

GATE CITY JOURNAL

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The Balkan allies are marching
on Constantinople, and the
"Sick Man of Europe" will
do some real turkey trotting be-
fore they get through with him.

The store that faces a reduced
advertising expenditure faces
backward. Of course, the back-
ward road is the easiest to travel
—and it leads somewhere, al-
though not where any awake
merchant wants to go.

The district forester, with
headquarters at Portland, will
start anyone who wishes in the
business of growing basket wil-
lows. Cuttings may be had free
on application, as the govern-
ment is carrying on investiga-
tions to determine the varieties
best suited to this state.

A movement is under way in
Portland for a complete display
of exhibits from each county
under the direction of the state
immigration commission co-op-
erating with the commercial
organizations and the railroads.
It is desired to establish a home-
seekers' headquarters, where
each county will be fully repre-
sented.

Weiser, having discovered
that the city's water supply had
become contaminated, is taking
prompt steps to remedy the mat-
ter. Water from a slough had
found its way into the mains and
several cases of typhoid resulted.
With its water supply pumped
direct from a never-failing, deep
well, Nyssa will avoid all such
dangers.

The secret of the prevailing
prosperity in Tillamook county
is explained by reference to the
cow census which is included in
the county assessor's figures.
Last year butter fat brought an
average of 41.3c per pound and
each cow in the county produced
on an average \$106. Good dairy-
ing is also reported from Buena
Vista, where one herd of 11
cows brought a check for \$158.16,
an average of \$14.37 for each
cow during the month.

Carl Machold, after a cam-
paign of publicity in his behalf
by the Capital News of Boise
and other papers of the state,
has been released from the in-
sane asylum at Blackfoot. The
question that now arises is: If
Machold is insane, why was he
he liberated, no matter how
much publicity was given his
case? If he was not insane, why
and by whom was he consigned
to a living death in a mad-
house?

The Vale Enterprise advises
its readers not to plant fruit
trees, as it believes there is sure
to be an overproduction of fruit.
Tut, tut, Brother Rigby! There
is less fruit raised in the United
States, by long odds, than there
was ten years ago. What we
want is more fruit and a better
means of distribution. The
writer remembers when wheat
sold for 20c a bushel in Oregon,
but it wasn't because of over-
production, as there were hun-
dreds of thousands of hungry
people in the United States at
that time. Find the remedy.

LOST OPPORTUNITY.

In imposing sentence upon the
convicted officials of the cash reg-
ister trust, Judge Hollister of
Cincinnati, said: "You men be-
long to the walk of life which
should set the example. You have
lost the opportunity that was
given you by the methods which
you pursued. In your desire for
gain you forgot everything else.
The government is strong enough
to protect its people, whether this
protection extends to the transpor-
tation of dynamite across the land
for the purpose of blowing up
bridges or to the laying of hands
upon men who seek to stifle com-
petition by illegal business meth-
ods."

"Judge Hollister's remarks ought
to be read by every American,"
says The Commencer.

SUNNY MALHEUR.

"Ice sufficiently strong to bear
the weight of loaded logging
trucks and teams still exists on
the Upper Klamath lakes, and
work of banking logs is still
going forward," says the Klamath
Falls Northwestern.

"We here record the fact that
it was 16 degrees below zero last
Wednesday morning," boasts
the Meadows Eagle of March 28.

Compare the above climatic
conditions with the weather at
Nyssa and rejoice that you live
in Sunny Malheur.

A teacher of Scripture, in argu-
ing that with sufficient faith peo-
ple may still heal the sick, speak
in tongues, etc., quotes from Mark
16:17, 18: "For these signs
shall follow them that believe: In
my name shall they cast out
devils; they shall speak with new
tongues; they shall take up ser-
pents; and if they drink any dead-
ly thing, it shall not hurt them;
they shall lay hands on the sick
and they shall recover." The
same power that would enable one
to heal the sick or speak in
tongues would protect that one
from the effects of a dose of car-
bolic acid or the bite of a rattles-
nake. According to the author-
ity quoted all four of these privi-
leges are contained in the same
promise, hence all this gentleman
will have to do to convince a
skeptical world of his ability to
heal the sick by faith is to give a
demonstration of his power to
withstand the bite of the serpent
or the dose of poison.

The sentiment in favor of en-
acting legislation providing for
a minimum wage scale has received
a great impetus recently, due to
the revelations made by the vice in-
vestigation committee in Chicago
and in all probability this will be-
come in time the settled policy of
the country. Such a system
would mark quite an advance over
the present policy of allowing
powerful corporations to take ad-
vantage of the helpless condition
of their employees by paying them
less than a living wage, and would
raise them to about the condition
of the negro slave before the war.
Self interest compelled the slave-
owner to house and feed his hu-
man chattels in such a way as to
permit them to do the maximum
amount of work. And this, ap-
parently, is all that is contem-
plated under the minimum wage
system. It is not proposed to
ascertain what the productive
value of the workers is—only
what can they live on. Some ar-
bitrary amount, having no rela-
tion to the earning capacity of the
employee or the paying ability of
the employer, will be chosen and
fixed by law as the least that em-
ployers will be allowed to pay.
This is obviously unfair, for if
the worker receives less than he
earns, he is robbed; if he receives
more than he earns, his employer
is robbed. The socialist plan of
allowing every worker the full
product of his toil, no more and
no less, should commend itself to
our lawmakers in this crisis.

MARKETING BUTTER FAT.

"A most important question
which naturally confronts the pro-
ducer of butter fat from time to
time is that of marketing the
product with the best possible
profit," says C. E. Frever of the
department of dairy manufactur-
ing of the University of Idaho.
"Of course this question cannot
be answered the same for all con-
ditions. The location of the
farm and many other factors
must be taken into consideration.
"Let us consider a case in which
cheese making is compared with
the selling of cream. We will
suppose that the price of butter
fat in the form of cream is 35c
per pound. If the dairy farmer
were producing 500 pounds of
milk per day, testing 3.5 per cent
butter fat, he would be producing
17.5 pounds of butter fat per day,
which at 35c per pound would
amount to \$6.12. In making
cheese the average production of
cheese would be about 10 pounds
of cheese per 100 pounds of milk,
which would mean that he could
produce 50 pounds of cheese per
day. At 22 cents per pound this
would amount to \$11 per day, or
the difference in profits would be
\$4.88.

"This, however, could not be
considered as a clear gain over
the selling of the butter fat in the
form of cream. In the first place,
he would have whey as a by-pro-
duct instead of skim milk. Where
calves are being reared this would
be an important consideration. In
case of pig feeding the whey
could be used to better advantage
than where calves are fed. The
main solid constituent in whey is
milk sugar. On this account it is
a fattening feed rather than a
bone and muscle producer. The
labor involved in separating the
cream and bringing it to the
creamery or cream station would
probably amount to nearly the
same as that involved in cheese
making. There is one other fac-
tor to consider and that is that
cheese must be held in a curing
cellar a considerable length of
time and considerable money is
tied up in the cheese. If as in
the above case, \$11 worth of
cheese were made per day there
would be \$330 worth of cheese in
the curing cellar at the end of the
month, and to keep it there any
very great length of time would
mean some interest on the invest-
ment.

Now if we were to consider the
above proposition with butter fat
at 30 cents per pound, which is
about the price paid during the
summer months while the most of
the butter fat is being produced,
there would be considerable differ-
ence in the comparative profits.
In that case the cream would
bring \$5.25 per day. There would
then be a difference of \$5.75 per
day.

So far as the cost of equipment
required is concerned there will
be very little difference. The
cost of the vat and the curd
knives would easily be covered by
the cost of the separator which
would not be needed.

Another factor which effects the
advantage of making cheese on
the farm is the ability of the pro-
ducer to make a good quality of
cheese. Cheese making requires
some practical, as well as scien-
tific, knowledge regarding milk
and its products. The farmers of
Tillamook have solved this diffi-
culty in a satisfactory manner by
organizing cooperative companies
for the manufacture of cheese and
then employing some practical
cheese maker to take charge of the
plant. This system has two ad-
vantages over the plan of each
farmer doing his own cheese-
making—it insures a more uni-
form quality of the product and
can be manufactured more eco-
nomically. Another advantage of
the cooperative method is that the
product can be marketed to bet-
ter advantage than by the indi-
vidual system.

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soft water. Good reason for sell-
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five hundred dollars, 1/4 cash bal-
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tivation; nice location; terms to
suit. 34

\$1250

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proved land, young trees; berries;
deep well; soft water. A genuine
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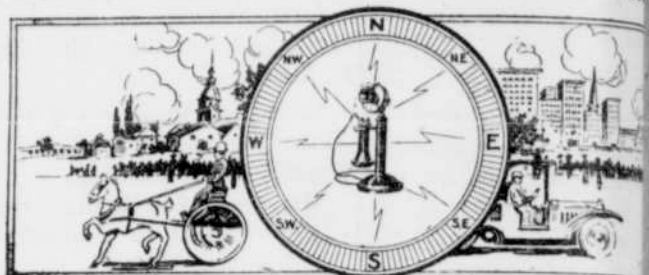
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