

MILK PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY SWATTING THE BOARDERS AND BETTER COW SELECTIONS

Continued agitation of the cost-of-milk question and the reasons why dairymen are selling off their herds has produced some theories and a few facts gained from the experience of a successful dairyman—one who is making money at the business right along and will continue to do so. The secret of his success is to keep pace with the increased cost of everything pertaining to his business by keeping up a supply of milk from the cows that will offset expenses and leave a margin of profit. The war has brought many problems to the attention of the farmer, and not the least of these problems is to handle the dairy business so it will be a better paying proposition. Under existing conditions it is advisable to put even the smallest dairy business on a solid foundation at the earliest possible date. The farmer who keeps a few cows and considers the sale of dairy products merely a side line, together with the man who makes dairying his sole occupation, will receive beneficial results from the adoption of the business methods of this successful milk producer.

He tells his brother dairymen that in the first place the "boarder" cows must be eliminated from their herds. He admits that during the past several years there has been a great deal of attention given the elimination of the boarder cow; yet in spite of the hard facts which have been well circulated, and which prove conclusively that the boarder cow is the dairyman's chief stumbling block, he finds boarder cows in practically every community.

Swat the Boarders.
There are several reasons, he says why the boarder cows should be "swatted" without delay. In the first place it is well to remember that while the price of butter has been high of late, the value of rough feed, various grains, mill feeds, etc., has also taken a skyward hike.

Under existing conditions it doesn't take long to feed five dollars' worth of hay and grain to a cow.

Good cows are paying for their feed, and in most instances are returning a substantial profit as well; but the

boarder cows are losing money for their owners.

This dairyman says he fails to recall a single instance where boarder cows have made their owners any profit during the past two or three years. Previous to this time it is exceedingly doubtful whether a boarder cow did more than pay for her feed—if she accomplished that much. They aren't paying for their feed today, so they must be eliminated from every herd if all undertakings along the dairy line are to prove profitable.

Another thing he tells us: It is better to own a few high-grade cows than a large herd of boarders or near boarders. The more cows of the low-producing type the farmer owns, the greater his chances for losing money. Give each cow a test, he says, eliminate the boarders, then as rapidly as possible fill the depleted ranks with high-grade animals.

Eating Her Head Off.

No matter how carefully the farmer may lay his plans, the cost of keeping a cow is constantly increasing. This fact will be fully realized before spring. In the spring and summer, when pasture is available, the milk-producing cow doesn't so easily "eat her head off" as is the case when she consumes the contents of the granary, the hay-mow and the silo. "Why not make history," he asks, "during the remainder of 1918 in eliminating the boarder cows from our herds to such an extent that the dairy business next year will show greater profits than have been realized in the past?"

It is not difficult to start a herd of good cows. The first essential is a high-grade bull. It is often possible to buy a desirable bull calf for a reasonable sum. This is the cheapest method of securing a good bull. Another method is to visit the surrounding country where high-grade animals are kept, and when it may be possible to buy a bull from an owner who finds it desirable to introduce new blood in his herd, and for the season can dispense with the animal. The farmer of limited means cannot start out with a large herd of pure-bred cows, headed by a costly bull.

YOUNG FARMER DIED IN ARMY TRAINING CAMP

Harold Wilson, only son of the late James A. and Ida V. Wilson, was born on the farm which has always been his home 25 years ago last August. He spent two years in the Gresham High school and four in Oregon Agricultural college, where he was graduated in June, 1913. After his graduation he took charge of the farm. He enlisted in the tank corps on September 26, leaving for Camp Colt on November 2. He was later transferred to Camp Dix, New Jersey, where he died of pneumonia November 22, having been ill but a few days.

Besides his wife, Ruth Lingle Wilson, whom he married a little more than a year ago, he leaves of his immediate family his widowed mother and two sisters, Mrs. Victorine W. Heacock of Damascus, and Mrs. Mary Relling of Wallace, Idaho.

The body arrived on Thanksgiving day at Carlson's undertaking establishment in Gresham, in the care of Mr. Brewster of Wisconsin, a member of tank corps who was detailed to accompany it home. The funeral was held this afternoon at Damascus cemetery, where the body was laid to rest with military honors.

LYNCH DISTRICT NOT GIVEN FULL CREDIT

In the recent war work campaign the Lynch school district was divided at the Barr road and that part of east was the only territory canvassed by Mrs. William Hornicker.

There is no report of the subscriptions taken in the western half of the district. As it is more heavily populated than the eastern half it probably would have shown a larger sum than was credited to the district in the published report.

This explanation is made in justice to the solicitors who were not named and to the district, which is entitled to a better showing than was given.

Those who have to wear masks probably know by this time how a horse feels that has to wear blinders.

The former kaiser had money and a gott on his side, but the brewers have only money.

LOCATION GIVEN OF OREGON TROOPS

Telegraphic dispatches by the Associated Press under date of November 27 state the location of the 35 combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American army in France on November 7, four days before the signing of the armistice with the names of their commanding generals by the war department.

The 91st division (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Utah), Major General William H. Johnston, was at Oostoosebeke and Dunkerque, Belgium.

The 42d (Rainbow), Major General Charles D. Rhodes, was at Maissoncelle and St. Dizier.

The 41st depot division (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming), Brigadier General Eli Cole, was at St. Aignan and Noyers, France.

The 162d infantry (Third Oregon) is with the 41st division.

GRADE SCHOOL CLOSED FOR INDEFINITE TIME

Owing to another invasion of the influenza the grade school of Gresham was ordered closed by the district board last Tuesday for an indefinite period.

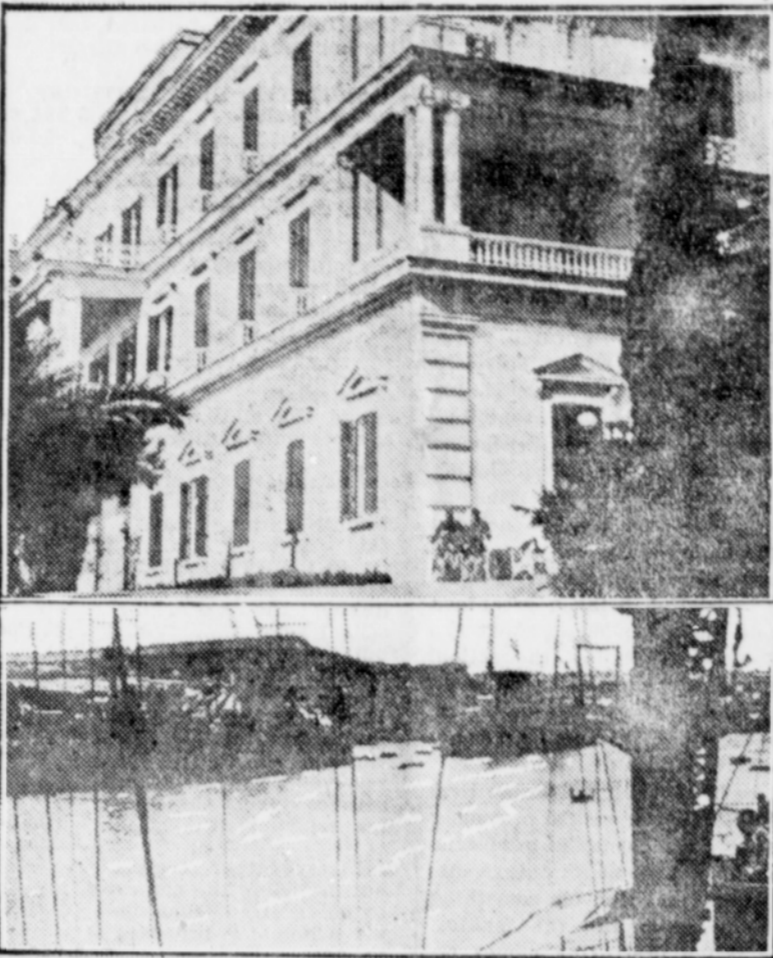
From reports of the physicians there are now more cases in this vicinity than at any previous time, although none of them are serious. It was thought best to take no chances and the order was made as a precautionary measure.

The high school is still in session and its students seem to be immune from contagion. Perhaps it is because they are older and take more precautions.

At the grade school the attendance had gone down to about one half of the enrollment and studies were not satisfactorily conducted. Arrangements for making up the lost time will have to be seriously considered if the school year is to be of any benefit.

The eternal circle: Passenger rates have been raised because of increased wages and a few other things. Next will come higher wages because of the raise in rates.

Bill's Island Refuge Under Guns



The world has been "fed up" on Bill Hohenzollern, ex-kaiser of Germany, and wants to forget the archmurderer as soon as possible. Nevertheless Bill's doings will be a point of interest for some time to come—until justice and punishment overtake him. Here is the spot Bill had in mind—if ever his fateful day to abate came—and is now here. It is his \$5,000,000 palace, built on the island of Corfu by Empress Elizabeth of Austria. But Bill may not get there. The scene below shows the harbor of Corfu, with British and French warships guarding the entrance. The island is off the coast of Greece, in the Ionian group.

"NOT A CENT OR MINUTE LESS"

While Mr. Gompers is making his stand of "not a cent or minute less" for cigarmakers, the barbers, the soda fountain operators, the bellhops, the elevator operators, the restaurant waiters, the bartenders' union, the train butchers, the pants pressers, the cash register thumpers, and many other people who have been helping to win the war in town, let us turn our attention to the man with the hoe.

The incessant appeal of the world now is for more food and clothing. Only the armies have been getting really enough to eat for some four years back.

The 420,000,000 people of Europe are not the only hungry people in the world. There are hungry people in the United States, many of them. There is no such thing as "plenty to eat" when food commands such prices as it does in the United States.

The shortage of clothing is likewise marked. All Europe is shivering for want of warm clothing, and there is shivering in the United States, too.

The man with the hoe is the only person who can relieve this painful situation. He must bend to the task and produce more food, more cotton, more wool, more of everything that will sustain life and give mankind those comforts which are usually called "the necessities of life."

And another thing the man with the hoe must remember. In putting forth extraordinary exertions to feed and clothe the world, he must exact less money for it. He must take less for his abundance than he might get for much smaller production.

So far as money is concerned, the man with the hoe need have no doubt about it—he could get far more money by reducing production 50 per cent. He could organize his unions, confine his work to eight hours a day and by reducing his cotton, corn, wheat and vegetables and fruits by 50 per cent, make the rest of the world hand over its money. But that plan would not make him happy. It would starve millions of people to death and ruin the world.

So the man with the hoe must realize his responsibility and the great vital place he occupies in the world's affairs. He must put forth his maximum effort to feed the world and accept smaller money pay for it.

The various toilers do not expect to pay the man with the hoe any more money, but they want the man with the hoe to give them more bread, more meat, more eggs, more butter, more

The letters "Ltd." when placed after the name of a company or firm, means limited, and indicate that the liability of the individual partners or members for the firm's debts is limited to the amount of capital they have put in. In other words the individual members are not responsible for the concern's debts.

Stop reading here and turn to the want ad column.

shirts, more of everything of that kind for less money than they are paying now, and the man with the hoe must rise to the world's emergency and do it, as he has always done when a hungry world appealed to him.

Now it may be that these people who are appealing to the man with the hoe are not in a reciprocal frame of mind. It may be that they want to get all this good from the man with the hoe and not give him a single reciprocal advantage.

The barber now requires the man with the hoe to exchange the equivalent of six eggs for a shave, but under a dispensation of plenty the barber will demand the equivalent of two dozen eggs for a shave, according to Mr. Gompers' idea. This is a trivial instance. All along the line, there is a humanity call for the man with the hoe to produce more and reduce the price so that the world's hunger may be appeased.

That's what the people mean when they talk about "reconstruction" and "readjustment." They mean that there must be more food for less money. They are talking right at the man with the hoe.

Perhaps the man with the hoe thinks there ought to be reciprocity. Perhaps he thinks he endures some hardships that ought to be mitigated if he consents to supply the world's tables and wardrobes. If he gives the added quantity that is asked, then he thinks that those who serve him might likewise give him added quantity, either in service or finished product.

The man with the hoe may be right about this; indeed, he may insist upon it. It is all well enough for our town boys to hold the offices, to organize our little unions and fraternities, to have our luxuries and dictate to presidents, congresses and States, but the man with the hoe is not apt to meet all our demands and exact none in return.

There are more of him and those immediately dependent upon him than of all other forces in the country put together. It is a matter of policy as well as of justice for all the rest of us to "tote fair" with the man with the hoe.

If we bluster too much about him and think because he is scattered over a wide area he is not dangerous, we shall ascertain our mistake.

It is not good sense to issue ultimatums to the man with the hoe. He may arise some day and spank somebody if he should happen to be in a bad humor. And he gets in a bad humor at times.—Houston Post.

The ancient thoroughfare which for 400 years has encircled Lucca, Italy, on top of the city wall and which has been officially renamed "Boulevard Presidente Wilson," is so wide that twelve horses can be driven abreast in it.

The reluctance to use fresh air as a preventative of influenza would suggest that an air shortage exists.

AFTER-WAR MISTAKES SHOULD BE AVOIDED—PEACE HAS NOT COME NOR IS THE KAISER DEAD

Just after the revolution the world made the mistake of thinking it was all over. Just after the banishment of Napoleon to Elba the world made the same mistake; and so it has done in various other apparent settlements of plaguy questions. It may be that it is making the same mistake in the submissive retirement of the person ostentatiously referred to as "Mr. William Hohenzollern" in the dispatches. He may be as dead and as gone as he seems to be, but on the other hand he may not; and in our opinion it is desirable to keep in mind the possibility that he may not, even while acting on the general theory that he is.

The German people are not Bolsheviks by nature, nor are they democrats or republicans by nature. They have been brought up by hand ever since the days of the Grand Elector. We have a loose way of talking about how they have been depending on the kaiser "for forty years"; why, the Prussians have been depending on him for over 200 years. The only new thing in the matter of dependence on him of all the German states which had hitherto been depending on him or the Austrian emperor or their own kings. The Prussian was taken by the scuff of his neck by the grand elector, Frederick William, and Frederick the Great and fairly poured into his clothes until he was the exact model previously designed by those princely tailors; it was the same thing Peter the Great undertook to do in Russia, less successfully.

All of a sudden the German is deprived of his Little Father. Trained for generations to obey orders, he has nobody to obey except a fly-by-night cabinet that is too much like himself to respect what there is of Bolshevism proceeds to disport itself to the great distaste of the general German, except in the case of Dr. Solf, who exaggerates the case for the purpose of getting the armistice modified. The soldiers, in this or that city, take hold of things and put down the rioting—almost mechanically, as if obeying some subconscious trait. Next we read that 100 regiments demand the immediate convocation of a constituent assembly; they want somebody to obey, and want it right away.

Meanwhile the new government's first act was to appoint Hindenburg commander of the army. His sword is

at its service, he says. The army would probably obey Hindenburg anyway, but thus doubly constituted commander there is no doubt about its obeying him. Hindenburg was always loyal to the kaiser, even when the kaiser was not loyal to him, as in the case of his dispute with Ludendorff, who Hindenburg wanted to surrender and Ludendorff, we are told, insisted on going on. The appointment of Hindenburg is somewhat as if, on the expulsion of Napoleon to Elba, the new French government should have appointed Marshal Ney commander of all the armies of France.

There is no semblance, however, polea was exiled to Elba, but William went to Holland of his own free will, and though he "signified his desire to abdicate," there has not yet been produced a single scrap of writing from him with the word "abdication" in it. He has gone a few miles away from Germany to watch events. He can stay there till after the peace conference is over. Then, whatever Germany—meaning the soldiers who are all the power there is in Germany—may decide to do, the allies will have no right to interfere with it; and, with their disbanded armies, no power.

What will Germany decide to do? Proclaim a republic? If "Mr. Hohenzollern" has any plan in his mind, that will not interfere with it. He says his models are Frederick II, Charles V and Theodor the Ostrogoth; but he is not above taking a hint from Napoleon. In 1848 France had a revolution and drove its king off the throne; it even declared the second republic. Louis Napoleon was farther away from France than William is now from Germany. He crossed the channel, declared himself a candidate for president, was elected. Then he declared himself emperor of France, stationed his soldiers at the right points so that there should be no serious opposition and became Napoleon III. France is a very different country from docile, soldier-ridden Germany, with its passion for obedience, and yet President Bonaparte's translation of himself into Emperor Napoleon was almost bloodless.

It is no wonder that Holland is reported as getting uneasy over William's presence. So will the world before long.—New York Times.

AN OLD DISEASE WITH A NEW NAME

"Spanish influenza" is a very old disease which has appeared from time to time under different names and has been known as a catarrh disease since 1323. According to Funk & Wagnall's new standard dictionary it is "epidemic catarrh characterized by acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages, attended by severe constitutional disturbances, followed by great debility, sometimes continuing for several months."

The Literary Digest says that "in Jackson's time, 1823, it was known as 'Jackson's itch.' When Tyler was in the political arena his opponents called it 'Tyler's gripe'—a name of which the latter word has survived for years and is still in use in our own time. To the Russians it is known as the 'Chinese catarrh.' The Germans were wont to call it the Russian pest. The Italians appropriately called it the German disease; it reached them through Teutonic sources; and the French called it also the Italian fever, no doubt associating it with the Roman fever and Spanish catarrh, but to them belongs the credit of introducing the word 'influenza' as a generic name. This they are said to have done in the seventeenth century, when they attributed the disease to certain astronomical influences."

CENTENARY MOVEMENT DISCUSSED BY PASTOR

"The New Jerusalem" or the effect of the centenary movement upon the religious life of the great cities of America, will be the subject of Rev. Earl B. Cotton's discourse on the Pleasant Home circuit next Sunday, December 1. Revelations 21:2 and 3 will be the text.

Preaching services will be held as follows: Pleasant Home 11 p. m.; Hill 3 p. m.; Troutdale 7:30 p. m.

An international strike to save Mooney's life is not unlike a world war to save another man's crown.

OIL COMPANIES' ACTION WAS NOT JUSTIFIED

That oil companies were not justified in their recent action of refusing to sell gasoline and distillate to garages unless the dealer agreed not to sell from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. and on Sundays, claiming authority from the Fuel Administration for so doing, is the decision rendered by the oil division of the United States Fuel Administration at Washington, to which Fuel Administrator Fred J. Holmes submitted the matter.

N. B. Beecher, counsel for the oil division, said in a letter to Mr. Holmes, dated November 21:

"We think your position is entirely correct, that in view of the fact that no order with respect to closing has been issued by the fuel administration, distributors were free to comply with the request of the Federal Oil Director for the Pacific Coast, the Pacific Coast Petroleum War Service committee and the Oregon State Council of National Defense, or not, as they saw fit, and that the oil companies were not justified in refusing to sell to those who failed to comply with the request upon the representation that they were acting under any directions of the fuel administration or the Pacific Coast Petroleum War Service committee."

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank those who have done what they could to assist us during the sickness and death of our brother, Ole Dahlquist, and for the many expressions of sympathy and consolation.

CHAS. DAHLQUIST
WILLIAM DAHLQUIST
MRS. MINNIE C. NICHOLS.

A turbine is water wheel driven by the impact or reaction of a flowing stream of water, or by impact and reaction combined. Turbines are usually horizontally rotating wheels on a vertical shaft. They are of various constructions, and may be divided into reaction turbines, impulse turbines and combined reaction and impulse wheels, which include the best modern type of turbines. By the modern turbine a very high percentage of the potential energy of water is converted into work while passing through the wheel.