

THE HERMISTON HERALD

Published every Thursday at Hermiston, Umatilla County, Oregon, in the heart of Eastern Oregon's great irrigated alfalfa fields, by the Herald Publishing Company.

BERNARD MAINWARING, EDITOR

Entered as second-class matter, December 1, 1906, at the postoffice at Hermiston, Oregon.

Subscription Rates: One Year, \$2.00; Six Months, \$1.00

SALVAGING THE STARVING HERDS

Depression in the live stock industry, coupled with a long hard winter, has caused an unusual amount of suffering and starvation among cattle, sheep and horses on the range and heavy losses.

The Oregon Humane Society has made a survey of conditions in some of the biggest range counties, and has sent officers to investigate smaller bands in the valley counties of western Oregon.

In many instances it has been the custom and almost a tradition to let herds rustle in the snow and winter if they can, while the owners live in comfort in some warmer climate from the profits of the stock.

The best stockmen find it pays to not allow animals to go to the starvation point, although many have exhausted all credit and many of the herds are mortgaged and some are taken over on the debt.

In such cases the cattle mortgage companies are liable under the law for failure to get feed to the stock, and some have been induced to buy large quantities of hay in different sections of the state.

Some large live stock operators expect losses from ten to thirty per cent in wintering animals, and it seems to be considered a regular feature of the business, involving losses in a hard winter of millions.

In Lake, Harney, Malheur and Klamath counties unusual efforts are made by cattle and sheepmen to get their stock to the hay, or the hay to the stock, but in spite of this the losses are going to reach high figures.

The suffering among horses on the range is enough to make special attention to this unfortunate animal necessary, and it is one of the greatest problems in the work of humane education.

Horses without brands when in good condition are readily claimed but once they get to the starvation point no owner will claim them, and they come down from the mountains nearer town and have to be shot.

Horses were found in bands rustling in the sage brush country that lies under a crust of snow and ice, pawing through to the bare earth until their feet are worn to the quick and leaves trails of blood.

The Humane Society has enlisted the co-operation of some of the big cattle and sheep men like Wm. Hanley of Burns and one of the Stanfields of Umatilla county and a conference with stockmen is to be held.

NON-JARRING HIGHWAY SURFACES

In the old days of railroading it was a common accident for a locomotive wheel to snap off from what was called crystallized axle.

The forever bumping over the rail

roads of imperfect tracts was the cause of many a train wreck and loss of thousands of lives.

The same effect is produced on motor vehicles by the continuous jar when speeding over a concrete surface highway with minute roughness.

Automobiles and trucks crystallize the finest steel from vibrations caused by going at high speed over an imperfect surfaced road.

Not only will the best steel crystallize at the point of shock, but the concrete itself will crumble from the impact on a rigid granular surface.

California has laid 3,000 miles of rigid surface concrete roads, but 30 percent of this mileage is shattered, and 1500 miles will be resurfaced.

In two years 500 miles have been resurfaced with a bituminous shock-absorbing cushion and other states are requiring shock absorbers.

The fatigue of a new concrete surface, the wear and tear on tires, the final crystallization of structure of both steel and concrete, are facts of such common everyday observations that ordinary intelligence ought to demand the non-jarring surface in highway construction.

THE GOSPEL BY WIRELESS

Literary Digest

Preaching by wireless is more than a passing fad, for already, we are assured, it has proved entirely practicable for a man to sit at home—even for that matter, to lie in bed if he is so disposed—and hear to the minutest detail all that his ears could gather if he were actually present at the services.

More than this, with the aid of a wireless outfit the preacher can reach those who are unable to go to church and, we are told, it may prove to be an invaluable adjunct to the evangelist who would preach to an audience greater than the church roof can cover.

The wireless telephone is now in use in both Pittsburgh and New York, according to several religious journals, and the reading of scripture, the pastoral prayer, the music of organ and choir and every accent of the sermon are carried to the telephonic ear of every listener who owns a wireless equipment and can adjust it to the proper wave length.

A wireless outfit recently used by two Paulist Fathers who were conducting missionary services in Old St. Patrick's Church in Pittsburgh reached twenty states, we are told, and resulted in bringing in several converts to the church while "some careless Catholics in far-away towns outside the city, having heard the instructions on 'confession' were led to receive the sacraments.

Non-Catholics in cities 400 miles away wrote in for literature bearing upon the doctrines of the church." Night after night during the services say The Indiana Catholic and Record the Paulist Fathers address their

audience, and invited them to send in questions by telegraph or mail, which they answered the next night by wireless telephone. One droll listener in Detroit heard everything except the passing of the plate, but he sent in his contribution by mail.

Does the wireless telephone mean, then, that the Christian congregation will eventually disappear? The Continent (Presbyterian) thinks that quite possibly this question may soon pass from semi-jocular banter of the preachers and churches into a very grave problem of Christian organization. It has no doubt, however, that "in the long run the apostolic injunction not to forsake the assembling of themselves together would justify its essential demands upon even the most modern of Christians."

unseen audience, and invited them to send in questions by telegraph or mail, which they answered the next night by wireless telephone. One droll listener in Detroit heard everything except the passing of the plate, but he sent in his contribution by mail.

Does the wireless telephone mean, then, that the Christian congregation will eventually disappear? The Continent (Presbyterian) thinks that quite possibly this question may soon pass from semi-jocular banter of the preachers and churches into a very grave problem of Christian organization. It has no doubt, however, that "in the long run the apostolic injunction not to forsake the assembling of themselves together would justify its essential demands upon even the most modern of Christians."

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING TOWNS

N. P. Jensen, formerly manager of the creamery for the Oregon Dairymen's league at Stanfield, has leased the building and equipment from the Stanfield creamery company, and has hired Ernest Marti, a cheese maker, to take charge, and the work started Feb. 1. Swiss brick and Swiss block cheese will be made and a fine brand of creamery butter.—Stanfield Standard.

With this issue, the Crook County Publishing Company, a corporation of local people, assume the ownership of the Central Oregonian.

Guy Lafollette, for twelve years identified with the Crook County Journal, will be editor and manager of the paper, and W. B. Russell, for four years with the same publication will be in charge of the mechanical end of the business.—Prineville, Ore.

Heppner is having a three days "Farmers' Chautauqua" this week beginning Monday. Speakers from O. A. C. and several Co-operative farm associations are on the program.

F. T. George has received a reply from Henry Ford to his communication written three months ago regarding financing the Teel district. The letter stated that no action in this matter could be taken by Mr. Ford at this time, but that the letter would be placed on file.—Echo News

A meeting will be held Monday to organize the Boy Scouts of Echo. Seventeen boys of suitable age have already expressed their intention to join the organization. I. M. Peterson will be the scout master.—Echo News

Jim Jones, rural mail carrier out of Athena, has a span of little mules and not Missouri mules, either. He claims to have driven a total distance of 28,000 miles during the past five years.—Weston Leader.

While in Heppner for a day or so during the week, E. M. Hulden, Blackhorse farmer, who with his family is spending the winter in Portland, was prevailed upon to announce himself as a candidate for nomination to the office of joint representative from Morrow and Umatilla counties.—Heppner Gazette-Times.

BRIEF AND TO THE POINT

All Ireland asks is a fighting chance.—Wall Street Journal.

Will Hays hitches his wagon to several stars.—Ashville Times.

A telephone pole never hits a motor car except in self-defense.—Canton Press.

What most city governments need is a little uncivil service reform.—New York Tribune.

The rep that Germany is getting out of reparations is a bad one.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Even though you keep on discharging your duties, you never get rid of them.—Greenville Piedmont.

War seems more and more wicked as the probability of getting a profit out of it grows smaller.—Erie Times.

We are waiting to see what a shillyally looks like when turned into a pruning hook.—Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Everything is divided equally. The rich man has the twin-six and the poor man has the six twins.—New York American.

There is something in the theory that the world is flat. It is flat on its back, but is going to turn over.—Toledo Blade.

With Pennsylvania sending Crow and Pepper to the United States Senate, the political menu appears complete.—New York Call.

In a way the traveling salesman is just now the most independent of men—he seldom takes orders from anybody.—Kansas City Star.

Now that the drives for endowments have been put over, college professors have begun criticizing the newspapers again.—New York Tribune.

Harmony. What some men would like to know is why, if girls never put on long dresses now when they grow up, they shouldn't keep on wearing hair ribbons.—Boston Transcript.

FARMERS' PROBLEMS

(Continued from last week)

self sufficient and did not depend upon or care very much, what the great world was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with other economic groups as the lay farmer of the funny pages in the hands of sleek urban confidence men, who sell him acreage in Central Park or the Chicago city hall. The leaders of the farmers thoroughly understand this, and they are intelligently striving to integrate their industry so that it will be on an equal footing with other businesses.

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's work to the market at one time and take whatever it can get under such circumstances. It has one selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this single integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the steel corporation, by example, stabilizes all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to solid and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are aiming at.

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of ensured quality, certain supply, and reasonable and relatively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollars a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and, so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of rationally adjusted marketing in any large and fundamental way.

The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-raisers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step—the plan of the Committee of Seventeen—which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods. It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism. They must be careful not to become enmeshed in their own reforms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanatical devotion to new doctrines, and should seek articulation with the general economic system rather than its reckless destruction as it relates to them.

To take a tolerant and sympathetic view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the

view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the

view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the

view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the

view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the

HOUSE APPROVES \$500,000 FOR UMATILLA PROJECT

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8

East Oregonian, Pendleton, Oregon.

The house appropriation committee this morning approved the estimate of five hundred thousand dollars for the Umatilla project.

The foregoing message from Congressman Sinnott relates to the budget for the Umatilla project for the coming year. However, the view of the project engineer's office is that the news does not mean any money will be available for the McKay dam Funds for the McKay project await on receipt of money by the reclamation fund. At this time the outlook for money for the McKay dam is not hopeful.—East Oregonian.

Crop Rotation Controls Crop Pests One of the immediate benefits of crop rotation is a better control of crop pests. Rotation is an important method advised for the control of nearly every insect or disease attacking field or garden crops, and without it many of the other helpful measures are ineffective.—O. A. C. Experiment station.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Aids Nature

Medicines that aid nature are always most effective. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It allays the cough, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Thousands have testified to its good qualities. Try it when you have a cough or cold.

MICKIE SAYS:

IT'S HARD TO MAKE FOLKS UNDERSTAND SOMETHING THAT WE CAN'T PRINT HALF A DOZEN HANDFULS VERY MUCH CHEAPER THAN A HUNDRED BUT IT'S JUST AS MUCH WORK TO GET THE TYPE AND PUT IT ON THE PRESS FOR ONE AS FOR A HUNDRED, SO WE GOTTA CHARGE MOST AS MUCH. THAT'S WHY



Want Ads Bring Results Read the Want Ads.



Plan This Winter BUILD IN THE SPRING

All indications show that lumber prices have reached rock bottom. There are so many new homes needed that it is only reasonable to expect building costs to increase with spring demand.

Select a design for your new home. Place the contract for the material now. Build as soon as the weather will permit.

Inland Empire Lumber Company

Phone 331 "The Yard of Best Quality" H. M. STRAW, MGR. Exclusive Representatives of National Builders Bureau

Echo Flour Mills

Echo, Oregon MANUFACTURERS OF High Grade Patent Blue Stem Flour The Superior Product of Scientific Milling Makes Better Bread Try a Sack DEALERS IN GRAIN AND FEED

NUT COAL The best and most economical for range and cook stove at \$1.00 per ton less than the lump and egg coal. We have plenty of coal now, a new stock of the best and it is the best.

TUM-A-LUM LUMBER COMPANY R. A. Brownson, Manager Phone 111

STORE NEWS Apples We can furnish you good cooking apples. Winesaps at \$1.00 per box. This is the season of the year we should all be eating apples. Oranges are likely to be high through the season of 1922. Sorghum Try a can of homemade Sorghum, 5 pounds \$1.25. Strictly pure. This leaves all your money on the Umatilla project for these items of common consumption. Home Produced Honey Home produced Honey beats the Imported Syrups and is cheaper 5 pounds 80c. Hermiston Produce & Supply Co. "The Best of Good Service"

CALIFORNIA The Sunny Southland UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM The above picture is a photographic reproduction of a scene in the heart of Los Angeles—Westlake Park—chosen because it embraces at a glance so many of the ideal features for pleasure in Southern California, and is typical of numberless scenes similar in character. Representatives of the UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM will gladly furnish instructive and beautifully illustrated booklets giving complete information about this glorious playground of the West. Let them tell all about hotel rates, railroad fares, through car service, the famous Circle Tour through San Francisco and Salt Lake City, or a part of the way by ocean trip. No journey of equal interest in America. Call on or address F. C. Woughter, Agent, Hermiston, Oregon Wm. McMurray, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon