

THE GATE CITY JOURNAL

VOL. XXI. NO. 44

NYSSA, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31 1923.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

OPEN DATE IS IN DOUBT

COMMISSION SAYS ONE--ATTORNEY GENERAL ANOTHER

DEER ALREADY KILLED

HUNTERS DO NOT KNOW WHETHER LAW BREAKERS OR NOT.

(Malheur Enterprise)

There seems to be a difference of opinion between the state game commission and the attorney general over the open season on deer for eastern Oregon. Last week the Enterprise was authorized by District Attorney Lytle to announce the game commission had declared the season opened in this district on August 20. This authorization came to the district attorney from the game commission. It was in accordance with a letter received from the same source by F. B. Glenn of this city last week.

Saturday the attorney general's office issued the following statement about the open season, as reported in Portland newspapers:

"In the region west of the Cascade mountains the open season for deer is from August 20 to October 20 with a bag limit of two deer. East of the Cascade mountains the open season for deer is from September 1 to October 30 with the exception of Union and Wallowa counties. In these counties the season opens September 10 and closes November 10."

The letter of the game commission to Mr. Glenn follows:

"Replying to your letter of August 16, will say that owing to a restraining order issued out of the circuit court of Marion county restraining the state game commission from enforcing its order opening the deer season on September 10, the open season will revert back to the open season in 1922. This date is August 20 and the season will remain open until October 31. It is therefore lawful to hunt and kill deer in Oregon during the open season in 1923 from August 20 to October 31, both dates inclusive.

"The question as to when the open season begins on grouse and native pheasants is still uncertain and will not be determined until we have the opinion of the attorney general on the subject. Will advise you as to grouse just as soon as it is possible to do so. The season will not open, however, the same as the deer season."

(Signed) State Game Commission. By F. M. Brown, Chief Deputy Game Warden.

Acting upon the advice of the game commission a good many Malheur county hunters have already gone out and killed deer. They are now in a quandry as to whether they are liable for a fine or not.

District Attorney Lytle said he was still acting under instructions given him by the game commission that the season opened August 20 and until he received instructions from an authoritative source to the contrary he would consider that the legal open date.

Deputy Game Warden Harry Gramse, of Malheur county, is going on the belief that the season is now open. He, in company with Dick Richardson, Doctor R. O. Payne an one dother hunter, are now in the mountains after deer. A number of parties of hunters from Vale have been and are still out in the mountains.

DEMONSTRATE CULLING

Poultry Expert Will Spend Some Time in County

H. E. Cosby will be in Malheur county on September 4 and 5 to conduct culling demonstrations and lecture on poultry. The schedule is given below. All who are interested should bear in mind the time and place.

Dead Ox district, H. Hambleton farm, Tuesday, September 4, 2 p. m. Adrian district, H. H. Hickox farm, Wednesday, September 5, 9:30 a. m. Nyssa district, Gibson farm, Wednesday, September 5, 2 p. m.

Artificial swarming may be resorted to when bees persist in their desire to swarm and moderate increase is not undesirable. This is especially true where preparation for swarming has gone too far to be prevented. Methods of artificial swarming are explained in the new O. A. C. extension service bulletin, "Beekeeping in Oregon," by H. A. Scullen.

Among the evils of returning from vacation is finding you left some thing in the ice box.

Norway, Rugged and Picturesque

By J. A. Lakness

It just occurred to me that it might be of interest to my friends in Malheur county to read in The Enterprise a letter from a distant land. It is with this thought in mind that I am writing you. You may use the letter as you see fit.

After a pleasant and uneventful nine day ocean journey from New York, I arrived at Bergen, Norway on July 15th. It was about ten o'clock in the morning when the sturdy mountains of Norway first came in view, for they can be seen in clear weather many miles from land. It was a clear, sunny day and the North Sea was unusually calm. In the smooth waters the ship rapidly approached the rugged coast—once the home of the fierce Vikings. Behind us the great waste of the Atlantic. It was but natural to let ones mind wander back to the days when people from the rugged fjords ahead sailed in open boats to distant lands, yes, reach even our great America. To one who has not seen the ocean in its turbulent moods, the perils these people faced cannot well be described.

I far I am wandering from facts to fancy so let us get back to earth. You now stand with me on the deck of the Bergensfjord as we approach land. Ahead lies the low islands—the outer coast line, to the north a smooth sea extending ever northward until its cold waters wash the frozen polar lands, and to the south and southeast lie sturdy mountains. It is the 15th of July, but the mountains are white with snow shining clear in a bright sunshine. The clear, white snowy tops appear to be kissing the very heavens. We inquire and learn that we see everlasting snow, Norway's well known glacier, "Folgeforden." It looks as tho it nearly touches the sea, thus forming a great white way from earth to heaven. Is it strange that the old Viking had a religion so weird and mystic?

It is about one o'clock and we are passing the first island and the first light house, "Marstenan." Ahead lies a small vessel awaiting our coming. It is the pilot's yacht; in a few minutes the pilot climbs over the rail. Let us look at him. He is tall, square shouldered and sturdy, a true Norwegian type. His face is weather beaten from many cold nights among the stony islands of the shore he guards. He wears the uniform of the Steamship Line as he is the regularly employed pilot. He is met by an officer and escorted to the bridge. There he takes his place between the captain and chief officer and is now first in rank, and commands the ship thru the narrow fjords, straits and passages to a safe landing. Under a clear heaven and upon smooth waters the ship glides slowly inwards. Villages dot the rocky shore—homes of fishermen and sailor. It all looks so clear, clean and well kept. The houses are almost without exception painted white. The flag floats from numerous tops.

At three o'clock we dock. The passport officer comes aboard. Here we must stand in line and have our passports examined and landing cards issued before we are allowed to step once more on firm land.

It is nearly four when we leave the ship, which has been our home for nine days. During this short period one has met many fine persons, and some not so fine, but here friendship ceases and acquaintances ends.

On the dock I was met by my brother. He was but a chap of seven years when I left here twenty years ago. It is needless to say the reunion was a happy one, but that is more a personal one than a general interest, so let us look this town over a bit.

Bergen is beyond all doubt the most picturesque city of Norway, if not of all Scandinavia, built on the shores of the Pude Fjord at the foot of the seven rocky hills. Along the water front is a row of quaint old buildings from Hansa times, their picturesque gables facing the sea, and behind these the more modern houses rise in pretty irregularity far up on the hillside. Bergen was founded in 1070 under the name of Bjorgvin (meaning "pasture on the hills.") It has 100,000 souls. Its main income is derived from the fisheries and until recently the fishermen from all over Northern Norway brought their catches here. In 1445 the Hanseatic League of German merchants established itself here and monopolized the trade. This lasted for a hundred years when the natives regained the German Section of the town after a regular battle. In the seventeenth century the trade of Bergen exceeded that of Copenhagen and around 1800 Bergen was more populous than Christiania.

Among the places of interest here a few are well worthy of our attention.

Let us first visit the fish market. Hundreds of small fishing boats come sailing in loaded to the brim with live fish so arranged that the

COUNTY TO HOLD FAIR

SEPTEMBER 19 TO 21 DATES SET FOR SHOW

HOLD MILITARY CIRCUS

HIGH SCHOOL CADETS TO COMPETE IN CONTESTS AND DRILL AT COUNTY FAIR.

The Malheur county fair will be held this year despite the fact that no state fair appropriation was secured at the last session of the legislature. This decision was reached at a recent meeting of the Ontario commercial club at which were present a number of men from outside points. They were unanimous in wanting the fair as usual and the club voted to hold it on September 19 to 21 inclusive.

The committee from the club which will have charge of the fair arrangements consists of H. L. Peterson, chairman, D. W. Powers, V. B. Staples, H. C. Boyer and Rex Marquis.

No definite plans have been made by the committee yet Chairman Peterson said Friday morning of this week. Meetings will be held at frequent intervals from now on and the plans rushed to completion.

One novel feature is announced this week. This will be a military festival by cadets of the Ontario high school. Various drills and contests will be arranged by Sergeant W. H. Abendroth.

PROTECT ANTELOPES

Federal Officer Proposes Ranges in Malheur and Morrow Counties.

Areas in eastern Oregon now ranged over by herds of antelope were surveyed in an inspection tour by Smith Riley, in charge of national game reservations, who arrived in Portland yesterday, with the result that Mr. Riley strongly favors the creation of ranges in this region to preserve antelope.

"I found two areas in southeastern Oregon very well adapted for antelope ranges," said Mr. Riley. "One is in the Guana valley country, east of Morrow valley, and the other is in Malheur county, south of Jordan valley and near the Owyhee river. A third area in Idaho, which really belongs to the Owyhee area, is also covered by antelope. These places I found to be very suitable for perpetuation of antelope and some measure should be taken to set aside parts of the country as a range for them.

"Any action taken, however, must be the result of public and state interest. I find that range regulation seems to be a big problem in that country. Most of the ranchers want some sort of regulation and it is in conjunction with this that the preservation of antelope might be affected. It is just a matter of setting aside certain areas for definite range and certain areas for the antelope."—Oregonian.

Oregon cane fruit are believed to be attacked by at least three systemic diseases—mosaic, leaf curl, and bramble streak. These ailments are described in a new bulletin by Dr. S. M. Zeller, "Mosaic and Other Systemic Diseases of Brambles in Oregon," issued by the experiment station at O. A. C. Prevention and control are explained.

water flows in and out to the room in which the cargo is carried. The fish is transferred to tanks from which it is sold alive to the economical housewives. The fishermen themselves are quaint to behold. They are so accustomed to their boats and walk so little on land that they strangely wobble around when they get on shore.

At the outer end of the Cornal section stands the Walkenforffs Tower. It was built to keep the Hanseatic League in check. The old cannons pointing toward the German warehouses can still be seen.

In a centrally located square stands the recently erected national theatre. Around this fine structure is a well kept park. The most important figure in this park is a statue of the late well known Norwegian, Bjornatjerne Bjornson.

The day is over. We are tired both physically and mentally, so let us rest and refresh ourselves.

We have much to say regarding the business, social and political life of these people, but that must be in another letter. We must now visit the sturdy fjords of this, the land of the midnight sun.

PROMINENT MEN COMING

GOVERNORS FROM 3 STATES ACCEPT INVITATIONS

1924 SCRAP LOOMS UP

BIG DELEGATIONS EXPECTED FROM CITIES WANTING NEXT CONVENTION.

(Malheur Enterprise)

Governors, United States Senators and Congressmen from three states and men of prominence in public and private affairs throughout the Northwest as well as officials of the federal reclamation service will participate in making the annual convention of the Oregon Irrigation Congress which will be held in Vale, October 3, 4 and 5 an affair of more than usual interest.

Governor Walter M. Pierce and the Oregon delegation in Congress have accepted invitations some time ago and promise to be present. United States senators and congressmen from Idaho and Washington have also agreed to take place the deliberations of the reclamation and drainage problems of the Northwest.

The latest acceptances received by Chairman Harry G. Kennard have been from Governor C. C. Moore of Idaho, Governor Jos. M. Dickson of Montana, and Mayor George L. Baker of Portland.

Mayor Baker's letter of acceptance is considered by Mr. Kennard as typical of Portland's awakening to the importance of reclamation. Mayor Baker acknowledges and regrets his lack of knowledge on irrigation matters and he recognizes, he says, its importance to Oregon and that he will come to Vale seeking information.

Klamath Falls is out for the 1924 convention of the congress. A big delegation of boosters from the southern Oregon city will be in Vale to carry off the honors, if possible. At last year's convention Grants Pass announced it was out for the 1924 convention also. It is expected a large delegation will be in Vale from that city also.

The program committee announces that the program is full to overflowing now. A meeting will be held either in Vale or Baker in a few days and the list will be closed. It is planned to have the program off the press and ready for mailing on September 15.

MUST REGISTER BULLS

County Agent Has Blanks to Supply On Call

Section 1 of the law relating to registration and licensing of dairy bulls in the State of Oregon says, "No person, firm or corporation shall sell, give away, buy or accept for dairy breeding use any dairy bull that is not registered pure blood breeding and licensed to be sold within the State of Oregon. Further, no person, firm or corporation shall use or offer for use for public service in this state any dairy bull that is not registered pure blood breeding. The term "public service" is defined in this law as meaning the breeding of any cow or cows in herds consisting of more than five cows not owned by the owner or owners of said bull or bulls."

The O. A. C. Dairy Department is made the ex-officio Dairy Bull Registration Board in further provisions of the law and standards are provided for below which animals may not fall to be registered. Penalties for failure to comply are provided and the district attorneys are authorized to prosecute. It is necessary to file an application and affidavit of health with the Registration Board together with a registration fee of one dollar. For the convenience of dairymen, copies of the law and blanks for making application for license and filing affidavit of health may be secured at the county agent's office.

Five hundred times more narcotics, in the form of opium and its derivatives, are produced than are legitimately needed. The average age of the 50,000 known addicts in New York state is 23 years.

Ralph A. Holte, of Vale, was elected last week as a director of the State Chamber of Commerce to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Hanley. Several other prominent men of this district were considered for the place. Mr. Holte is cashier of the Vale National Bank and one of the most active men in county and community affairs. He formerly lived at Stanfield and has been a member of the State Chamber for several years.

MAD COYOTE KILLED AS IT LEAPED AT IRONSIDE BOY

NOISE AWAKENED HOUSEHOLD IN EARLY MORNING

Farm Animals Are Bitten By Rabid Beast As it Rushed About

A mad coyote was killed on the Lathrop ranch near Ironside last Friday morning, after causing a great amount of excitement.

Mrs. Laura Lathrops was awakened just at daybreak by the restlessness of some cattle near the house and called to Mr. Lathrop. The disturbance then changed to a small flock of geese and from there on to other stock in the nearby yards. Mrs. Lathrop then shot in the general direction of the noise and at the sound of the gun a coyote ran towards a wheat field.

Burt Pickle, Mrs. Lathrop's grandson, who is with her at present, followed the animal until it ran into a hog wire fence and could go no farther. It then turned and attacked the young man, who shot it with the rifle he was carrying. One calf was bitten and one goose killed.

WILL IMPORT BUGS

Insect Parasites to Be Introduced to Combat Farm Pests.

"Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, has recently returned from a three months' trip to Europe, where he consulted with agents and correspondents with regard to the importation into the United States of European parasites of injurious insects which have been accidentally imported from Europe into this country," says the official Record of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Many of the insects which have found their way into this country and have become a serious problem here are regarded with little concern in their native country because of the presence there of parasites which hold them in check.

"Three species of wasplike parasites and two species of flylike parasites for the European corn borer have been liberated to date, and a number of other promising ones are reported by Dr. Howard to have been arranged for collection and introduction.

"At the bureau's laboratory at Hyeres, France, in charge of Dr. W. R. Thompson, Doctor Howard found that the work with the parasites of the European corn borer is going on in a most satisfactory way, and that parasites of certain other insects common to both countries are being studied in an effective manner, particularly parasites of the alfalfa weevil.

"The alfalfa weevil is most serious in the western alfalfa country, when in abundance, it frequently destroys the entire hay crop at the time of the first cutting. It was first noted in Utah about 15 years ago, but since has spread throughout Southwestern Wyoming, Western Colorado, Northern Nevada, all of Idaho and Eastern Oregon. Parasites to control the alfalfa weevil were introduced about 10 years ago and at least one has become established and is aiding materially in checking the spread of the pest. The most that can be hoped for in the use of parasites is to check the increase in the number of the insects. The parasite can not naturally exterminate its host without exterminating itself. Supplementing the alfalfa weevil parasitic control fairly satisfactory sprays have been developed to aid in the fight against it."

TO FIX GRAZING FEES

Experts To Meet in Portland Tomorrow

Grazing experts of this state will gather here Saturday morning for a conference with C. E. Rachford, inspector of grazing of the United States forest service, who is here from Washington, D. C. The session will be held in the office of E. N. Kavanagh, in charge of the grazing work for the forests of the northwest. Kavanagh is now on an inspection trip on the Santiam river, from which he will return Friday. James T. Jardine, director of the experimental station at Oregon Agricultural college; E. L. Potter, professor of animal husbandry, and H. A. Lindgren of the college extension service will attend the meeting.

Mr. Rachford is now engaged in ascertaining what grazing fee the government will charge stockmen beginning in 1925. From present indications, he says, these will be considerably higher than at present. Forests now are unable to supply the demand for range, except in the more inaccessible regions. The inspector will go on to California after spending a week here.—The Oregonian.

It takes a train only one second to win the decision over an auto.

T. B. TEST IS VALUABLE

U. S. O. K. RAISED PRICE ON HOGS \$20 PER CAR

COUNTY IN GOOD SHAPE

ONLY ONE REACTOR FOUND IN 574 IN RECENT TEST MADE.

"Because districts of Clatsop and Tillamook counties in Oregon have cleaned up T. B. in dairy cattle and have been declared free of tuberculosis and given the accredited rating by the United States department of agriculture as a result of well directed campaigns, hogs are bringing ten cents per hundred more on the Portland market than these sections as a premium offered by Swift & Company," says L. R. Breithaupt, county agent, in an appeal to the dairymen of Malheur county to combine in a campaign to make Malheur county an accredited county also. "This -20 a car bonus on hogs is just an incidental benefit accruing to accredited districts. The greatest benefits go directly to the dairymen in better prices for their products and for stock offered for sale. What these benefits would total over a term of years is beyond estimate as the benefits would come in many devious ways aside from making the section a desirable place for dairymen to engage in business or to purchase stock for shipment elsewhere."

A test of 574 head was recently taken in Malheur county and only one reactor was found. This is considered an excellent showing and an indication of how easy it will be to make the county accredited.

"This matter of testing the dairy cows of the county and attempting to get an accredited rating is something that the dairymen might well consider more seriously than has yet been done," continues Mr. Breithaupt. "While a small per cent of the cattle have been tested and found to be remarkably clean, the great majority of them have not been tested. The question which must be answered soon is: Shall the job be completed? The answer depends on the interest shown by the dairymen. Will they support a clean up campaign by signing the agreement required by the Department of Agriculture to keep their herds from being reinfected by purchasing untested stock, etc., and be willing to pay a small fee to cover transportation of the veterinarian an dear tags?"

"Some time this will be demanded. Several counties in the state have made it compulsory. It will be cheaper in 1923 than ever again for those who have reactors, for a new law passed by the last legislature provides for progressively decreasing the amount of indemnity each year after this. Instead of being able to collect a maximum of \$20, in addition to the salvage, the owner of reactors will be able to collect only \$5 after 1925 in addition to salvage on grades. The dairyman who puts in the next three of four years raising a herd of T. B. cattle and then finds that the county has decided to have compulsory testing, as some have already done, will surely be in a sad plight as compared to those who clean up now while the indemnity is high and the probability of loss more remote. How about it dairymen? Let's have your sentiments so it may be determined whether the effort would be worth your while."

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