue of The Dearborn Independent, through the effectiveness of the co-operative creameries.

"The value of dairy products in Minnesota in 1920 was more than \$200,000,000, according to a recent compilation by the State Dairy and Food Commission," says Mr. Christmas. "That exceeds in value by a wide margin the output of the iron mines in this greatest of iron-producing states. It equals the value of all the products of the great Minneapolis flour mills, manufactured from wheat gathered over most of the Northwest and Canada.

It exceeds by \$33,500,000 the combined value of the wheat, oats, corn, barley and rye in Minnesota, according to the state dairy statisticians.

"The state has great natural resources such as grass and clover. The climate, too, is favorable. But the chief factor in this unusual development, I should say, is the co-operative creamery. The co-operative creamery has made dairying profitable in Minnesota. In Wisconsin it was the cheese factory. But Minnesota pinned its hope on butter, and the co-operative creamery has made possible its great progress.

"And here is the significant thing about these Minnesota co-operative creameries. The co-operative creamery returns to the producing farmer 91.3 per cent of all moneys received for butter. The independent creamery returns but 89.3 per cent and centralizers but 86.4 per cent.

"To see the wealth accruing to the farmers in the butter-making business one needs but take a trip through the co-operative creameries. Extensive buildings house plants with the most modern equipment. In many Minnesota towns, the co-operative creamery is the most portentous building to be seen."

The farmers of the Warm Springs project are interested in diversified farming and the dairy cow as the principal machine of production on their diversified farm. It has been estimated by Alf Chester, of the Vale Meat Company, that there is enough cream produced right now on the project to supply a small creamery. Why not a co-operative creamery at Vale?

**THE HAMMERS ARE BUSY.**

Most small towns have a few "knockers" and Vale is no exception to the rule. It is not difficult to understand the mental make-up of a man who never boasts his own community but always knocks every project started to make better business or living conditions. He is small and narrow, that's all. But the unfortunate part of it is that he is usually so small and narrow that it does no good to try and make a booster out of him. About the only definition of a "good knocker" is the old pioneer definition of a "good Indian."

Some people are so mentally constructed that they would rather live in poverty all their lives if the road to prosperity they blazed could be traveled by their neighbors.

Business has turned the corner. 1922 is a paved road. Step on her. Let's go.

**DROP THE FAIR.**

The best thing Portland and Oregon can do is to drop the 1925 Fair and tend to business.

Events so far have more than confirmed every forecast made by The Voter as to the ill effects of attempting to proceed with the untimely venture.

There will be no disgrace attaching either to Oregon or Portland if the project is dropped now, for the difficulties and general conditions entirely justify his abandonment on its merits. Rather, sensible people throughout the world, in so far as they hear of it, will commend our state and city for good sense in

knowing enough to turn away from an undertaking when events have demonstrated its inappropriateness to business conditions as they prevail here and all throughout the world.

If a man starts a new venture, and conditions prove especially unfavorable, his banker does not hesitate to advise him to lay the project aside for a few years and meanwhile devote his energies to holding his main business, together and building it up. While an enthusiastic business man hates to swallow the bitter pill of advice of this kind, as it is a lot more fun to try to carry on in the face of probable disaster, no dishonor attaches to his following such sound advice. Rather he is to be complimented and honored for his common sense and for not persisting in risks which the times have made almost too hazardous.

The proponents of the fair, likewise, cannot be criticized if they follow this common sense plan. They have done their utmost. They will be condemned only if they persist in an attempt which conditions have doomed.

Supposing the enthusiasts cannot give up the big idea what then? Either the fair must be financed mainly by private subscription in Portland in the near future, or the chance must be taken of the people of the state voting the taxes for it at the November election.

Portland business men and property owners are in no shape to put up \$5,000,000 or more for any unnecessary purpose, and while we have no doubt that millions would be subscribed by patriotic Portlanders if it came to that, the hardship on many would be altogether too heavy. Business is on thin ice. Even our most solid financial institutions are having to exercise extraordinary care. This is no time to ask our bankers, manufacturers, merchants and the few property-owners who have any money left to put up millions for any public subscription.

So far as voting taxes is concerned, any further attempt to vote a property tax is doomed to defeat. The state is in no mood to accept such an additional burden on top of the taxes which already must be faced, especially as from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of taxes are delinquent in some counties.

To try to vote the fair tax onto gasoline, when all the money that can be raised from gasoline is needed for completion of our state highway system, is to fly in the face of a public sentiment that is determined that the road system be completed.

To try to vote an income tax to finance the fair would be equally difficult. Income taxes are too heavy now, and the active protest that would go up against adding to them would defeat the move. We may have to have an income tax in order to relieve property of some of the existing tax burdens, but there is no sound business excuse for voting it in order to finance a fair.

There are other sources of taxation, but the same kind of objection exists to all of them—based on the inopportune of the purpose, to say nothing of the outrageous principle of voting taxes on general or special property.

The verdict would not come till November, 1922, unless by some unexpected twist the measures go on the ballot in May, which at this writing seems impossible. And in November, with an adverse verdict, the fair would have to be abandoned then or else financed by private subscription in Portland. Why persist in the face of such a prospect?

In proportion as the people of Portland gradually are learning the point of view of the outside state with reference to the fair, they are becoming reconciled to the idea that the project is untimely. Indifference as to whether it is held is very general, even with the man on the street.

"I was strong for the fair, but I don't care now," is the comment heard pretty much everywhere in Portland. In the face of this feeling of indifference, the financing of the fair or even the voting of taxes for it will become increasingly difficult.

Some of the people who are so wrapped up in the fair idea that it is religion with them are still trying to bolster it up by every method. They try to make it appear that public sentiment is still strong for it. An example is the Portland Telegram, which sent wires to a number of out-of-town citizens, asking for expressions. In every instance, the recipient of the telegraphic inquiry was already strongly on record in favor of or interested in the exposition project. Several were among those named on the Board of Directors of the Fair. To the untainted reader, the replies received from these hand-picked outsiders might appear as indicating that some real sentiment exists out in Oregon in behalf of holding the fair. Some day Telegram readers will grow tired of being continually deceived. This is simply a typical instance of the kind of deception ordinarily practiced by that newspaper.

Sentiment out in the state so far as the fair is concerned is mainly indifferent as yet. Of those few who have taken a position for or against it, those opposed are in the majority. Those who are indifferent are certain to swing, most of them, into the opposition. The financial condition prevailing in their home neighborhoods will be the main influence to swing them, but other influences will be at work which

cannot be offset. The primary nominating campaign is to come soon. What is set forth from platform and press during that campaign will tend to arouse the state against the fair, and to some extent against Portland for trying to vote \$2,000,000 onto the outside for a fair to be held in Portland.

To drop the fair project will be to give the wound a chance to heal. To persist in the fair project will be to open the wound wide, and friction unquestionably will ensue that will split the state more or less against Portland. It is not for the interest either of Oregon or Portland to persist in an issue which threatens such sinister results. Aside from who is at fault, the fact remains that the fair tax proposal raised sectional issues which it would be far better to bury and bury deep.

Reports of what happened at Salem during the special session are certain to be set forth and reshaped all through the primary nominating campaign as well as the fair campaign, should the issue of the fair be maintained. Some of these reports will be distorted and exaggerated until they do far more harm to Oregon, Portland and the fair than they would were the simple truth told. It would be better to drop the whole business rather than stir the mess up, for it was a mess.

So far as any evil happening to Portland or Oregon by abandoning the fair is concerned, there will be none greater than the humiliation felt by a man who quits drinking after boasting that he would drink the town dry. Outside of Oregon, few people have heard of the fair. The resolutions passed by Congress made hardly a dent. The polite letters exchanged with governors of other states will have been forgotten, even if they are remembered to now. True, Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other competing cities have done their utmost to encourage Portland to go ahead with the fair, as our competitors will gain pretty much the entire benefit of a Coast fair without the expense or tremendous effort necessary to the holding of it. We may have to stand a bit of ridicule from them, but we are used to that and are growing industrially at a rate that justifies their envious flings. We will live through all the sarcasm they may feel disposed to waste on us.

At that, our quitting the fair at this time will not give them the chance to joke that they will have if we hold a \$6,000,000 fair, for a \$6,000,000 fair after San Francisco will be worse than a joke if we call it a world's fair. And if we do not call it a world's fair, what's the use of deluding ourselves into the notion that any foreign countries except Japan and possibly China will be handsomely represented here?

Honor and common sense dictate the dropping of the fair project while the dropping is good.—Oregon Voter.

**DAIRY**  
 COOLING MILK REDUCES LOSS

Natural Ice Can Be Harvested on Majority of Farms and is Most Profitable Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Customer—This milk is sour.  
 Milk Inspector—Your bacteria count is too high.

Cheesemaker—I can't make good cheese out of this milk.  
 Buttermaker—We can't use this cream.

Hurra, doesn't it? Yet that is what happens regularly every year when can after can of milk arrives at the milk plant or creamery sour. One creamery returned over \$2,600 worth of milk and cream in one year to farmers. A milk plant received nearly 50,000 gallons of sour milk in one year. Why? Because the milk was held and shipped at too high a temperature and the bacteria in it multiplied so rapidly that the milk soured before it arrived.

Cooling milk on the farm will reduce this loss. All that is required is a supply of ice and a little care. Natural ice can be harvested on farms where 85 per cent of our milk is produced, and it is one of the real paying crops of the farm. Few tools are required; and for the average farm two saws, two pair of loppers, two ice hooks, one pointed bar, and one straight board for marking should be sufficient.

The first thing to do is to provide a place to store the ice. If ice is scarce and hard to put up, it would probably be well to build an ice house, plans for which may be obtained from the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture. When ice is abundant and easily harvested, it may be cheaper to disregard the shrinkage factor and store it in a pit, cellar, shed, or other place, and insulate it with sawdust or shavings. If this is done, 20 to 50 per cent additional ice should be provided to allow for shrinkage.

Where cream only is to be cooled, allow at least one-half ton of ice per cow. For cooling milk, allow 1 1/2 tons per cow. These quantities should be enough to leave a margin for household use; but it is better to have too much than too little. Whenever practicable, build the ice house in the form of a cube, allowing 45 cubic feet of space for each ton of ice.

The pond or stream selected for cutting ice should of course be free from dirt or contamination from barnyards, privies, or refuse heaps. The ice



Cutting ice for cooling dairy products in summer.

should be kept clear of snow, as snow retards freezing. When it has frozen to a sufficient depth, mark off the surface into cakes of the desired size, making sure that the lines form rectangles. Cut out a strip of ice (with the saw) the width of the cake desired, and force this strip under the ice, thus forming a channel to the landing and loading place. Large strips may then be sawed off and floated to the landing, where they may be cut up into cakes. These cakes are then hauled to the storage place and packed in as

close together as possible, and all cracks and air spaces filled with sawdust. Cakes that are cut squarely and are uniform in size and shape pack together with less air space and are convenient to handle.

The cost of ice is small, and the work generally comes during a slack season. There is little reason, therefore, why every farmer in the natural-ice section should not have ice with which to cool his dairy products, and to make such delicacies as ice cream, iced tea, iced buttermilk, iced fruit and vegetables, etc., possible on the farm.

Detailed information on harvesting and storing ice will be found in Farmers' Bulletin 1078, "Harvesting and Storing Ice on the Farm," which may be obtained on request from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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**Build Your Own Home This Year**

What will you have at the close of 1922—a dozen worthless rent receipts or a home of your own? Will you continue to contribute to the profiteering landlord or will you feel the joy of independence?

1922 will be a great year of home building in America. The home spirit that was more or less demoralized as a result of the war, will be restored.

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The Boise Payette Yard Manager nearest you will be glad to go into details with you at any time. Our architects are not so busy now as they will be later, so it will be advisable to start planning now, before the building rush begins.

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CONDENSED REPORT OF

**First National Bank**  
 OF OREGON

As Made to the Comptroller of the Currency at the Close of Business December 31, 1921

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts.....\$463,727.14	Capital.....\$ 50,000.00
Overdrafts.....101.58	Surplus and Profits.....50,514.93
Bonds and Warrants.....27,860.29	Circulation.....12,500.00
Realty and Fixtures.....39,118.66	Re-discounts.....67,750.00
CASH.....\$231,301.38	Bills Payable.....NONE
	DEPOSITS.....\$81,344.12
\$762,109.06	\$762,109.06

**"THE OLD RELIABLE"**  
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