Walloura County Chieftain the whole county benefitting.

County Pioneer Paper

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THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1903.

CUSTOMERS PAY THIS EXCESS FREIGHT.

At the present time all freight shipsed into this county must pay a high rate added to the continuous distance the railroad attartey to turn altariff rate to Eigin.

from Portland to Elgin is \$1.35 a rate hearing in this city Monday hundred, a merchant in Joseph must brought out the truth, thanks to the pay that and in addition 46 cents a commissioners themselves. hundred for the 63 miles hauled from Eigin to his town. The merchant in list is the O. R. & N. is charging Wallows, must pay 34 cents additional the people of this county local rates to the Elgin rate for the 45 miles from Elgin on through shipments, hau from Eight to Wallowa. These whether from Portland or the East. extras, mind you, are for merchan, something it does to no other comdise shipped through from Portland simily on its entire line and what it (or elsewhere) and that is not us mever had the nerve to ittempt on loaded or even de aved at Elgin.

unfair system of rates, the costomers tossly or chesp to build. of the Wallows and Joseph merchants. On long distance or through shipmust pay the following rates on articles brought from Portland;

Wallowa, \$1.69 per hundred. Joseph, \$1.81 per hundred.

Now the rate per mile from Portland to Elgin is three and five-tenths mills per hundred pounds. In the continuous distance tariff the rate This is partly because the loading. per mile decreases with the increase "witching and discharging charges of distance. Therefore the rate from Portland to Wallows per mile should be less than the rate per mile from reasons pertaining to the carriage Portland to Elgin, and the Portland-Joseph rate per mile should be still it is needless to go into more detail. less. But under the present unfulr system both rates per mile are more seiling at wholesa's and retail in than the Elsin rate, the Wallows this case the ar itie sold being transpeople must pay one mill more per portation. mile and the Joseph people one and two-tenths mills more per mile. The farther you go the higher the rate per mila

As we don't know the exact ratio of decrease of rate to increase of distance in the continuous distance tariff, we will apply the Portland Eigin rate per mile to the above two points in this county. Bear in min" this is more than an absolutely fair rate would be. Applying the Eight rate, three and five-tenths mills pe: hundred pounds per mile, we find the customers would pay as follows or goods from Pottland;

Wallowa, \$1.51 per hundred,

Joseph, \$1.57 per hundred, A saving to the customer of F

cents on every hundred pounds ship ped into Wallows, and 24 cents of every hundred pounds of first class freight s'ipyed into Joseph'

The foregoing comparison is base on first class rates. Second, third, fourth and fifth classes, and car load lots, show proportionate differences

We can understand why the rall

Lei's make this clearer. Enterprise should not be given gnone credit. The matter that moved the citizens here to action is a minor thing-1 small distrimination against this city in the wool rate, If it hadn't been

for that, this town would probably have continued to bear meekly and without protest, as did the other lowns, the grosser wrong, all atraid to open their months,

It is the pin pricks that make us ight, Bully for pin pricks! Enterprise fought and without assistance; shelber for good or ill we shall see.

WHAT THE RATE HEARING DISCLOSED.

In splie of the nagging efforts of tention from the merits of the case, For instance, the first class rate and make it appear a town fight, the

The real point and meat of the matany other branch line, whether newly So at present, under this unjust and completed or not, or whether it was

> ments there applies what is known as continuous distance tariff, which liminishes in rate per mile as the distance increases. It is on the printiple that it costs more per mile to move one too 10 miles than it does o move the same shipment 100 miles. would be same on the short and long distance haul and also for other and the record of the same, in which rape or clover pasture without any : is simply the difference between

Now this continuous distance tariff in operation all over the whole O.R. N. road, main line and branches, ver mountains and through canyons, ven on the Pilot Rock branch comsleted only last year, everywhere te iron horse goes this tariff exists

except on thy Elgin extension. The O. R. & N. treats everybody nd all bolies a lke-except the peo-

le of Wallowa county. It was for the purpose of putting an nd to that discrimination that the

Interprise Commercial club appealed o the state railroad commission, after almly trying to get a hearing from he railroad officia a, only to be ansversil flippantly by understrappers of peariners who were running the ofce in the absence of Freight Agent Willier.

The hearing was held, the facts rought out and as the cause is just a will win. If the continuous disance tariff is extended to this county the people will save thousands if dollars yearly.



only a fraction as much.

The question of how much a farmer

on most farms. If nothing else is fed

with corn it will not be thoroughly

digested and much of the nutriment

which it contains will be wasted.

When corn is cheap this does not mat-

comes an important consideration

This applies not only to corn, but to

an excess of carbolydrates and fat.

Oats come the nearest to 1.4 up a bol

anced ration of any farm train, but

they are usually too expensive to be

fed exclusively. Mixing onts with corn

does not make's balanced ration, since

the oats have scarcely enough protein

to balance their own carbohydrates

and fats. Another factor 4 ich must

be taken into consideration is the

health of the animals. This will surely

suffer if they are compelled to live

long on a single kind of feed, especial-

ly one that is as low in protein as corn

When grain is high in price the say

ing effected by the pur base of some

supplementary feed rich in protein

will usually much more than pay the

cost. In buying feed to balance cars

or other grain the chief consideration

should be the amount of digestible

protein which it contains. Ash is also

important, especially if it is to be fed

with corn, which is low in ash. By

dividing the price per ton of a feed by

the number of pounds of digestible

protein in a ton the price per pound

of protein is easily determined. Thus

the comparative cost of protein in the

different byproducts can be figured

out and the one used which will fur-

For hogs there is probably no better

or cheaper source of protein than tank-

age or meat meal. A ration of one

part of this to ten parts of corn is an

ideal one for fattening hogs. For

growing pigs the amount of tankage

should be doubled and some skimmlik

added if it can be obtained. Milk is

an almost perfect food for all young

stock, and the farmer who has a large

supply of it has a big part of his feed-

ing problem solved.

nish it in the cheapest form.

other grains as well, since off cont

N order that the feeds fed to stack ration may be nor how rapid gains it may be used to the best possible will produce, if those gains are put on advantage it is necessary that at too great an expense the feeding they should be of the proper kinds and fed in the proper amounts. One of the important things to take

into account in determining the value of a feeding stuff is its digestibility. Some feeds, such as out straw, are not more than 50 per cent digestible, while in the case of the coru grain over 90 per cent is used by the animal. Feeds with a high percentage of digestibility. like the grains, are called concentrates, while th se with a large amount of indirestible crude fiber are called rough feeds.

Every animal must have a certain amount of roughage; otherwise the grain would lie in the stomach in a beevy, sodden mass, which could hardly be penetrated by the digestive juices, and indigestion would be sure to result. The crude fiber, while indigestible in itself, dilutes the more concentrated feeds and greatly hastens the process of digestion. The ruminants are able to obtain a large share of their feed from roughage. Horses use considerable, though owing to their smaller stomach they cannot use as large quantities as cattle do. Swine are usually regarded as grain eating animals, yet they, too, do better for having some roughage. Mature hogs will maintain themselves on a good grain at all, and fattening swine will make greater gain if fed on pasture.



FIG. IXVII-THERE IS NO FOOD HEITEB THAN MILE FOR YOUNG ANIMALS.

In winter, when pasture is not available, hogs will est considerable amounts of clover or alfalfa hay if they can get it and will be healthier and make better gains for having it.

Another important quality in a feedstuff is its palatability. Stock will make greater gains on feeds that they like, even though they contain no more nutritive material than those that are not so palatable. Closely reinted to palatability is succulence or juciness. Cows give a large flow of milk on pasture not so much because of its high feeding value, but because of its succulence and palatability.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION-180 LATED TRACT. Public Land Sale.

U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, May 18th., 1909, Notice is hereby given that as directed by the Commissioner of the

General Land Office, under provisions 1 of Congress approved June 27, med (34 Stats, 517), we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the Sth. day of July, 1909, at this office, the folinwing-described land: S% NW% Section 1, and Lot 1 and SE% NE%

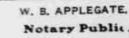
Section 2. T. IS., R. 44 E. W. M., Serial No. 02134. Any persons claiming adversely the

above described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or operations will result in a loss. For the before the time designated for sale. last two years, for instance, bran and F. C. Bramwell, Register. shorts have been so high in price that Colon R. Eberhard, Receiver.

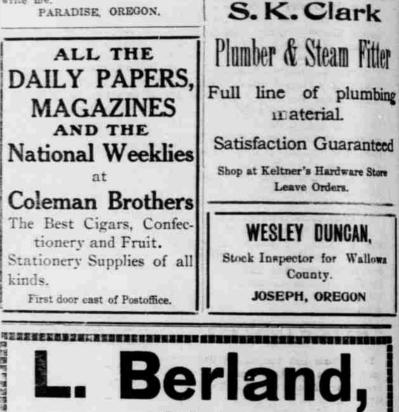
50, O. E. S. meets first and third Bat. urdays of each month, in Masonie Bat It is doubtful if they could be fed at a profit. Bran produces a large mills Fresh Fish every Friday and Satflow when fed to cows, but slinge and

orday at Cray & Willett's City Marclover hay are just as good and cost Ret. Elgin Fiour at W. J. Fu.k & Co's.

can afford to spend for concentrated Patent \$1.50 a sack, straight grade, byproducts is always a purplexing \$1.40 a sack, one. Something is needed to balance the corn, which is the principal feed



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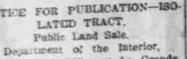
If a Telephone is a good thing for

over ONE THOUSAND others

Sector Concession and the sector

OREGON

Another feed that is invaluable for young pigs and calves is dried blood



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welcome.

D. W. SHEAHAN, Secretary.

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Sisters.

road company opposes the correction of this injustice, but are Joseph, Los tine and Wallows correctly represent reduction?

ENTERPRISE FOUGHT ALONE. Jur duty.

Just why the representatives from | Today the band is one of the best and other matters of town rivalry. those matters were secondary. The It is time a steady income was guar- tains nitrogen. To build up the musmain point affects Joseph, Los inteed, it need not be large but tine and Wallows equally with Enter- should be enough to hold the organiprise, and it was a splendid oppor- zation together. Uniforms and new tunity for the representatives of those music are needed. In exchange for towns to have risen above petty jeal this support, outdoor concerts at ousy and joined in the good work regular times could be given in the for the benefit of the people who buy summer and less frequent indoor their goods in those towns,

As it is, the whole blame for the provide free entertainment for the hearing and the punishment to be people both in town and country, meted out by the raliroad will fall on and repay the money given many Enterprise. On the other hand; if the rates are reduced, the credit must

be given to Enterprise, that put up

EAND DESERVES SUPPORT.

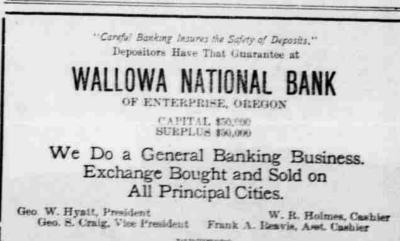
nest should be made for more ed as being lined up against the general and public support of the and, of which we are all so proud out to which we are so neglectful of

Joseph, Lostine and Wallowa should in Eastern Oregon, due to the spien- It finds its greatest use as a feed for oppose the asked for reductions in did work of Conductor Pratt and the dairy cows, but also makes a profita-freight rates is not clear. True there inselfish work of every member. In ble addition to the ration of nearly were side issues brought up, and an the last year and a half the band has all classes of stock. attempt made by the railroad attorney int only paid all its running expenses to pit the three towns against Enter which are no inconsiderable amount, er in preparing a ration is the relaprise, but those were no reasons for but has paid off a big share of the long-headed business men to fall into original indebtedness incurred for the astute attorney's trap. Even if instruments, which certain business some of the complainant's witnesses men had gone surety. And during to furnish heat and energy or to build should nurse grievances of alleged all this time the band has responded discrimination in the wool schedule, willingly and without price on public stances, however, can take the pince preasions.

concerts in the winter, that would

times over.

Japalac, varnish stains, linseed oll the fight singlehanded and alone, but at Burnaugh & Mayfield's.



DIRIZTORS GEO. W. HYATT MATTIN W. R. HOLMES GEO S. CRAIG MATTIE A. HOLMES J. H. DOBEIN

Stock of any kind will not make the This paper believes some arrange. best use of their feed if given nothing but dry hay and grain.

The most satisfactory means of providing succulent and palatable feed during the winter is by the use of the silo. Stinge has a high feeding value and is cheap, since from eight to twelve tons can be raised on an acre.

The most important point to considtive proportion of the different constituents, Fats and carbohydrates are interchangeable and can be considered together, since they both go up animal fat. Neither of these subof protein, since neither of them concies, organs and other parts of the body which require this element considerable protein must be fed. The ordinary feeds found on the farm contain too little protein in proportion to the other substances. To secure the best results a balanced rationthat is, one in which the amount of protein is in the proper proportion to the amounts of fats and carbohydrates-must be fed.

It can readily be seen that what is a balanced ration for one class of stock may not be for another. Young calves, colts and pigs require more protein and ash in their food than do mature animais. A work horse needs large amounts of fat and carbohydrates to supply him with energy, but he also needs considerable protein to repair his muscles, which wear out very rapidly. A fattening steer needs only a minimum amount of protein, since he is neither growing nor using his perhaps a small allowance of grain, is muscies. A milk cow needs a great an ideal feed for milk cows, calves deal of protein and ash to use in mak- and colts. The little pigs will learn to ing milk, together with a liberal eat it also, but will need considerable amount of the other constituents, to grain as i skimmlik in addition if supply energy and to make into butter fat. A pregnant animal is in espe- hay and corn is a ration for fattening cial need of protein and ash to use in cattle and sheep that cannot be beatbuilding up the bones and fiesh of its en. Clover hay and slinge with a litoffspring. All animals need larger the corn and oilmeal added is a first quantities of the heat forming ele- class winter feed for dairy cattle. ments in the winter in order to keep Even for horses clover hay, if not the body warm.

must not be lost sight of in preparing will reduce the cost of feeding and rations for any class of stock, is the add to the profits. So it is evident that cost. It makes no difference how di- the wise farmer will not neglect to

or blood flour. Nothing else will stop scours so quickly nor do so much toward starting along an unthrifty pig or calf. A henping tenspoonful to a feed is enough for a young calf, with proportionate amounts for the pigs. The renson that these packing house byproducts are especially valuable for young animals is because of the large amount of ash which they contain. The use of such feeds insures strong bones and healthy, vigorous animals.

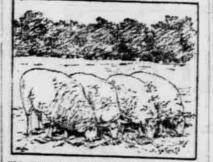


FIG. XXVIII-CLOVER PASTURE IS AN EX-CELLENT FOOD FOR SHEEP.

A lack of ash is the chief fault that can be found with the corn byproducts, such as germ oll meal and giuten feed. For this reason these feeds are not so valuable for milk cows and young stock, although they are all right for fattening animals. Oil and cottonseed meals contain more ash than the corn products, but not so much as tankage. They are usually a cheap source of protein. Olimeal is especially valuable for keeping the system in tone, the bowels loose and the coat sleek and glossy. Cottonseed meal should never be fed to hogs, as they often die from eating it.

There is nothing better than clover pasture to balance the ration of fattening swine. Clover pasture, with they are to make rapid gains. Clover dusty, is the best of roughage. Its Another important point, one that liberal use for all classes of stock gestible, palatable or well balanced a provide a clover pasture that is ample.



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