

O. A. C. POULTRY HINTS

Time to Set Hens to Get Winter Layers.

The latter part of March or first of April is the best time that Eastern Oregon poultry raisers can select for hatching next winter's layers, according to Professor A. G. Lunn, of the O. A. C. Poultry department. Eggs for these hatchings would of course be set from the first to the middle of March.

"A difficulty in producing pullets that will lay during the winter months is the problem of preventing them from beginning to lay before cold weather," continued Mr. Lunn. "If they mature and begin laying earlier than this they will likely molt when they should be producing eggs. When cold weather catches the pullets in molt they need all their powers to maintain bodily vigor and usually will stop laying until the warm days of spring come."

"If pullets molt in winter it is probably because they are hatched too early in the season. They reach maturity while it is still warm, begin laying and then go into the molt. This is where one of the greatest troubles lies."

"It is a mistake also to think that pullets hatched in winter will make the best winter layers."

"A Leghorn hen requires on the average seven months to mature to the point where it will begin to lay. Heavy breeds of chickens require one or two months additional. Leghorn chickens hatched soon after the middle of March, if they make normal development, should begin to lay in October when their chances of molting will be reduced to the minimum."

"Chicks that are hatched in late spring or early summer are not apt to thrive well on account of the scarcity of proper forage and because of other influences that tend to keep them from growing into vigorous and healthy fowls and good layers."

THE LAW WITHOUT THE PROFITS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Our expressed opinion that the British ministry would make no attempt to convert the position taken by the United States touching the rights of neutrals is confirmed in the preliminary note sent by Sir Edward Grey to Washington. The British secretary for foreign affairs promises a supplementary note, and Secretary Bryan is quoted as saying that this must be received before a formal reply is made. No exception can be taken to that position as to the length of negotiations, since it must be assumed that exchanges between the two governments on the legal basis tacitly conceded in the British note will lead to early adjustments which will remove many of the difficulties. Surprise was expressed in official circles at Washington yesterday at the position taken by the British Foreign Office that Great Britain can not be expected to confine herself strictly to accepted rules in international procedure. Whether such surprise grows out of conceding indisputable law, or out of British expectation, or desire, that neutral countries should become partisans, in a way, by a waiver of their rights, it is a fact that Great Britain is making no pretense of standing on international law and usage because she is well aware there is no usage or law to stand on. It is no less a fact that what she has been doing to neutral commerce is neither more or less than would be undertaken by any belligerent similarly situated. The question is wholly one of neutral rights against belligerent interest.

Sir Edward Grey indulges in much, and very skillful, special pleading. He cites the fact of largely increased importations of copper from the United States into Italy, the Netherlands, and Scandinavian countries, as presumptive evidence of shipments destined to reach Germany or Austria. A recent statement made by the Italian ambassador at Washington showed the increase in Italian importations of copper from this country to be due to an embargo laid upon that metal by both Germany and Austria, from which Italy had drawn its supplies at the opening of the war. The increased copper importations of neutral countries in North Europe may not be so readily explained. In any event the contention is special pleading since it evades discussion of the plain proposition that it is a neutral right to ship even contraband into neutral countries, a right hitherto universally conceded and upon which Great Britain has, in particular, at some times laid emphasis. Soon after the beginning of hostilities it was announced that England had entered into an arrangement with Holland under which such shipments could enter Dutch ports unmolested, under a Dutch Government guarantee that they should not reach hostile hands. At that time we expressed a doubt of the practicability of such an arrangement. If it has failed, as is now seemingly admitted, the failure is not ours, nor does it in any way effect our rights as neutrals to an unlimited commerce with neutral countries.

A plea in avoidance is that, under modern conditions, the right to search necessarily includes the right to seize and take into port for the purpose of the search. No such right has ever been recognized nor does Sir Edward claim that it has been. He seeks only to justify the proceedings as a necessity growing out of new conditions. He fails, however, to prove his case, his statement,

PORTLAND NEWS LETTER

Portland, Ore., Jan. 19, 1915—

That the Livestock industry of Oregon has been developed to a point which makes the state independent of outside sources is indicated by the annual report of the Portland Union Stockyards for 1914. This report shows that 597,150 head of livestock of all classes was received during the past year, divided up as follows: 281,300 sheep; 237,725 hogs; 74,360 cattle; 2,506 calves and 1,239 horses and mules. Oregon's contribution to this impressive total was 48,789 cattle; 2,149 calves, 144,901 hogs and 196,425 sheep leaving only an unimportant balance to be credited to surrounding states.

One notable feature of this report is the remarkable falling off in the number of calves received, only 2,506 having been received in 1914 as compared with 4,666 in 1913; 2,789 in 1912; 6,813 in 1911 and 8,297 in 1910. This falling off in the shipment of calves seems to indicate that farmers are generally recognizing the importance of retaining all young meat either as future breeders or to be shipped as adult animals, a movement which can only result in increased financial returns to the farmers and a more rapid increase in the meat supply of the state.

In the interest of lower taxes, the Legislature has abolished the Oregon State Immigration Commission and the office of State Immigration Agent, the latter being held by C. C. Chapman. As neither the members of the commission or Mr. Chapman received any salaries or other compensation, they did not oppose the repeal of the law. The principal part of the funds which have hitherto been used for statewide farm organization has been subscribed by Portland business men, and while the work will of necessity be somewhat curtailed when state support is withdrawn, it is certain that activities for the development of the state at large will not be permitted to cease. Portland business men realize that the city is overgrown, in comparison with the agricultural development of the state, and instead of being discouraged by the withdrawal of state assistance, they are determined to continue their efforts to bring more farmers to Oregon to people its vacant lands.

Farmer Smith, of the O-W. R. & N. Co. has made a careful survey of farm prospects for 1915 and he states that all indications point toward a most unusual demand this year for all classes of cereals, probably in excess of the supply, and he suggests that farmers who have not already planted as large an acreage as possible to winter wheat should be careful to retain sufficient seed to make liberal sowings in the Spring. He specially recommends that farmers plant as much corn as possible as it will make more stock feed than any other crop and with properly selected seed can be grown successfully in all parts of the Northwest.

Red Barns in Oregon.
Many new barns are being built in the rural districts of Oregon.

Building material dealers in all sections of the State report an unprecedented demand for barn lumber and red paint. Next to the home the barn is the most important building on the farm, and wherever red barns exist there frugality and prosperity abide supreme.

The rapid construction of new barns in Oregon is lifting the farming industry of this State into a higher zone of utility and is establishing a new era in our industrial progress. No community can proceed far into its agricultural economy until its stock are well sheltered and its crops are properly housed.

Nearly Two Million Professional Persons in United States.

There are 1,825,000 men and women in the United States engaged in professional pursuits according to a report which has just been issued by the Census Bureau. The males number 1,152,000 and the females 673,920. The professions represented are actors, architects, artists, ministers, dentists, journalists, lawyers, musicians, doctors and teachers. Sixty-three persons in every 100 engaged in professions in the United States are men and 37 are women.

Have you seen that New Patrician Pattern of Community at Haylor's?

Before buying your winter's supply of oil you had better investigate the prices offered by the Heppner Garage.

While containing a number of charges touching the concealment of contraband in noncontraband cargoes, and the falsification of manifests, failing to offer specifications, much less evidence. The strongest argument adduced, although not bearing upon any point of law which had been raised, is that our exports at present are greater in volume than a year ago. This is offered as evidence that our foreign commerce is not impaired by the war. The question runs deeper. It is one of how much our commerce would be impaired without protest against its continued arbitrary reduction. Beyond that is the higher question of our right as a neutral power under the law of nations. This, not having been contested, is now practically recognized.

EUROPEAN WAR SHATTERS KING COTTON'S THRONE

FLEECY STAPLE MUST PAY RANSOM INTO THE COFFERS OF WAR.

Nation Rings With Cries of Stricken Industry.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

King Cotton has suffered more from the European war than any other agricultural product on the American continent. The shells of the belligerents have burst over his throne, frightening his subjects and shattering his markets, and, panic-stricken, the nation cries out "God save the king!"

People from every walk of life have contributed their mite toward rescue work. Society has danced before the king; mllady has decreed that the family wardrobe shall contain only cotton goods; the press has pleaded with the public to "buy a bale"; bankers have been formulating holding plans; congress and legislative bodies have deliberated over relief measures; statesmen and writers have grown eloquent expounding the inalienable rights of "His Majesty" and presenting schemes for preserving the financial integrity of the stricken staple, but the sword of Europe has proved mightier than the pen of America in fixing value upon this product of the sunny south. Prices have been bayoneted, values riddled and markets decimated by the battling hosts of the eastern hemisphere until the American farmer has suffered a war loss of \$400,000,000, and a bale of cotton brave enough to enter a European port must pay a ransom of half its value or go to prison until the war is over.

Hope of the Future Lies in Co-operation.

The Farmers' Union, through the columns of the press, wants to thank the American people for the friendship, sympathy and assistance given the cotton farmers in the hour of distress and to direct attention to co-operative methods necessary to permanently assist the marketing of all farm products.

The present emergency presents as grave a situation as ever confronted the American farmer and from the viewpoint of the producer, would seem to justify extraordinary relief measures, even to the point of bending the constitution and straining business rules in order to lift a portion of the burden off the backs of the farmer, for unless something is done to check the invasion of the war forces upon the cotton fields, the pathway of the European pestilence on this continent will be strewn with mortgage homes and famine and poverty will stalk over the southland, filling the highways of industry with refugees and the bankruptcy court with prisoners.

All calamities teach us lessons and the present crisis serves to illuminate the frailties of our marketing methods and the weakness of our credit system, and out of the financial anguish and travail of the cotton farmer will come a volume of discussion and a mass of suggestions and finally a solution of this, the biggest problem in the economic life of America. If, indeed, we have not already laid the foundation for at least temporary relief.

More Pharaohs Needed in Agriculture.

Farm products have no credit and perhaps can never have on a permanent and satisfactory basis unless we build warehouses, cold storage plants, elevators, etc. for without storage and credit facilities, the south is compelled to dump its crop on the market at harvest time. The Farmers' Union in the cotton producing states have for the past ten years persistently advocated the construction of storage facilities. We have built during this period 2,000 warehouses with a capacity of approximately 4,000,000 bales and looking backward the results would seem encouraging, but looking forward, we are able to house less than one-third of the crop and warehouses without a credit system lose 50 per cent of their usefulness. The problem is a gigantic one—too great for the farmer to solve unaided. He must have the assistance of the banker, the merchant and the government.

In production we have reached the high water mark of perfection in the world's history, but our marketing methods are most primitive. In the dawn of history we find agriculture plowing with a forked stick but with a system of warehouses under governmental supervision that made the Egyptians the marvel of civilization, for who has not admired the vision of Joseph and applauded the wisdom of Pharaoh for storing the surplus until demanded by the consumer, but in this age we have too many Josephs who dream and not enough Pharaohs who build.

YAKIMA POTATOES—Car just received. Phelps Grocery Co.

Go to Gilliam & Bisbee's snap table for china ware.

Take a look at the Gilliam & Bisbee store windows; there is something there for your inspection.

SHOW CASE—8-foot show case cheap. Phelps Grocery Co.

REMNANT SALE

We are going through our stock and throwing on the REMNANT COUNTER all odds, ends and broken lots.

We are getting ready for our Annual Inventory and are marking these remnants at a price that will go.

You will find just what you want at a small price.

We are still giving 10 per cent. off on Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats.

Thomson Bros.

Forest Notes.

Lodgepole pine, one of the principal trees of the Rocky Mountains, makes good strong wrapping paper and pulp board.

Osage orange wood is a source of dye and can be used to supplement the imported fustic wood, as a permanent yellow for textiles.

News print paper has been made by the forest service laboratory from 24 different woods, and a number compare favorably with standard spruce pulp paper.

The forest service is cooperating with 54 railroads, mining companies, pole companies, and cities in making tests of wooden ties, timbers, poles, piling and paving blocks which have been given preservative treatments.

Recent sales by the government totaling 125,000,000 feet of sawtimber in the Olympic national forest, in Western Washington, mark the opening of this hitherto inaccessible storehouse of timber, estimated to contain a stand of 33 billion board feet.

Forest fires in British Columbia covered more than 300,000 acres during the past year.

It is reported that there is a big market in Hawaii for box shooks for packing canned pineapples and pineapple juices.

During the past two years forest officers have killed nearly 9,000 predatory animals, more than three-fourths of which were coyotes.

The arboretum established at Washington in Rock Creek Park, through cooperation between the forest service and the District of Columbia, now contains 1,200 trees, comprising 92 different species.

There were 400 fires this year on the national forests of Utah, southern Idaho, western Wyoming, and Nevada, or 14 more than in the most disastrous season of 1910. Yet the cost of extinguishing them was only one-third and the damage only one-thirtieth of that of the earlier year. The difference is due to better organization now, and to more roads, trails and telephones.

FOR SALE.

A good dwelling house, wood-shed, and pump-house. Dwelling contains five rooms with bathroom and pantry. Three lots, all good level land. Plenty of fruit for family use. Roses and other shrubbery. This is for sale at a price several hundred dollars cheaper than price paid three years ago.

Anyone wanting a good comfortable home at a very reasonable price and in good locality will miss a bargain if they do not see this place. Pumping plant supplies water in abundance for irrigation, at very small cost.

For further particulars see SMEAD & CRAWFORD.

STRAYED—From my Rood Hill farm, a suckling mule colt, black and was gentle. Had no brand. Finder return to or notify me. Reward. FRED ASHBAUGH, Hardman, Ore.

FOR SALE.

Pine wood and tamarack posts. Buy at ranch or I will deliver. 1m. R. H. WEEKS, Hamilton Ranch.

Why go to the trouble of baking when you can buy the best of bread at the Heppner Bakery.

How Is That Cold?

We carry a complete line of cough and cold remedies

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IMPORTANT EVENTS

1914-15 AT OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

WINTER SHORT COURSE—JAN. 4-30

Agriculture, including Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Horticulture, Poultry Husbandry, Insects, Plant and Animal Diseases, Creamery Management, Marketing, etc. Home Economics, including Cooking, Home Nursing, Sanitation, Sewing, Dressmaking and Millinery. Commerce, including Business Management, Rural Economics, Business Law, Office Training, Farm Accounting, etc. Engineering, including Shopwork and Roadbuilding.

FARMERS WEEK—FEBRUARY 1-6

A general clearing house session of six days for the exchange of dynamic ideas on the most pressing problems of the times. Lectures by leading authorities. State conferences.

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Stop and look at Gilliam & Bisbee's window and see if the cat is there. Also see their clock window, it shows you the time all over the world.

An up-to-date dwelling for sale; plenty of fruit for family use; good location. Price reasonable. See Smead & Crawford.

A six room house and five lots for sale, with chicken houses and out-buildings. This is a good buy. Price and terms all that could be asked for. For further particulars see Smead & Crawford.

Brown Leghorn cockerels for sale. Single comb. Good birds. W. B. TUCKER, Heppner, Ore.

RAMS FOR SALE—I have Lincoln and Shropshire. Both lambs and yearlings. C. A. MINOR.