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IRRIGATION EXPERIMENTS AT STATION

"A Little Water at The Right Time" Proves Successful Last Season, Reports Superintendent Martin. Store The Floods

The results of the second year's experiments with irrigation by pumping at the Harney Branch Experiment Station have shown what can be accomplished by proper irrigation even under unfavorable conditions. The past spring was cold, giving the crops a slow start. The giving the crops a slow start. Grasshoppers completely devoured the grain and root crops during July; but in spite of the difficulties fair crops were secured. Much of the land on this irrigated tract is covered with "slick spots" and is of very poor quality. Good crops were made possible only by "practical" irrigation, that is, applying the water at the right time and in the amounts required by the crops.

Hannchen barley on representative Harney County soil produced about 39 bushels per acre, the best flat yielding at the rate of nearly 83 bushels per acre. This was all second growth, the grasshoppers having eaten the crop down to within 4 inches of the ground after it had headed out the first time. This barley was seeded on land which produced a crop last year and some of the plants which had alfalfa or sweet clover seeded with the grain this spring now have good stands of the latter crops. In this way a crop of grain and a stand of alfalfa can be secured in one year, while if each crop must be sown alone on summer allowed land, four years is necessary to accomplish this.

The mangle and ruta baga tops were eaten to the ground by grasshoppers but they grew up again and yielded from three and one-half to ten and one-half tons of roots per acre, depending on the quality of the soil and the amount of water applied. Sweet clover yielded over three tons of hay per acre or alkali ground, produced from one to two tons of hay per acre. Flax seed yielded seven bushels per acre and different varieties of potatoes from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels per acre.

Alfalfa on ordinary land properly irrigated, yielded one and one-half to four tons per acre while alfalfa irrigated by spring flooding only yielded less than one-half of a ton of hay per acre. The spring flooding method might properly be called the "Harney Valley System" since it is the method of irrigation commonly practiced here.

One and one-half acres of land were irrigated and seeded to grass mixtures last August, with spring water as a nurse crop. The rye grew rapidly and furnished the equivalent of two months' fall pasture per acre, for a heavy producing milk cow. The grasses will be ready for mowing next summer. These crops received from 10 to 15 inches of water, and the soil was quite moist at harvest time. The water was applied as needed by the crop. Best results cannot be obtained by flooding the land in the spring at a time when the soil is already wet.

The crop failure of the past season could be carefully considered by those who have been farming under the "dry" system. The crudest system of irrigation in existence. Provision should be made for the storage of the flood waters in this vicinity by applying "a little water at the right time" there should be a sufficient amount to supply a large part of Harney Valley.

JOHN H. MARTIN,
Harney Branch Experiment Station.

It is a good idea to keep up the eating of food not entirely made from wheat throughout the country. The whole grains are best in the long run and the habit of seeing everything eaten in cakes, bread, etc., is something that will benefit our stomachs the sooner it is overcome.

Barley and rye are good for a winter purpose than that for which they are now used most abundantly in liquors. They are good to eat with meals not in the degenerate state in the whole nourishing state in which all that is ordinarily found in a kernel is there.

GEN. BARRY COMMANDS EASTERN DIVISION



GEN. THOMAS H. BARRY.

Major General Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., will advance to the post held by the late General J. Franklin Bell in command of the Eastern Division of the United States army. General Barry is one of the most popular commanders in our army.

MARKS OF SERVICE.

As the soldiers come back it will be interesting to distinguish the meaning of the various chevrons which they wear upon their sleeves. We subjoin a list:

A single red chevron signifies "discharged with honor."

A single blue chevron signifies less than six months' service abroad. A single gold chevron for each wound received in service is worn on the forearm of right sleeve.

A single gold chevron for each complete six months' service abroad is worn on the forearm of left sleeve.

A single white chevron for each complete six months' service in the United States is worn on the forearm of left sleeve.

There is generally a mere question of opportunity, not of willingness or ability, between these service marks. Often the man who would gladly have served abroad has been retained in this country simply because he has shown superior ability and therefore was better qualified to instruct others. The man who displays any one of the chevrons above described has done his full duty by his country and is worthy of honor.

OUR LESSON IN ECONOMY.

The circumstances under which America was founded made her a thrifty nation. In the early days, before manufactures were established, practically everything that a household needed had to be drawn from its own resources. This made the Americans far-seeing and very carefully provident.

As time went on and the nation realized itself master of almost limitless natural resources, its earlier careful habits dropped away, and a new liberality of living took their place. People gained the idea that there was no object in stinting in any direction, for there would always be enough. Wherever Americans traveled they gained the reputation of being the most careless and extravagant people upon the face of the earth.

The war has pulled us up short. It has made us feel that there is something far greater than our own requirements and desires. We now realize that it is worth while to sacrifice lesser things for the sake of greater ones. And the nation has returned much nearer to the economy of its earlier days.

We have had lessons in carefulness and temperance in all things and in thrift. It will be an opportunity thrown away if we allow these lessons to be lost upon us.

We will gain as nation if we make the excellent habits of care and thrift part of our lives.

Delos Gould, formerly an employe of The Times-Herald, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gould, made a hurried visit to this city during the week Delos is now a resident of Washington and has been confined closely to his position there for some time, but having a short vacation he decided to surprise his parents and brothers by dropping in. Needless to say he found a hearty welcome, although he could only remain for a short time.

RIGID QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN FORCE

County and City Health Boards Start Campaign to Rid Section of Spanish Influenza. Public Gatherings are Prohibited.

A meeting of the county and city authorities as well as the high school and public school boards was held in this city last Saturday evening at which time the influenza epidemic situation was discussed. It was decided at this conference after a general discussion of the situation, that quarantine restrictions were essential to the welfare of the public and therefore more rigid rules were necessary. Both the city and county health boards have since promulgated strict rules to follow and the proper officers instructed to see that they were enforced. These regulations have been printed in pamphlet form and distributed where the public may see them and be informed.

There has been a disposition to pay too little attention to quarantine restrictions in the past and carelessness toward the spread of this disease and as a consequence it was thought prolonged in the several communities. By rigidly observing these restrictions for a time we may at least find what effect it will have and if beneficial results are noted it will be followed until the disease has disappeared.

The Times-Herald hopes the citizens of the county will co-operate with the authorities in this matter as thus we may the sooner get rid of the disease and save further loss of life and inconvenience.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

(By the Pastor.)

Bishop James Atkins says the Sunday School is the biggest thing in the world; bigger in numbers, in purpose, and bigger in actual results.

We are told that the electric signs in the Capitol at Washington, have all but one been dimmed. The only one visible has this motto, "Jesus Saviour, of the world." This is the abiding philosophy of history, and the secret of salvation for men and nations. The challenge is always before you: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." The spirit of God strikes through the world dividing humanity into two camps: We are on God's side or we are on the world's side. The Sunday School keeps the greatest ideal before the children.

The world's leaders of today are the men and women of the Christian church.

Sunday School collection last Sunday, \$4.16. It's a worthy cause.

IRRIGATION DISTRICT PLANS PROGRESSING

Water Users Signing Petition to Submit to Court Preliminary to Voting for District. Men Are Confident of Success.

Those in charge of the petition for the purpose of forming one big irrigation district are very much encouraged on the prospects and feel this will prove the most feasible plan for the development of this big country. Signatures are being secured to this petition and it is hoped to have it form to present to the court in the near future.

There may not be an entirely solid front, since some may hesitate because of not being sure they are going to serve their own best interests, there seems no real opposition to the move. When the matter is presented in its entirety with the advantages of one district, in that there would be no conflicting interests and a directorate that would see that all parts of the district had equal consideration, it is being more accepted as the solution of the problem. There are complications, or rather, seeming complications, that are of little consequence after once brought to attention and properly adjusted. The fact that this district is to cover only such lands as are already decreed water simplifies matters and brings it to the proposition of the water users themselves taking hold of the distribution and serving each claimant.

The proposition of storage is left an after consideration. While all admit the present method of applying the water for irrigation purposes is crude and not what it should be, it remains a fact that until some way of controlling it has been devised there is no other method that can be used. The water is going to come down in a flood this spring just as it has in the past and with an irrigation district formed covering the entire land holdings of water right people the only thing that can be done is to see that each tract receives its share.

The storms of the past week have evidently put more snow in the mountains than for the past two previous seasons, therefore we can expect at least more water than last year. We should see that it is handled equitably and each claimant given consideration. Many thousands of dollars were spent the past fall and winter for outside hay and the shipment of stock out to feed at other points. This must be stopped. The water that comes down the river must be carefully used and forage crops given every advantage possible.

SEES NO SHORTAGE OF FARM NITRATES



Even though the government has commandeered 42,000 tons of nitrates intended for the farmers of the United States, there will still be sufficient for all demands, by the time spring breaks—is the optimistic report of C. H. McDowell, director of the War Industrial Board.

TO ENCOURAGE THRIFT AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(From Department of Industrial Journalism Oregon Agricultural College.)

A campaign to encourage habits of thrift will be waged among school children in all sections of the state this year by the Oregon Bankers' Association, Oregon State Teachers' Association, Oregon department of education, United States department of agriculture, and the Oregon Agricultural College through the boys' and girls' club work department under the leadership of Jackson county. This as the Oregon Bankers' association was association will not only give \$50 in prize money to the best school showing in 1919, but has voted \$200 cash to the county making the best for the printing of students' record books. The teachers' association is results accomplished in the last year planning to publish a report of the and the plan for future work. Information relative to the campaign girls' club work department of the counties were highly complimented for results obtained in the contest.

This thrift committee consists of F. J. Toose, superintendent of schools in Oregon City, chairman; Dean J. A. Bexell, school of commerce, O. A. C., Corvallis; J. W. McCoy, banker, Ashland; Clyde T. Benney, county superintendent of schools, The Dalles; Thomas H. West, banker, Portland; Mrs. Gertrude Orth, teacher; Luke Goodrich, banker; A. C. Strange, superintendent of city schools, of Baker; James H. Albert, Salem, movement are E. G. Crawford, president, and J. L. Hartman, secretary State Bankers' association, and A. C. Schmitt, W. E. Kyler, and H. Hirschberg, thrift committee Oregon State Bankers' association.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES

The war revealed to us many of the existing conditions of America. It showed us that among our young citizens of draft age a very large proportion, through illness or physical imperfection, were unable to meet the requirements necessary for military duty. It also brought into view an illiteracy greatly exceeding our realization. Among the men of draft age there were 700,000 illiterates.

Such a condition is most unfortunate. Our country, in spite of the vaunted advantages of education which it is supposed to give, is not doing its duty along educational lines, and along the lines of preparing men for citizenship.

Besides this large number of illiterates, there are many people in this country who, though they read and write some foreign tongue, do not read or write English.

These people also are seriously handicapped. English, the dominant language of America, must be understood if Americans are to have a common viewpoint of policies and ideals. It is in communities where little English is used that foreign propaganda find its readiest field.

The United States must look to the education of her children and the Americanization of her youth.

DEVELOP NEW STRAINS WINTER WHEAT HERE

Local Experiment Station Finds Varieties That Out-Yield The Ordinary Turkey Red. Seed Now Available to the Farmers

Corvallis, Jan. 22.—Strains of winter wheat that greatly out-yield the local Turkey red, from 15 to 18 percent, at the Moro station on the Columbia, have been found to be superior at the Burns branch station, says the official report of A. B. Crodley, director of the Oregon experiment station.

The best of these varieties, all strains of Turkey red, are Argentine, Kharkov, and Alberta red. All these and six other strains out-yield the forty-fold, a winter wheat commonly grown in Oregon dry farm regions, 6.6 bushels per acre in a four-year average.

These varieties have been distributed to farmers and are now available for seed to farmers not supplied, says the report.

For a spring wheat Early Baart has proved to be the best at the Harney station. To be safe from early frosts the grain must mature by August 15. The Early Baart is a good yielder, a good milling grain, and entirely dependable. Other varieties have been found to yield heavier than the little club, "which has occupied a far too prominent place on the central Oregon dry farms, being a low yielder."

A rate of 20 to 30 pounds of seed per acre has been found best in a five-year trial at the Harney station, depending on the character of the surface of the ground and the annual rainfall. Under an eight-inch precipitation with a smooth surface 20 pounds is enough. With a heavier rainfall and rougher surface, 30 pounds is desirable.

Early Baart and similar varieties are seeded with best results as nearly as possible.

WHAT DOES THE FARM BUREAU DO?

Promotes improved methods of crop production.

Promotes the destruction of ground squirrels and prairie dogs.

Promotes the control of plant disease and insect pests.

Promotes improved methods of care and handling of live stock.

Promotes breeders' organizations and cow-testing associations.

Promotes the control of blackleg and other animal diseases.

Assists in solving the labor, seed, and marketing problems.

Encourages the conservation of food and the use of substitutes.

Encourages canning, dairying, and storing of foods.

Promotes the study of home problems through existing clubs and by the organization of home economics clubs.

Organizes boy's and girl's clubs.

Arranges for farmers' and women's meetings, demonstrations, agricultural tours, and extension schools.

Encourage county and community fairs.

Encourages community cooperation.

Serves as a clearing house for all the activities of other farmers' organizations and coordinates their efforts.

Cooperates with other organizations in constructive work and improvements worth while for all the people of the county.—Ex.

Nothing so certain as death and taxes, and they may come together this year. When the average man examines his tax bill he is likely to succumb to heart failure.

And now it is reported that Trotzky has put his associate Lenin in prison. The saying of French revolutionary times applies now to Russia: "The Revolution is devouring its own children."

We hear that the peace conference is to take up labor questions. It is to be feared that this will end its usefulness, for peace could not exist within two miles of a labor question.

The "movie" people are trying to get even with the legitimate drama. They refer to it by the irreverent title of "the speakies."



J. THOMAS