

CITY OF BURNS  
The Biggest City In The Biggest  
County In The State Of Oregon

# The Times-Herald.

COUNTY OF HARNEY  
The Biggest County In The State  
Of Oregon, Best In The West

VOL. XXVIII BURNS, HARNEY COUNTY, OREGON, FEBRUARY 6, 1915 NO. 13

## INDICATIONS POINT TO PROSPEROUS SEASON

### Early Covering of Snow Protects Fall Sown Grain and Greater Amount Snow Fall Means More Moisture. Ground in Best condition to Absorb As it is Not Frozen Very Deep

With everything favoring a good season for crops this year and indications of further railroad activities the Harney country may look forward to a prosperous season. While there isn't as much snow in the high mountains as is common at this time of year the lower hills and mountains have a greater amount. More snow has fallen in this particular section than for several years previous and as the ground is not frozen to any depth this moisture will, under usual conditions during the break up period sink into the ground instead of running off as it does when the ground is frozen deep. A telephone call from the Purington mill states the snow is four feet deep at that point and on the Trout creek mountains it is quite deep therefore we are going to have some water, even though there is less snow in Bear Valley than usual. In fact there is yet plenty of time for more on the high mountains.

The early fall of snow has furnished a protection to winter grain which is fortunate. Even now there is practically no snow in other parts of Eastern Oregon, especially in what is known as the wheat belt and farmers are confident they will have to seed again in the spring. This is not the case in this territory.

A much larger acreage will be put under cultivation in this Valley this year, a report to the railroad last fall showing a considerable amount of new land cleared and broken up and the winter grain acreage is larger than in former years. The market conditions are also favorable as wheat is quoted higher now than at any time in the history of the United States. While local growers will not likely compete with outside markets, there will be a greater number of people in this county to feed the coming year as well as hogs and other stock and the price is bound to

be good.

In keeping with other forward movements for the development of this big country there should be active interest in the matter of irrigation. Other sections of the east part of the state are active in this work that have not the advantages we enjoy and by working in harmony on some fixed plan, we may be able to accomplish much good toward the end right now. Every land owner in the Valley realizes it is necessary to conserve the flood water and that regardless of his present facilities for irrigation that a modern system of distribution and conserving of the water will be to his advantage. Many have different views as to how this is to be accomplished but we must all decide on one plan and carry it to completion. Every day of delay means considerable.

The adjudication of the water rights of Silvies will be brought to a close just as early as conditions will permit and each individual should aid in hurrying this along regardless of his personal opinion of the matter. The State Board is going to finish this work and it doesn't make any difference what individuals think of it this matter must be brought to a close before anything else of a permanent character can be done with the irrigation problem of this Valley.

Keep these matters in mind as it is going to be put up to you in the immediate future and you must be ready to meet this forward movement to further development of this big country.

**Notice to Stockholders.**

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Harney County Fair Association will be held in Burns on Monday, Feb. 8 for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the year and transacting any other business as might come before the meeting.

J. M. DALTON PRES.

## Getting Poles Delivered For New Phone System

James Weston, who recently secured a franchise from the city authorities to install another telephone exchange, has teams now at work bringing down poles from the mountains for wiring the city. He now has four big teams at this work and as soon as any amount of the poles are on the ground they will be set and proper arms placed to carry the wires.

Mr. Weston will remain here and superintend the work until completed, in the meantime the line connecting from Juntura to Harriman and on into Burns will be pushed to completion. This is the outlet line from this place by which outside business will be cared for over the new line.

The continuation of the line on west from Harriman to connect with Lawen, Narrows and on to the Warm Spring section will also be prosecuted to completion. The independent line from Silver Creek is to connect with this city we understand and Mr. Weston has acquired rights and lines into Harney so he will start off with a good territory by the time he is ready to open the exchange in Burns.

The Juntura Times has the following to say representing the local exchange in that city installed by Mr. Weston: The exchange here in Juntura is a credit to a town of five thousand, and if Mr. Weston equals this exchange in the Burns system the people of that place can shake hands with themselves.

### THE MYSTIC BALL

A fairy danced a youth one day,  
—At least 'tis thus the legends say—  
And asked him what the chief desire,  
To which his fancy might aspire.  
In one small hand she held a wand,  
Of power, which, in every land,  
—Assisted by her fealty—  
Could change a wish to reality.  
But one must follow loyally,  
Conditions which she, royally,  
Imposed on him; nor deviate  
One least iota from this fate.  
The youth assented cheerily,  
While his wits ran merrily:  
I'll choose Success, for it will bring  
To me abundant Wealth and Fame,  
And with them comes an Honored Name.  
—So, all in one!—Success I'll claim!  
In everything I undertake,  
I must succeed! My all I stake!  
I'll not demur, nor count the cost,  
In this pursuit; else all is lost!  
The fairy pondered musingly,  
Then eyed the youth accusingly:  
Your claim's immense! And your ambition  
Transcends the bounds of just fruition!  
However, I will keep my word;  
So take this ball of silken cord,  
And when a dream of yours comes true,  
You must a skein of this undo!  
And cut it off, nor wind again!  
Its use is o'er and it were vain,  
To readjust it. Let it lie,  
Where'er it falls, until you die!  
As day by day, and year by year,  
He won the things his heart held dear,  
—The things on which he'd staked  
his all—  
The man unwound the precious ball  
No boon he craved was e'er denied,  
Yet he was still unsatisfied.  
One day 'twas found the cord was gone  
And that same day his life was done.  
—MRS. MATTIE J. B. BENSON.

### Think This Over.

When a newspaper gives you a lot of free advertising in order to boom some concert or entertainment in which you are interested, keep track of the lines that are printed week by week and multiply that number by the regular advertising rates of the paper and compare the results with the actual money value of any favor that you get from any other business concern. Then take into consideration the fact that advertising and circulation are the only two things that a newspaper has to sell. Now, in these days of higher prices, how much do you think it ought to give away?—Ex.

**Biliousness and Constipation Cured.**

If you are ever troubled with biliousness or constipation you will be interested in the statement of R. F. Erwin, Peru, Ind. "A year ago last winter I had an attack of indigestion followed by biliousness and constipation. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets so highly recommended, I bought a bottle of them." For sale by all Dealers.

## MORE LIVE STOCK NOW THAN WAS YEAR AGO

### Government Statistics Contradict Reports That Prices Will Reach Unprecedented Figures. Nations now Warring Have not Drawn Horses In so Great Numbers as Reported

For the first time in many years, information collected by the department of agriculture shows that all classes of live stock in the United States are increasing in numbers. Thus the real facts contradict, absolutely, sensational reports that prices for meat and shoes would rise to unprecedented figures in the immediate future. It has been said that a Government statistician predicted meat at 50 cents a pound and shoes at \$10 a pair within the next two years. Such a prediction, the real Government statisticians say, is quite unwarranted.

On January 1, for example, the number of beef cattle showed an increase of 3.4 per cent over the number a year ago, and an actual increase of 1,212,000 head. Hitherto the number of beef cattle in the United States has declined steadily since 1910. There are also more milk cows in the country than last year, the increase being 2.5 per cent, or in numbers 525,000. Swine, however, showed the greatest increase of all classes—9.6 per cent. On January 1, 1914, there were only 58,933,000 swine in the country; on January 1, 1915, 64,618,000. This is accounted for by the fact that production of swine can be increased more rapidly than that of other classes of live stock and consequently an enlarged demand can be met more readily.

The prediction of 50-cent meat and \$10 shoes was accompanied by the declaration that France alone has taken from America nearly 300,000 horses within the last five months and that the other countries at war have drawn upon our resources in the same proportion. The facts are that more horses were on the farms of the United States on January 1, 1915, than there were the year before, the increase being 233,000 head, or 1.1 per cent. So far from France alone having taken 300,000 horses from us, the total exports since the war began have certainly been much less than 100,000 and very likely not over 75,000. Since there are approximately 25,000,000 horses altogether in the United States, the drain on account of the war is scarcely alarming.

It is, in fact, pointed out by Government statisticians that the market value of farm horses has actually declined to such an extent that the average is now about \$6 a head less than a year ago. This decline is most noticeable in the cotton states and in those states which make a business of breeding horses for sale in other sections. Mules have declined even more than horses, their value being now \$11.50 per head less than a year ago. The explanation is to be found in the depression on account of the cotton situation in the south, which is the great market for mules. An improvement in this respect will do much to restore the demand for horses, so that Government specialists, while ridiculing the notion of a horse famine, are convinced that farmers will find it profitable to use good work mares for breeding more stock.

As for hides, the situation is not quite so clear, but even here there has been much gross exaggeration. From two-fifths to less than one-half of the leather used in this country is imported, about 25 per cent of the foreign hides coming from Argentina, 15 per cent from Canada, 11 per cent from Mexico, 8½ per cent from European Russia, and 7½ per cent from France. Since the outbreak of the war importations have shown a certain falling off, those of September, 1914, for example, being only 35,000,000 pounds instead of 45,000,000 pounds the year previous. There is, however, little reason to suppose that this decrease will be permanent or of sufficient importance to create any real scarcity. Since the great bulk of the imported hides comes from countries that are not at war, shipments are not interfered with in any way, and the only new factor to be considered is the possibility of an increased demand by the warring countries.

It is believed, however, that the United States is now in a better condition to face such a situation than for years past. The tide, it seems, has turned. Instead of live stock steadily decreasing year after year, this year for the first time, as has been said, all classes show an appreciable increase. Including horses, mules, milk cows, beef cattle, sheep and swine, there were on January 1, 1915, 7,712,000 more farm animals in the United States than on January 1, 1914. The increase in the total value was \$78,024,000 or 1.3 per cent. It is quite true that this increase is not yet proportional to the increase in population, which is approximately 2 per cent; but the fact that there is an increase, that the tide seems definitely to have turned, is regarded as a sufficient answer to alarming exaggerations and misleading figures.—U. S. Department of Agriculture News Letter.

### Believe in Your Town.

If you live in a town you should believe in it. If you don't believe your own town or city is a little better in most respects than any of its neighbors, you should move out. Like other places, it has advantages that others have not, and your modesty should not prevent you from making that fact known whenever the opportunity presents itself. At home or abroad, whether pursuing pleasure or engaged in business, do not neglect to give those you come in contact with to understand that you live in a town populated by interesting, wide-awake, go-ahead people and one that is advancing instead of retrograding.

If you can truthfully speak in commendation of the ability of your professional men, the square dealing methods of your business men, the excellence of your mechanics, the superiority of your churches, schools and public institutions and industry, energy and sobriety of your citizens, let nothing prevent you from exercising that privilege. You should learn to believe, if you do not already, that we have all these and in addition the best located town, the finest country surrounding it, with the most intelligent people to be found.

If there are any drawbacks it will not be necessary to mention them. The people and newspapers of competing towns will relieve you of that task by attending to that part of it themselves. Strangers seeking locations are always greatly influenced in favor any town whose citizens are enthusiastic in their praise of it. No city or town expects to attain prominence over its rivals unless its inhabitants appreciate excellence and virtues of each other and will collectively spread abroad their faith in the present prosperity and future greatness of their locality. Talk is a cheap commodity but when rightly utilized it can be made effective in many directions and this is one of them.—Ex.

Shooting is positively forbidden on my farm near Burns and I shall prosecute any one found trespassing. There will be no favors shown in this respect.—H. B. Mace.

## LATEST DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE NOTES

From Our Portland Correspondent.

From figures recently compiled at the Portland Union Stockyards it would appear that unless there is a radical change, on the part of the farmers, in the handling of the hog business, in a short time Oregon will be right back in the position occupied a few years ago—almost no breeding stock on hand, record breaking prices in the local markets on account of the inevitable shortage of supply and another hurry call on the Middle West for brood sows to restock the empty pens. And this deplorable condition is being brought about by the present abnormally high price of wheat, and also to the fact that a large number of hog raisers throughout the state neglect to grow the necessary feed on which to finish their crop of pork and on which the surplus stock can be economically carried through the winter.

During a period of seven consecutive days, ending the past week, 12,000 hogs were received at the Portland yards, only a small percentage of which were really fit for killing, the balance apparently having been shipped to avoid the expense of carrying them until spring. The certain result of these excessive shipments will be a ruinous falling off in values, a wiping out of the hog surplus of last fall. Oregon soil and climate is suited to the production of corn, field peas and alfalfa, all of which are splendid hog feed, and until the farmer plants more extensively of these crops and thus makes himself independent of outside assistance the hog industry will be at the mercy of any influence which may affect the prices of wheat and other grains in the Northwest.

For several weeks past the management of the Rose Festival, to be held June 9-10-11, has been carrying on a slogan campaign, offering \$25 for the phrase, not exceeding eight words, which should best represent the spirit of the season and of the Festival, more than 5,000 slogans were submitted in this contest and the judging committee, composed of a large number of representative business men, finally awarded the prize to Mr. J. C. Cooper, manager of the Yamhill Walnut Experiment Station, at McMinnville, and the phrase "The Whole World Knows the Portland Rose" has been adopted as the official slogan of the 1915 Festival.

Following the sale of 60,000 of yellow pine in the vicinity of Bend, it is expected that the manufacturing of lumber in Central Oregon will be commenced on a large scale. It is stated that the timber belt of Central Oregon is approximately 135 miles long by 50 miles wide, and that in the territory tributary to Bend alone, there is at least 20,000,000,000 feet of good saw timber.

A campaign has been started at Albany to sell \$25,000 worth of cannery stock, work on the construction of a co-operative cannery to commence as soon as the stock sales amount to \$15,000. The preliminary meeting was attended by more than 100 farmers and fruit growers of Linn and Benton counties. A limit of \$50 worth of stock to each subscriber has been set, and it will therefore be necessary to interest 500 growers in order to raise the \$25,000.

## FOREST SERVICE STUDY OF STOCK WATERING

### Ascertain Quantity of Water Required During Certain Periods and on the Different Forage Crops. Range Conditions Causes Amount Water Required to Vary Considerable

In connection with the examination of range conditions on the National Forests, the Forest Service has recently made a study of the watering facilities on each forest where grazing is possible. According to the announcement of the district forester, capacity of all grazing allotments is now fairly well known, but the recent study was designed to ascertain if the existing water supply is sufficient for the needs of the stock on each allotment.

It was known that stock using different kinds of forage needed different amounts of water in order to keep in the best condition, but exact figures were lacking. This study has developed the fact that in the Cascade Mountains one sheep will require per day:

- On pine grass range, green, 1 quart; on pine grass, dry, 2 quarts; on bunch grass (low, green) 1 quart; on bunch grass (high mountain, green) dew or ½ pint; bunch grass (low, dry) 1 quart; bunch grass (high mountain, dry) 2 quart.

On the dry mountain range east of the Cascades, or in eastern Oregon and Washington, on pine grass, Geyer's sedge, bunch grass, and dry meadow range, in the early spring cattle require 5 gallons of water per day. On the same forage sheep with lambs need 1 gallon per day, and dry sheep but ½ gallon. This is where the animals are salted on the range. In the late spring, early summer and early fall, on the same class of forage and under like conditions, cattle require 7½ gallons of water per day, sheep with lambs 1½ gallons and dry sheep 1 gallon per day. During the summer cattle require 10 gallons per day, sheep with lambs 2 gallons and dry sheep 1½ gallons.

On high mountain range, with weeds, damp meadows, or browse

salted cattle will require per day, in late spring, early summer and early fall, 5 gallons of water, whereas sheep with lambs under these conditions will require 1 gallon, and dry sheep ½ gallon. During the summer, cattle on this class of forage and under similar conditions will require 7½ gallons, sheep with lambs 1½ gallons, and dry sheep 1 gallon per day.

With these figures and those for the forage capacity of the range, the amount of water necessary for any range may be determined easily. If the available water is not sufficient to meet the needs of the range, the Forest Service plans to undertake the development of known sources of water and thus increase the supply.

**Notice to Stockholders.**

The Burns Flour Milling Co. will hold a meeting of the stockholders in Burns on February 20 and it is requested that all stockholders who can be present at this meeting as matters of importance are to be considered.

P. G. SMITH, President.

**Sick Headache.**

Sick headache is nearly always caused by disorders of the stomach. Correct them and the periodic attacks of sick headache will disappear. Mrs. John Bishop of Roseville, Ohio, writes: "About a year ago I was troubled with indigestion and had sick headache that lasted for two or three days at a time. I doctored and tried a number of remedies but nothing helped me until during one of those sick spells a friend advised me to take Chamberlain's Tablets. This medicine relieved me in a short time." For sale by all dealers.

Dry cleaning and pressing at the Burns Steam Laundry. 4tf.

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