

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months75

Entered at the Post Office at Burns, Oregon, as Second Class Matter.



RECOMMEND LESS FAT ON BEEF

In view of the unfortunate experience last winter of some feeders of heavy cattle, the continued high price of grain, and the uncertainty of a continuation of the good prices well-finished heavy carcasses recently command the United States Department of Agriculture believes that feeders should concentrate their efforts on the production of economically short-fed cattle. Of course, this statement does not refer to baby-beef production, which is a specialty within itself.

There is no question that for the last several years cattle feeders have been making beef too fat—that is, they have put more finish upon the animals than economy would justify. This idea was evidently in the minds of the Advisory Committee of Agricultural and Live Stock Producers appointed by the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration when that committee recently made the following recommendation:

"We feel that cattle marketed at the present time in class 4 (long-fed or export and highly finished cattle), and known as "exports," owing to the high costs of labor and feed, are not an economical product, and their production should not be encouraged.

Not only has the advisory committee thus warned against the heavy feeding of cattle, but it is also understood that the Government officials directing the buying policies of the Government will not consider themselves responsible for the prices of very fat cattle.

Recent experiments by various State experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture have borne out the fact that good beef can be produced by using a relatively small amount of grain, or with nitrogenous concentrates in connection with silage and some other cheap roughage in the form of hay.

The principle that should be followed in future feeding operations, according to the advice of the Department of Agriculture, is to reduce to a minimum the amount of high-priced feed and to make judicious use of cheap roughages. In other words, instead of feeding from 50 to 60 bushels of dry corn per steer for a long feeding period, as was the custom in the past, the quantity should be, and may be profitably, reduced to 15 to 20 bushels in a shorter feeding period, or the dry corn grain can be eliminated altogether, as the liberal use of good quality silage will furnish an excellent ration.

The use of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, or other protein-rich feed, even though high in price, is to be highly recommended, because the higher other feeds are the more profitable becomes the use of a protein supplement. Expensive hay may be completely eliminated in the ration by the use of a cheaper dry roughage, such as corn stover, coarse hay, or straw.

The department believes that by avoiding too heavy feeding and too high finish, and by following the suggestions given above, feeders should be able to feed cattle at a profit in spite of the high prices of feed and labor. The recent statement of the United States Food Administrator and the available reports from foreign countries indicate that there may be a great increase in the demand for beef, which is encouraging to the cattle feeders of this country and especially those who suffered losses during the past feeding season.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Weston F. Shields, pastor
During the month of July the pastor will be away on his vacation. The regular Sunday School session will be held at 10 A. M. every Sunday, and the regular prayer meeting services every Thursday evening at 8:00 P. M.

18 YEARS NOT WANTED

The minimum age limit for volunteer enlistment in the United States army is fixed by Congress at 18 years. There have been so many applications for release from the Army of boys under this age who have enlisted that Abjt. Gen Henry P. McCain has issued the following circular letter:

"The large number of applications from parents and guardians for the discharge of minors under 18 years of age, inclosing satisfactory evidence that the soldier is under this age, indicates the necessity of more care on the part of the recruiting officers in order to avoid unnecessary expense to the government and annoyance to troops in the field in the subsequent discharge of such men, and to avoid placing a blot for life on the record of a boy whose offense of enlistment of his age arises usually from a patriotic desire to serve his country. Hereafter no applicant under the registration age will be accepted or enlisted until he has proven to the complete satisfaction of the recruiting officer that he has reached the age of 18 years. The proof required will be (a) birth certificate, baptismal record, or school certificate, or, in case (a) is not available (b) affidavit of parent or of guardian with legal evidence of guardianship."

WAR NEWS CONTINUES FAVORABLE

The daily papers arriving yesterday evening continue to bring news of the success of the allied force in the big world war. According to this late information it appears there is a strong probability of the American and French armies trapping the Crown Prince of Germany and his army of 500,000 men, although experts state that it is likely many of the Germans may get away. The allied forces have this number of the enemy in a pocket and are closing in on them. In addition to this the German supply centers are threatened and some have actually fallen into the hands of our men.

Should the allies succeed in capturing the Crown Prince and his army it will be one of the greatest victories in the history of the war and will be the means of hastening the end—in fact will be the beginning of the end, even if it has not already started.

The allied armies have been the aggressors during the entire week and are making great headway toward pushing the enemy back and gaining important ground. Many prisoners have been taken together with equipment.

COOL CREAM SOON AFTER SEPARATING

Milk should always be separated when warm and the cream cooled immediately. A cooler is a practical utensil to use.

"In passing the milk over a cream cooler from the separator, it is aerated, thus getting rid of the cowy or barny flavor which is so common in milk and cream," said V. D. Chappell, assistant professor of dairy husbandry in O. A. C. "If a cream cooler is not used, the fresh cream should be placed in a tank of cold running water and stirred frequently as stirring allow the cream to cool much more rapidly.

"A common fault is to pour the sweet warm cream in with the night's cold cream. This should not be done for the warm cream warms up the cold cream to a point where bacteria will grow rapidly, thus causing the cream to sour. The proper method is to have two cream cans. In one keep the cold cream and use the other for cooling the fresh cream. When cold the cream can be poured into the other can of cold cream.

"It is advised that every farmer have a milk house and a cream cooling tank. The milk house should be a short distance from the barn and used for handling milk only. The milk house should also be near the well so that the cooling tank could be between the well and the stock watering tank and so arrange that the cold water will come in at the bottom, out at the top and into the stock watering tank."

WAR POLICY IN ROAD BUILDING STATED BY SECRETARY HOUSTON

Government agencies dealing with highway problems fully recognize the vital military and economic importance of the country's roads, according to a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Houston to Arthur H. Fleming, chief of the State Councils Section, Council of National Defense.

The Secretary, whose department administers the Federal aid road act stated also the Government recognizes that it is necessary to construct, reconstruct, or maintain roads essential for military and vital economic

roads not of this class; and that it is desirable, wherever possible, to use local materials for road building and maintenance in order to relieve railroad traffic.

Important highways, as described in the Secretary's letter, include only those utilized, or to be utilized, by the military establishment, those which carry a considerable volume of material and supplies essential to war industries, and those which have a bearing on the production and distribution of food supplies, connecting population and shipping centers with surrounding agricultural areas.

Attention is called to the formation of the United States Highways Council. This body was suggested by the Secretary to coordinate Federal agencies interested in highway problems. The council is made up of a representative each from the Department of Agriculture, the War Department, the Railroad Administration, and the War Industries Board. It will form a unified agency for dealing in behalf of the Federal Government, with highway construction, maintenance and policies. It will, of course, through the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering of the department, continue the both formally by law and informally by practice, with the State highway commission in each State.

When the United States entered the war the work of planning State highway systems, so that, as far as necessary and feasible, they would connect with the systems of other States, was well under way. This resulted from efforts to administer the Federal aid road act, so that the roads of vital importance for economic, military, and other purposes should first be dealt with. The Federal aid road act—involving an aggregate five year expenditure directly and from State and local funds of \$160,000,000 in addition to at least \$200,000,000 spent independently each year by the States—provides that the State must maintain the roads, and that before any money can be expended the roads must be selected and approved and plans, specifications, and contracts submitted. It also provides that the Federal Government must inspect the construction of the roads.

Soon after the United States entered the war the Department of Agriculture requested the State highway commissions to join it in directing expenditures only on roads of prime importance for economic and military purposes. In this undertaking, the Secretary says, the department has received the cooperation of State authorities.

The department has been actively cooperating with the Capital Issues Committee in its task of keeping out of the market road bonds the issuance of which was not urgent from the point of view of aiding the Nation in winning the war.

The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that road engineers have been provided by the department for each of the army cantonments and for work on roads elsewhere in which military authorities were interested.

ADJOURNED TERM OF COUNTY COURT

An adjourned term of county court has been in session during this week. Commissioner Robins had been absent from the county and Commissioner Haas found it necessary to leave before the work of the regular term at the first of this month had been entirely completed, therefore, it was considered advisable to hold an adjourned term at this time, especially as the State Highway Engineers were here and the court desired to confer with them.

Among the orders made at the present term are:

The clerk instructed to make an additional appropriation of \$300 to the fund set aside for poison for grasshoppers.

The court also authorized Waldo Geer to procure the services of at least three men to locate the deposits of grasshoppers.

Ira Neison road ordered viewed and surveyed.

F. Klessenger road ordered viewed. V. Cawfield road ordered viewed. County Treasurer directed to transfer \$8000 from the rabbit bounty fund to the road fund.

Highway Engineer M. O. Bennett and his assistants were before the court Thursday afternoon and the matter of the road between this point and Crane discussed, also changes in the line to the west, one already authorized, or rather petitioned for and ordered viewed and surveyed on Sage Hen, changing the road north of the Tom Jenkins place to avoid some low ground, and another proposed change in the Bend road to the north of Glass Buttes.

The court had expected a conference with the engineers yesterday afternoon, but instead the road men went to the country and looked over the field.

Curious Plant Which Grows on the Borders of the Dead Sea Produces This Fruit

The Dead sea is situated in the southeast part of Palestine, and is called by the Arabs Bahr Loot, or Sea of Lot. It is about 47 miles long, with an average breadth of nine miles. Its depth varies considerably. It is fed by the Jordan from the north, and by many other streams, but has no apparent outlet, its superfluous water being supposed to be entirely carried off by the evaporation. The north shores of the sea are marked by the blackened trunks and branches of trees which are incrustated with salt, as is everything that is exposed to the spray of this sea.

On the southern shore is the remarkable mass of rock called Udsam (Sodom). It is a narrow, rugged ridge of hill extending five miles northwest, and consisting of rock salt. To the north of Udsam, and at no great distance, is the supposed site of the ancient Sodom.

On the borders of the Dead sea a curious plant grows which yields fruit called the "Apple of Sodom," beautiful on the outside but bitter to the taste, and, when mature, filled with fiber and dust.

The mean level of the Dead sea is 1,292 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. The water contains from 24 to 26 per cent of salts, of which 7 per cent is common salt. A salt-water fish put into the Dead sea perishes at once. Owing to its density due to salt the water of the sea is very buoyant.

YOUTH AT A DISADVANTAGE

Younger Men Are Ineffective in Obtaining Credit as Well as in the Control of Workmen.

Christian Girl, president of the Standard Parts company of Cleveland, O., says in the American Magazine:

"When a man of noticeably youthful appearance goes to a cautious banker seeking to finance even the soundest kind of a proposition, his line of argument is discounted before he says a word, by his youthful looks. The banker is afraid of being carried away by mere boyish enthusiasm and is on his guard. If I were much under thirty-five and had a tiptop business scheme to finance, I would get an older man of established reliability and conservatism to present it for me to the bankers.

"Youth is not always so good, either, in the production end of a big business—handling a force of men and getting the work out of them. In the first place, the man who is bossing the job should have occupied all the lesser jobs between him and the bottom rung of the ladder. This requires time. And, furthermore, men do not like to work under a boss who looks too much like a mere boy, no matter how smart or capable or experienced he may be. It isn't necessary that he be as old as most of them, but he should be old enough to give an impression of maturity. The average workman doesn't care much whether the boss is thirty or forty, but it might make a difference whether he is thirty or only twenty."

Painter's Frenzy.

The painter-engraver, Alexander Linnok, excelled in Oriental scenes. He had passed half his life in the hands of the Musselman. His works were full of light, full of color, full of movement. During his last illness, at Paris, where his elegant apartments looked out upon the quay, he was on his couch, burning up with fever. From time to time he threw a glance upon a beautiful Van Dyck. The picture was covered by a glass. Suddenly in the reflections of a glass of water he imagined that he saw in the sparkling light a dance of odalisques, such as in former days he had seen in Constantinople. He could not restrain himself. He leaped from his bed and, all trembling, he seized his palette, his brushes, and frantically set at work upon a marvelous sketch. His wife found him, nude save for a slight covering over his shoulders, his eyes sunken, his teeth chattering, painting with the fury of a madman. She led him back to his couch. He died a few days later, and the last picture of the great artist remained unfinished.

Played Too Slow Pieces.

Wieniawski had his humorous experiences—this even after he was quite widely known. On one occasion, relates Alexander Bloch in the New York Times, he was asked by a wealthy British nobleman to state his terms for playing a half-hour at his home. They came to an agreement, and on the evening of the musicale Wieniawski opened the program with Beethoven's Romanza in F.

He was playing his best and deeply engrossed in the music when he suddenly noticed out of the corner of his eye the host nervously looking at his watch. This happened several times before the Romanza was finished.

At its close, as he was bowing his acknowledgments to rapturous applause, the British peer caught him by the sleeve and whispered in his ear:

"For heaven's sake, man, how much do you expect to get through in half an hour at this rate? Why do you play such slow pieces?"

Steady as a Rock.

Farmer Hays—That Jones boy that used to work for you wants me to give him a job. Is he steady?

Farmer Seeds—Well, if he was any staidier he'd be motionless.

Page's Sweet Shop

Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco, Confectionery and Ice Cream
You will always find at our store the purest of confectionery and the best grades of ice cream.
PUREST FRUIT JUICES
Clean tables and clean glasses—we cater to particular people.
We Carry the Only Stock of FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES in town

N. BROWN & SONS
Brown's Satisfactory Store
QUALITY MERCHANDISE
Walk Over Shoes
Stetson Hats
Bon Ton Corsets
Burns, Oregon
We carry goods advertised on the "Home Products Page"

W. T. LESTER A. A. TRAUGOTT
Inland Empire Realty Co.
Building and Farm Loans Made Direct
Farms and Ranches Homesteads
REAL Blueprints ESTATE
Fire Insurance Life Insurance
Office Phone B-110 Resident Phones G-96 and G-43
Agents for WRAY'S STAGE
Members Burns Commercial Club

LIBERTY THEATRE

Sunday, July 28th
Big 7-Real Programme
Pallas Pictures Present



Vivian Martin
in
"The Trouble Buster"

Miss Martin has in overflowing measure what Charles Froman called the greatest gift of the theatre—CHATM

Wednesday, July 31st
Billie Burke
in the
"Mysterious Miss Terry"