

DAIRY PROBLEMS ARE COMPLEX

Consumers Are Counseled Not To Decrease Use of Milk Nor Complain of Prices.

"Unless means are quickly found to remedy conditions existing in the dairy industry as well as in other classes of livestock, serious menace to both industries—which are allied—may be forecast."

This is the statement of Assistant Federal Food Administrator, W. K. Newell.

"With the dairymen selling their businesses as fast as they are able to find purchasers," said Mr. Newell, "with an increasing volume of sales of heavy calves, both male and female, and with already a world's shortage of beef, the outlook for future supplies is not as rosy as one might wish."

"It has been charged in some quarters that the price of milk and other products of the dairy have been elevated to such an extent at all Pacific northwest points that the dairy interests should be making a profit and well satisfied with their lot."

"Taking only the retail price as a basis—that which most vitally affects the consumer—the price of milk today in Portland is 16c per quart."

"Even with normal prices milk is generally sold retail at 10 cents a quart here, therefore the advance is not nearly as marked as in many other lines of foodstuffs."

"The dairyman today is paying more than double the wages of normal years for his hired help. He is paying more than double for his requirements of hay and a very considerable advance over the normal for his bran and shorts."

"The cost of milk cans and other dairy utensils is practically double the normal. The cost of bottles has soared to such heights as to make one dizzy to think of it. The cost of producing milk today is therefore more than double that of normal periods even without considering the fact that this has been a very abnormal season and the production of milk and cream per cow is far below the normal."

"Laws enacted during the last few years force the dairyman to add his costs as a matter of cleanliness. The public is no longer willing to tolerate the quality of milk generally marketed a few years ago. All of this costs money and the dairyman has been paying it while the full charges have not been passed back to the consumer. "It has oftentimes been said that a man very seldom quits a business where liberal profits are available. The fact that so many dairymen are quitting that they are not making adequate profits—if any at all."

"The killing of dairy calves during the present season has broken all records simply because the country producer could not afford to feed them to maturity. Suggestion has been made in some quarters that the killing of female calves be prohibited by law. This would indeed solve the problem providing some means were found to feed and keep the animals."

"Dairy experts have for years preached the gospel of 'getting rid of the star boarder'—that is, that does not pay her expense. Now that is the situation just now. Few are paying their board and there is no improvement of the situation in prospect."

"Similar conditions may be spoken of in regard to the future of the beef supply. Owing to the shortage and extreme price of feed more light-weight and unfinished stock have been marketed in the stockyards of the country during the last two seasons than ever before known. The country cannot afford to feed its cattle even at the present price of beef and the journey to market is therefore a necessity. In fact the government has recently requested that the public purchase beef from light weight animals because the stock must be marketed. This means that many thousands of animals that are today coming to market weighing around 600 to 1,000 pounds, would have showed a weight of at least a third more if allowed to fatten properly. This means an enormous loss in the meat supply for the future—a loss that the country can ill afford to contemplate."

"Why not have milkmaids now a days?" someone asks. There is a cry that the labor conditions are in a bad way as far as the dairies are concerned. The men have gone to war or into other work and the cows are being killed off because there is no one to milk them. "What is going to become of the children of this country if that goes on?" is the question asked. Some of the girls who are not exactly fascinated by the thought of washing windows, running elevators and carrying mail are looking toward the dairies. They won't wear the costumes seen in light opera but they'll be quite sensible in heavy boots and covers and they'll save the day. Here's to the milkmaid of modern days."

The 1918 food reserve is the only safe insurance for 1919 food supplies.

Conservation is the All-American job—an army of four million soldiers must be fed from this year's crop.

"There is no substitute for milk as a food for growth. Portland mothers should make a drive on father's purse to the extent of one quart of milk per day for every child."—Oregon League Dairyman

PROPOSED NEW CHARTER FOR THE CITY OF HEPPNER

AN ACT

An Act proposed by the Common Council of the City of Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, to enact, provide and adopt a Charter for the City of Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, to be submitted to the legal voters of the City of Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held in said City, on the 20th day of December, 1918, and to repeal all acts or parts of acts in conflict therewith.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF HEPPNER DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

(Continued from last week.)

Article III.

Powers of Council.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS CONFINED TO COUNCIL:

Section 48. The Council shall have and exercise exclusively all legislative powers and authority of the City of Heppner, and no legislative powers or authority, either expressed or implied, shall be exercised by any person or persons, board or boards, other than the Council. The Council shall have full power and authority, except as herein otherwise provided to exercise all powers conferred upon this City by this Charter and the Constitution and laws of the State of Oregon.

SUBJECT OF LEGISLATION:

Section 49. The Council has power and authority, subject to limitations, restrictions and provisions in this Charter contained.

(1) To exercise within the limits of the City of Heppner all the powers commonly known as the police powers to the same extent as the State of Oregon has or could exercise said powers within said limits.

(2) To make and enforce within the limits of the City, all necessary water, local, police and sanitary laws and regulations.

(3) To provide for the punishment of the violation of any ordinance of this City by fine and imprisonment, not exceeding One Hundred Dollars fine and cost, or by fifty days imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or by forfeiture as penalty; and for working any person sentenced to such imprisonment upon any street, public work, or in any public place during the term thereof, and to provide that any person adjudged to pay a fine and costs who shall fail to pay the same, may, in addition thereto, be sentenced to labor one day for each Two Dollars of said fine and costs on the streets or other public works of the City and to provide that all persons sentenced to labor upon streets or other public works of the City shall be under and in charge of the Chief of Police, or such other person as the Council may designate.

(4) To provide for entering into contracts by the City for such period as the Council may designate, not exceeding five years.

(5) To accept or reject all property, real or personal, or mixed, given, conveyed, devised or bequeathed to the City, and to provide for the execution of all trusts if accepted by the City.

(6) To lease, hold, own, purchase, or acquire by condemnation, personal, and water rights as may be needed for public use.

(7) To provide for the purchase of property leased upon under execution in favor of the City, but the sum bid on such property shall not exceed the amount of the judgment and costs.

(8) To purchase, take and hold, real or personal property when sold for a delinquent tax or assessment levied or imposed under authority of the City, and to sell and convey the same. But the sum bid by the City on or for any piece or parcel of property sold for a delinquent tax or assessment, shall not exceed the amount of the tax and the necessary costs and expenses on such piece or parcel of property.

(9) To provide for the sale at public auction, after advertising for not less than five days of all personal property of the city unit or unnecessary for the use of the City.

(10) To provide for the lease of land now or hereafter owned by the City, but all leases shall be made to the person or persons offering the highest and best rental therefor.

(11) To provide for the location and construction of any ditch, canal or water pipe for the conduct of water, within or without the city limits, and any drain it may deem necessary or convenient and for such purpose it shall have a right to enter upon any land between the terminals of such ditch, canal, or pipe or drain, or sewer or culvert for the purpose of examining, locating, and surveying the line of such ditch, canal, pipe, drain, sewer or culvert, doing no unnecessary damage thereby, and to appropriate so much of such land as may be necessary for the construction of said ditch, canal, sewer, pipe, drain or culvert in like manner as provided by the laws of the State of Oregon for the appropriation of land or rights of way by corporations or municipal corporations, and to appropriate and divert from its natural course or channel for the purpose of drainage or flushing any drain, sewer, or culvert, any spring or stream of water and compel the extension of gas, water and sewer connections from the main sewer or pipe to the curb line of the sidewalks of all public streets.

(12) To provide for the opening, laying out, establishing, altering, extending, vacating and closing or for the establishing and changing the grades of streets, squares, parks, public places, and to provide for the improving and repairing of streets, squares, parks and public places, or of any land over which a right of way has been obtained or granted, for any purposes of public travel by means of any kind of work, improvement or repair mentioned in this Charter, subject to the provisions and limitations contained in this Charter, and in the Constitution of the State of Oregon.

(13) To provide for lighting the streets, public grounds, buildings and places, and furnishing the City with electric, gas or other lights, by contract or by means of its own plant, subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Charter and the Constitution of the State of Oregon.

(14) To provide by ordinance for the securing of wages to mechanics and other employees in the service of contractors engaged in doing work of any kind for the City, either by exacting bonds from such contractors or otherwise as may seem most advisable.

(15) To provide for the furnishing of the City and the inhabitants thereof with pure and wholesome water.

(16) To provide a seal for the City.

(17) To provide, establish and regulate the fees and compensation of all officers of the City, except when expressly provided by this Charter, and for all official service not otherwise provided for by this Charter.

(18) To fix a schedule of fees for establishing grades, surveying and marking the boundaries of streets, lots or blocks, granting permits for the opening of street services, laying sidewalks, the erection and inspection of buildings and plumbing fixtures therein.

(19) To fix by ordinance the hour during which all offices and departments of the City shall be kept open for business.

(20) To provide by ordinance for compensating members of the Council for attendance at regular meetings, which compensation shall not exceed the sum of \$3.00, per meeting per member, and provided that no compensation shall be allowed members for attendance at special meetings or when absent from regular meetings.

(21) To appropriate money to pay the debts, liabilities and expenses of the City or any part or item thereof.

(22) To grant licenses with the object of raising revenue or of regulating, or both, for any and all lawful business, acts, things or purposes, and to fix by ordinance the amount to be paid therefor, and to provide for the revoking of the same, provided, that no license shall be granted to continue for a longer period than one year from the date thereof.

(23) To levy and collect an occupation tax upon all lawful trades, occupations, professions or business.

(24) To make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the City, and to remove persons afflicted with such diseases therefrom to suitable places provided by the City for that purpose, which places may be within or without said City; and to provide and to regulate such places; to secure the protection of the persons and property therein, and to provide for the health, cleanliness, ornament, peace and good order of the City.

(25) To prevent and remove nuisances and to declare what shall constitute the same and to punish persons committing or suffering nuisances, and to provide the manner of their removal, and to make the costs of such removal a lien upon the property where such nuisance exists; and to fill up or drain any ditch, canal, lots, blocks, or parcels of land where any stagnant water stands, and to declare the same a nuisance, and to make the costs of filling up or draining the same upon the property so filled or drained. Such lien may upon order of the Council, be entered in the Docket of the City Clerk and thereafter collected in the same manner as assessments for street improvements, or may be collected in such other manner as the Council may direct.

(26) To regulate, restrain and to provide for the exclusion from the City or any part thereof, of stock-yards, tanneries, slaughter-houses, wash

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FUEL NEWS

Portland, Oregon, October 14.—No orders whatever have been issued by the state fuel administration regarding the non-sale of gasoline and oil between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m., and on Sundays, regardless of the fact that dealers throughout the state have been receiving such orders purporting to come from the fuel administration.

"Until such orders are issued," said Fred J. Holmes, State Fuel Administrator, "dealers are free to do as they choose in the matter, although D. M. Folsom, Pacific Coast Oil Director, has asked for voluntary cooperation in this matter."

It is not known who is responsible for the notices. In some instances

they appear to be purely local, in other cases dealers for a certain company receive notices while others do not.

Sometimes, closing stations may release man power, but often it only works a hardship upon the dealer, who may do his biggest business in the evening, according to Mr. Holmes, who advises dealers to use their own discretion in the matter.

To provide coal to meet the nation's requirements in the conduct of the war, U. S. Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield has adopted the weekly mine quota plan, by which each mine is to produce a stipulated tonnage, to be decided upon by the district managers in consultation with local mine committees, weekly until March 31. An increase of 16 2/3 per cent bituminous and 6 1-3 per cent anthracite coal over last year must be mined, to meet the demands.

Bert Bowker, who has recently taken to farming and has charge of the Vaughn place on Eight Mile, is preparing to go about his job in the proper shape and took out a new Yuba tractor the first of the week. This machine will draw a half dozen 14 or 16-inch plows, and those who have been using the Yuba the past season speak highly of its ability to do the work right. Mr. Bowker will get the best results there is to be obtained from the use of the little track-layer in turning over the soil, and for other work about the farm.

Mrs. M. Belle Thompson is up from Portland and will spend some weeks at Heppner, renewing acquaintances and enjoying our splendid fall weather. Incidentally Mrs. Thompson called around to pay up her subscription to the Gazette-Times, fearing that the recent government order might cause her to miss a few copies.

TUM-A-LUM LUMBER CO

RETAIL LUMBER AND FUEL
W. L. HOLMES, MGR., LEXINGTON, ORE

Government Restrictions on Building

What is essential to YOU, and your NEEDS, in the building line, is essential to the Government—providing it does not cost over \$2,500.

That, in brief, is the ruling of the War Industries Board with reference to building activities until the war is over.

It is true that the Government is restricting building operations of all kinds. Men and materials must be conserved and all available resources devoted to the one great purpose of WINNING THE WAR—but:

If you are planning a new home that doesn't cost over \$2,500;

If you are planning extensions or improvements to your present home that do not cost over \$2,500;

If you are planning a new barn, hog houses, sheep sheds, or any other farm improvements, the entire cost of which does not exceed \$2,500, you may proceed with your plans and go ahead and build without asking anybody's consent or authority.

If, however, your contemplated new home, or the building improvements that you have in mind, will COST MORE THAN TWENTY FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, then you will have to make ap-

plication in writing for permission to do so to the local representative of the Council of National Defense.

Convince him that it is essential; that it is necessary for the health and comfort of your family or your hired man's family; that it will help you produce more food for the boys at the front and the folks at home; that the materials and the labor can be had in your own home town, and you will likely have no trouble in getting your permit to build.

We, doubtless, can furnish all the materials that you will require for a new building of any kind. We probably have got all the lumber, and other things that you will need, already in stock.

We KNOW we have it if it's only a small building that does not come within the Government restrictions; we BELIEVE we have it if it's for a more pretentious home.

At any rate, come in and let us figure with you. The Government is welcoming farm improvements and buildings of the kind that will increase crop and live stock production. There is no reason for delaying work of that kind any longer.

Do it NOW, while you have the time, the money and the inclination.

Tum-A-Lum Lumber Co.

RETAIL LUMBER AND FUEL
See Lew at Lexington Bill at Ione

Jantzen Knit Wear

At a Football Game—

you have a hundred times more fun if you're snug and warm in an all-wool JANTZEN SWEATER! You not only feel well but you look just right, secure in the consciousness that you are wearing the best looking sweater that money can buy.

Whether it's a sweater vest, sweater or sweater coat that you are buying, look for the label and know that you are getting a Jantzen, then you're sure.

They come in all sizes and colors, from the very little ones to the very big ones and all have character, individuality, style—call it what you will; it's there and it's mighty fine to own.

And knit caps and hose—sure, just step into a Jantzen dealer the next time you're downtown and see what we mean.

JANTZEN KNITTING MILLS

Thomson Bros., Heppner

YOU ALWAYS NOTICE—A GENUINE JANTZEN