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the United States.

BURNS, HARNEY COUNTY, OREGON, OCTOBER 21, 1911

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The Times-Herald
The Official Paper of Harney County
has the largest circulation and is one of
the best advertising mediums in Eastern
Oregon.

XXIV

I HAVE SKETCHED

Davenport Plays the "Rube" in Chamberlain Meeting

HUMILIATING EXPERIENCE

Obtaining by Catching His Monocle Butters His Mistake When the Performance is Staged at Frequent Intervals--Character of Man.

Homer Davenport by industry... Chamberlain is a most looking man. The truck me most force-saw him first, some ago, was that the of Punch had to ex- features so very change his clearly cut hat of a fox. My him in the lobby of Parliament had one has always been to me whenever I soon as I realized I would have given possessed if it had. As it was, it af- amusement for the those who were pre- that it was a great Chamberlain, possi- of his nervous- ailment health, to be lifting his eyeglass place, to squeeze down his eyebrow, then to ease it, thereupon it end of the string to was anchored to a in his vest. The mon- orking when I made at that we were very our admiration for country. Mr. Cham- his brow, dropped d, since I was fresh ntry where people monacles, I did but thing that any other had done. I lost badly that I didn't k that the highlight lashed to his cloth- made a dive to keep king on the floor and caught it just as it end of the string. I imagined, this put Stanley, who had in- in bad for the mo- must have caused some ter I was gone, which be charged to lack of of a joke in England part with me was two or three dozen g' the conversation Chamberlain replaced and unconsciously while I was through- broken now to this each time it dropped

OLIVER EXPECTS TO COME AGAIN.

When C. T. Oliver of Klamath got home from the Development League meeting here he gave a fine report. The Pioneer Press gives an extended notice of the meeting and it is quite evident Oliver expects to come back here some time from the following, which is a part of what the Press says: Mr. Oliver says that the Burns meeting was the greatest booster gathering he ever saw and that enthusiasm ran rife there during the session. He also has great praise for the way they were treated by the Burns people, citing a few instances of the way the good people of the interior town greeted the 300 or more delegates from all parts of the country. During the two days prior to the opening of the meeting a rain storm was sweeping over the country and this made auto travel quite bad through some portions in getting to Burns. A committee there kept in touch with all the roads by telephone and every autoist who had trouble through bad roads or a break a machine was immediately dispatched to their aid. In some cases these went as far as 50 miles after parties in trouble and when the delegates were finally all landed at their destination the Burns hosts would have nothing for these lifts. Another instance of the way they handle visitors in Burns is cited in the case of an auto load of two Lakeview citizens and their wives. These were met as they neared Burns by a reception committee and told they had orders from the state health board to quarantine all those coming from Lakeview. The car was then escorted to a roomy, well-furnished house and given the keys to the place. They were told this was to be their home and they would find everything they could desire in the way of housekeeping utensils, eatables, etc., and this was to be their home while they were in the town.

Mr. Oliver states that the two days of this meeting was one round of business and pleasure, even the work being made a pleasure by the rounds of banquets and entertainments given in honor of the delegation. He is loud in his assertions that Burns has some of the finest lady singers in the world. An entertainment was given in the opera

house where vocal music and other kinds of musical program was rendered that Oliver declares would put the best performances at some of the city theatres to shame.

NEWS FROM VOLTAGE.

The Sunnyside Entertainers held their first meeting in the school house on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11. The following officers were elected for the year: G. M. Benson, moderator; Lyle Jones, counselor. W. C. Botsford, the retiring counselor, gave a report of the society for last year. Many questions were brought before the house, among them being whether or not lunches should be served. It was decided in the negative. Mr. Dunning, however, was heartily in favor of having something to eat (?). After the business meeting the following program was given by active members: Reading - Mrs. M. E. Race "Rube" - W. C. Botsford "Uncle Bill" - Mr. Cochlin Reading - Nellie Marshall "Esther Jones" - M. E. Race Continued Story--Parts given respectively by Messrs. Botsford, Jones, Cochlin and Miss Dawson. "Fair Song" - Robert and Ray Marshall and Delbert Seaward. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 25 at eight o'clock. Every body invited. Ed Springer and family, and Lyle Jones and family, have returned from the mountains where they spent a few months hunting and fishing. Mr. L. M. Seaward and family will leave in a few days for their home in Ontario. Miss Nellie Marshall and brother Robert, will accompany them as far as the railroad and will then go on to Medford to spend the winter. Calvin Jones and Claude Schugg have returned from Vale with freight for C. A. Haines of Narrows, and M. E. Race of Voltage.

FEARFUL OF THE HOG FUTURE.

To what extent current supply of light hogs and pigs is due to actual disease, or fear of it, and lack of confidence in the future market for finished hogs remains to be seen. The old crop has been closely marketed, indicating skepticism as to the maintenance of satisfactory prices. That much pig sickness has existed admits of no dispute, and fear of mortality is always a powerful incentive for making sacrifices, but post mortem figures show that during September condemnation on the hooks at Chicago was slightly less than 10 per cent of receipts, indicating that some other liquidation incentive than disease exists. The rush of 100 at 180 pound pigs bears evidence of a determination of the part of the growers to reduce winter feeding operations to a moderate volume. Packers still contend that the heavy percentage of light stuff is merely proof that a big pig crop was raised. Nothing given out by the packing interest during the next six months has been calculated to inspire confidence in hog market futures. All commission house admonition has been to market closely, and growing scarcity of heavy stuff at the market suggests that the injunction has been obeyed. If the slaughtering interest had planned a fall run of light stock it could not have outlined a more effective campaign. Market sentiment is assuming a less doleful tone. Statistics show that export trade in hog product is healthy and domestic consumption is enormous as indicated by the manner in which the pig run is being handled by killers. During September stock of hog products at western packing points decreased 76,457,546 pounds, the largest reduction during that month in four years past, and October will witness further decreases. It is certain that weights will be deficient and this year's run of big hogs during the late winter and spring months will be impossible unless growers change their policy. -Breeder's Gazette.

LOST - Gentleman's small size, gold watch, open face, monogram on back C. B. M. Return to this office. Suitable reward.

DRY - FARM QUESTIONS

Tunis, France, Seeks Western Dry Farming Methods by Letter

SOME THINGS MADE CLEARER

Dry Farming Methods Discussed by Men of West and Far East That Will Help Local Farmers--Manner of Preparing Soil, How and When to Seed, Bed.

Harney county farmers will have an interest in a discussion that has been on in the Dry Farming Bulletin. Paul Bourde, director of agriculture of Tunis, and dry farming experts of our western states. Writing to the Dry Farming congress secretary, Mr. Bourde asks the pointed questions given below and in reply Prof. Ten Eyek, in charge of farm management at the Kansas agricultural college, sets forth his views as to how dry farming should be conducted. Both letters are here produced: Mr. Bourde writes from Paris: "Dear Sir:--I have been for five years at the head of the Department of Agriculture in Tunis, and I am now conducting in that country a farm of 12,500 acres in the neighborhood of Kairouan, a region in which the average rainfall does not exceed 12 inches per annum. The methods of American dry-farming, therefore, are of special interest to me. There are, however, certain points that I do not succeed in elucidating, and I would be much obliged if you could give me an answer to the following five questions: "First--You recommend on the one hand that the seed bed be well prepared, and you insist repeatedly on this, that the seed bed must be at least three inches thick. On the other hand you recommend with equal earnestness to maintain mulch at the surface, and not to use for that purpose the disc harrow, which has the drawback of leaving the soil cut of level and to make it dry while going too deep, but to make use of the spiketooth harrow. Well, the spiketooth harrow (I mean those used in France) do not go further than one inch and a half in depth, and reach only by exceptions two inches. There appears to be some contradictions in such statement which I would thank you to explain. Do you make a difference between the seed bed and the mulch? And if you make one, what is the difference? If you make no difference, is the three inch seed bed to be considered solely as an ideal that is not realized in practice. Or--and that seems difficult to me--do your spiketooth harrows enter in the earth more deeply than ours? "Second--You are always speaking of seeding as if the farmer, who has prepared his ground well and preserved the preceding year's moisture, was at liberty to choose his time for so doing. Is it true that, in a field where the summer fallow has been well filled, the moisture preserved is sufficient to obtain germination of the grain sown without the help of rain? Is this an exceptional or a general practice? Does this happen regularly for instance in regions in which the annual rainfall does not exceed 10 inches? and if such is not the case regularly, have experts ascertained what quantity of water must have fallen at the minimum during the preceding year so that the grain sown may germinate without the help of rains in well prepared lands?

Third you advise to drag the soil before the drill, but I do not find any-where an indication as to the necessity of giving, first a stroke of the plow or of the disc harrow to soften the soil. Is the work of the summer fallow sufficient to maintain the soil loose enough so that without further preparation the grain may be carried three inches deep by the operation of the drill. In this country it is an impossibility, and the earth has to be shaken anew for the drill to pass in it.

"Fourth--You recommend, with much reason, to plow when the soil is sufficiently damp. But it must happen with you, as it does with us, that the plowing season may coincide with a period of drought in which the ground is dried out. What do you do in such a case? Do you resign yourself not to plow at all and to expose yourself not to be able to sow in the following autumn? Or do you prefer to plow under bad conditions, rather than not to plow at all?"

"Fifth--You have published in one of your latest numbers a communication from a farmer in Utah by which he indicates as a condition of success never to use the disc plow. Is this to be considered as a personal opinion or as the conclusion to be derived from general practice? What fault is there to be found with the disc plow appears to have the merit of working faster, sensibly faster, than the plowshare. (Signed) PAUL BOURDE."

Reply by Prof. A. M. Ten Eyek:

"First--Mr. Bourde does not understand the term 'seed bed' as used in our discussion of dry-land farming. The seed bed refers to the tilled soil as deep as it may be plowed. This may be from three to 12, or even 18 inches when the sub-soil plow is used in connection with the stirring plow. The ideal seed bed, however for seeding wheat, other small grains, alfalfa, etc., should be loose or mellow only a little deeper than the seed is planted. Below the depth at which the seed is deposited in the soil the seed bed must be well pulverized, but firm and well settled, the furrow slices making a good union with the sub-soil below. "The seed bed may be prepared by cultivating with different implements. The disc harrow may be the best implement to use after fall plowing, or early in the spring, several weeks before seeding. But surface cultivation just before seeding should usually be accomplished with some implement which does not cultivate so deep as the disc harrow, or the common spike-tooth harrow may be used for the final cultivation, just previous to seeding. "The mellow soil produced by cultivation is the mulch which has to do with the conservation of the soil moisture. The soil mulch may be two or three inches in thickness when the ground is being finally prepared for seeding wheat, or other small seeds. Again we often weight the spiketooth harrows so as to make them stir deeper and leave the ground

in a more furrowed condition than may usually result from light harrowing.

"Second--It may not always be true that enough moisture is conserved in the surface soil of the summer tilled field to sprout the wheat during the dry period. Usually the farmers will take advantage of the rains which fall to seed and start the crop under the most favorable conditions. Often, however, water which has been stored in the sub-soil by summer tillage is sufficient to sprout the wheat when sown at the regular seeding time in the fall.

"I have no definite data showing just what amount of water must be stored in any particular soil in order to secure the sprouting and successful starting of the wheat or other small grains. In fact, this factor would vary in different soils and under different climatic conditions and from year to year in the same locality. It has been found, however, that the amount of extra water stored in the soil is directly related to the increased yield which may be secured by practicing soil moisture conservation methods.

"Third--The methods of tilling summer fallow and the preparing of summer fallow for seeding wheat or other small grains must vary according to the type of soil and the weather conditions. Certain mealy or sandy soils seldom become very greatly compacted and do not require deep loosening, while other soils of a more clayey nature may become very firm at the surface and must be disced or Acme harrowed in order to loosen the surface soil and put the field in favorable seed-bed condition.

"Fourth--It is, of course, best to plow the ground when the soil is moist enough to turn in a mellow friable condition. However, when the soil becomes dry early in the season it may be advisable to plow the soil dry, even in a cloddy condition, rather than not plow at all, depending upon the rains which fall after plowing to soften the lumps, when the soil may be put in a well-pulverized, well-settled seed-bed condition by discing and harrowing. Also it may often be advisable to use the sub-surface packer in order to secure a well-settled seed bed. If the ground becomes dry and cannot be plowed early, then it is usually advisable not to plow at all, but to prepare the seed bed by discing and harrowing.

Fifth--It is the writer's judgment that a good mold-board plow does better work when the soil is in good plowing condition than the better makes of disc plows. But when the soil is dry or in certain types of hard gunny soil, the disc plow may be used to advantage, and while the soil may be turned in a broken and lumpy condition by the disc plow, it may be put in favorable seed-bed condition by tilling after plowing, after the clods have been softened by rain. When the soil is in good plowing condition the mold-board plow has a shearing pulverizing effect, which is not produced in the same degree by the disc plow. Both types of plow however, have their place in dry-farming."

Sixty Brood Sows for Bend County.

The first order for brood sows from the Middle West which the farmers of the Bend country are buying through the First National Bank and the Union Stock Yards of Portland has been sent off and the shipment will arrive here about Nov. 1. Sixty hogs make up the order.

Farmers of Bend, Laidlaw, Sisters, La Pine and the homestead country bought from one to five each, making a good start at hog raising in this territory. Many more farmers would have bought

but for the fact that they were not prepared now. Some did not have clover or alfalfa planted and others did not have their fields fenced for hogs. These will get ready, now that they know that they can secure hogs by giving the bank their notes, and buy next year.--Bend Bulletin.

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YOUNG PEOPLE

Join THE TIMES-HERALD'S HOMER DAVENPORT

Drawing Contest

now running weekly in The Times-Herald in connection with Mr. Davenport's great series

MEN I HAVE SKETCHED

This week the subject of the sketch is Joseph Chamberlain.

CONDITIONS

The contest is open to all readers of The Times-Herald below the age of twenty-one years excepting teachers of drawing and professional artists.

Cut out of the columns of The Times-Herald each week Mr. Davenport's cartoon and make a free hand copy of it on clean white letter or drawing paper either with pen or pencil.

Then mail the clipping and your copy together with your name, age and address to MANAGER, THE TIMES-HERALD'S HOMER DAVENPORT DRAWING CONTEST

Each week a committee will pass upon the drawings and make the awards.

To the person submitting the best drawing will be given a handsome artist's proof of Mr. Davenport's sketch printed on Japan paper and personally autographed by the great artist.

These autographed artists proofs are not for sale at any price and will be highly treasured by those who are so fortunate as to receive them.

The educational value of this contest as an encouragement to the study of art and modern history cannot be overestimated.

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muscles flick with a be the obliging man, and hand it to him. Chamberlain had a a walk and a poise and a habit of thrust- into his pockets