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NO. 33

SPEAKER COMING ON WAR STAMP DRIVE

A. G. Clark, of Portland, to Visit Burns Next Saturday in Interest of Baby Bonds. Oregon's Quota to be Pledged in a Day

Throughout the U. S. June 23rd has been fixed as the date to secure the pledge of the people of the nation to fill the quotas of stamp allotments.

Oregon's share is seventeen and one-half million dollars and only three million dollars in stamps sold. In one day we must subscribe the remainder. We must agree to buy during the balance of the year fourteen and one-half million dollars in War Stamps.

It will require the support of every Oregon citizen—every last one is to be card indexed.

You must give a reason why you will not buy—no excuses will be accepted.

You are either for or against Uncle Sam and he wants to know where you stand.

A. G. Clark will be sent to the city on June 22 by State Chairman C. S. Jackson to help as best he can our city and county chairman in perfecting details for the big drive.



A. G. Clark

It is all a matter of co-operation; if each does his or her part the job will be easy because many hands make the work light.

The principal business of every loyal citizen of this country is WAR and that is what brings A. G. Clark, of Portland, to the city.

The State Headquarters for War Savings Stamps is monopolizing his time at present, but as a side line he is "plugging" for bigger payrolls in Oregon.

Mr. Clark is Manager of the Home Industry League of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and their principal effort is directed toward creating goodwill for products of Oregon factories.

Buy at home the goods made at home—give preference in all your purchases to the products made in your home town and State.

Too much energy and time has been devoted to cashing in on Oregon's natural resources and too little on building up industries.

Why send our raw material away to have it manufactured and then buy back the finished article?

People have been too inconsiderate of the value of their support for home products and more thought, followed by action, should be given by every citizen.

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS DAY MUST BE MADE BIG SUCCESS

The National War Savings Committee, which is carried on, through its State and local committees, a nationwide campaign to get all the people on or before June 28 to pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to buy War Savings Stamps with their savings, has given out the following statement:

"Those of us who remain at home while others do the fighting have an ever-increasing number of opportunities to do definite and highly important work for our country. We wish to do this work as an expression of gratitude we feel in being privileged to continue at our usual tasks, to enjoy the loving companionship of our families, to meet freely with our friends and neighbors, to enjoy all the security of life and most of the pleasures and the economic privileges of peace times while other

men, who have had to put aside all these things, are fighting our battles for us on the sacred soil of France and on the high seas.

"Our new opportunity to serve comes as a result of designating June 28 as National War Savings Day, a day on which all men and women and all children of sufficient years to appreciate the day's significance are called upon to pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to conserve all possible labor and materials for the Government, and to buy War Savings Stamps with their savings. Our part is to do everything among the great days of this period possible to make this day stand out of the war.

"Could any one of us be asked to do less than this? Could and one of us refuse to do so little a thing to win a war for the world's freedom? Could any one of us put aside this plea for saving while all Europe is crying out in its agony to be released from the clutches of the monster that is befouling all it touches? Could we refuse so simple a thing and at the same time ask other men to give their lives that our own precious lives be spared and our firebrands be kept safe from the terrors of the Hun?"

"Our duty is clear, our privilege is great, our sacrifice is little, our work is important.

"National War Savings Day is to be the great rallying day on which every one in our country is expected to pledge himself or herself to save and economize. This saving and economizing will first of all leave in the markets a greater supply of labor and materials for the use of the Government with which to fight the war. And then the money savings of the individuals are to be invested in War Savings Stamps.

"What the Government asks us to do is to pledge ourselves to buy at definite periods with our savings a specific amount of War Savings Stamps. The thing to be accomplished is to get subscriptions which will take care during the balance of the present year of the unsold portion of the \$2,000,000,000 of War Savings Stamps authorized by the Congress to be sold during 1918.

"When one stops to think of the matter, it is really a small thing to raise \$2,000,000,000 in a country of more than 100,000,000 people. If everyone would do his share, it would be necessary for each person to subscribe to only \$20 worth of stamps.

"The duty of us at home is to see to it that the entire amount is subscribed. We must work to that end. We must add to our already great army of war savers. We must make more sacrifices ourselves and urge sacrifices upon others. National War Savings Day must be made the great success all of us hope for."

WEIGHING AND MEASURING CHILDREN.

School Supt. Clark has been devoting considerable time this week to measuring and weighing the children of this vicinity. This is an order from the government and is a part of the war work. All children up to the age of 16 years are to be measured and a record made of it.

This work is to be prosecuted until all the children of the United States have been recorded.

NEIL T. SMITH TO BUILD STONE BUSINESS BUILDING.

Contractor James Shepard is busy cutting the stone for a new business block to be erected by Neil Smith on the lots formerly occupied by the old White Front Barn. The excavation for this building was started some time ago but the city council would not permit Mr. Smith to erect the class of a building he had planned, therefore it was abandoned until such time as he could arrange for a fire proof building. This is to be a modern structure with large display plate glass front the walls to be of stone.

Mr. Smith will have a large display room for his stock of goods besides a well appointed work room with necessary equipment and tools for his line of business. He will also have a deep pit provided for automobile work if his business requires such a department.

Join the arm behind the Army—be a war saver.

Give up your luxuries that the Kaiser may be made to give up his ambitions.

SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION INTEREST OF EFFICIENCY

Opportunity Given Children in Adjoining Districts to Enjoy Advantages Of Well Equipped Grade School By Consolidating With Burns. To Vote on Proposition Next Monday

The movement inaugurated by those interested in the advancement of the education of the children of this section to consolidate three districts in this vicinity with the Burns school district is one worthy of consideration by every school patron in the proposed consolidation. In the first place it is done for the one purpose of bringing better results and giving the pupils of the adjoining districts the same advantages as those received by the children of the town. Burns has a big, modern, well equipped and sanitary school building. It employs the best teaching talent available anywhere; the several grades are looked after by competent instructors who have the one grade to take care of; the term has been increased to nine and one-half months; manual training and music and art have been added to the course this year and the other advantages of better sanitary conditions, the stimulus of competition in a larger class of each grade, the incentive to better effort upon the part of each student with the desire to at least keep abreast of the class, are matters for the consideration of the voters.

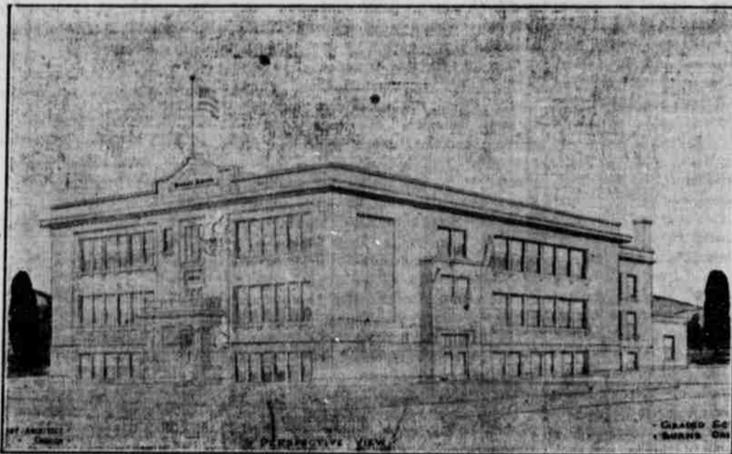
The matter has been given careful attention by several competent men and from what has been gathered from consolidations of school districts in other states and localities it is conceded that under right conditions is the most feasible method

such a matter but must await the authority of the legal voters of the consolidated district.

One objection has been brought to bear on the proposed consolidation in the question of what is to be done with the first and second grade pupils in the interval between the time they are dismissed and the higher grades are ready to leave school. This may be provided for by keeping the children right at the school house in the big gym or one of the basement rooms under proper supervision until the time to go home.

The consolidated district would have an assessed valuation of over two and a quarter million of dollars; this big territory with the added number of pupils drawing school money would make it possible to give them every advantage possible in an educational way. This consolidation is possible under most favorable circumstances at present, too, in that there is ample room in the big building in this city to accommodate the additional children without extra expense. Each grade may enter the respective department without undue crowding, without the employment of any additional teaching force, or other expense.

To begin with this arrangement would make a higher rate of taxation in some of the districts, but if one considers the advantages derived it must be admitted these are worth more money. In order to enjoy such



Burns Public School Building

of educating the children yet tried.

Wherever consolidation has been tried out it has proven most satisfactory and a qualified success. In the proposed territory for the consolidation there are drawbacks of a character that would tend to defeat such a scheme being the success it should be as the transportation of the children to and from school is the most expensive feature and this has been considered and an approximate estimate made of the cost of which is within reason. The transportation problem may be simplified and in fact cut in half of the estimate made if the people living in the vicinity who have cars would make a bid to furnish the transportation.

The calculation made was on a basis of mileage and if the contract should be awarded to an individual living in town who would have to go out and back each morning and again at night, the party living in the community who could bring the children to school in the morning and have some other occupation during the day in town and return with them at evening, half the distance would thus be eliminated and a saving made to the consolidated district. Should the vote be favorable to consolidation the transportation problem becomes necessary and is a fixed charge against the district. However, a school board cannot act arbitrarily in

advantages in the several districts it would be necessary to go to a great deal of expense, as a school building with the equipment, heating apparatus, sanitary drinking fountains, lavatories and like furnishings would cost quite a sum of money, besides the scarcity of teachers is a problem that confronts school boards these days.

The Times-Herald hopes the voters of the several districts will weigh these things before casting their votes and be governed by an unbiased judgment of what is best for the children of the community in making their decision. They should bear in mind that each has the same right and privilege in the consolidated district as in the respective districts as they stand at present. Nothing can be done without the consultation of those interested. They should also bear in mind that this is a matter entirely in the hands of each district. The people of any other district in the proposed consolidation can have no voice in the decision of another in the matter of consolidation. Any expense in the consolidated district rests with the entire territory, one sharing in proportion to the other just in proportion to their assessed valuation.

Unusual business means resumption of business as usual later.

BIG FIRE DESTROYS SEVERAL ACRES OF PASTURE

The severe wind storm of last Wednesday afternoon was followed by an electric storm and a little rain in some portions of the valley. The lightning struck a hay stack in the Red S field of the Pacific Live Stock Co. and set fire to it. It was discovered and Manager Olson made an investigation that evening. He thought the fire was practically out and that it would not do any further damage and the following morning Foreman Ben Newman also made an inspection and decided the fire was not likely to spread, but about noon another high wind came up from the west and soon drove it into the pasture lands to the east so rapidly that the entire country seemed to be in a blaze at once. A great volume of smoke was seen from this city and several went on the court house roof and other high buildings to observe it. About that time a call was sent in over the telephone from the Island Ranch asking a'd to try to stop the conflagration as it threatened the entire country to the east and was spreading over a vast territory of pasture and meadow lands, threatening more hay.

Several car loads of people went out from here but unfortunately some were turned back through a misunderstanding; later others went down. Men worked hard during the entire afternoon and a part of the night trying to get the flames under control but they had but little effect upon it. However, it was finally checked and the ranch men continued the work during the entire day yesterday and have about surrounded the fire now with plowed furrows.

In conversation with Mr. Olson this morning The Times-Herald learns that so far as they can ascertain there were but about 70 tons of hay burned but several thousand acres of pasture have been burned. The fire is hard to manage as it is in the ground to a certain extent, there being a quantity of peat and when once ignited is hard to put out. It will burn underneath the surface for several feet and break out

HARNEY COUNTY BOY HONORED AT SCHOOL

Cecil, Son of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Doan of Denio, Receives Recognition for Efficiency by Hill Military Academy of Portland

With the approach of the close of the school term Hill Military Academy, of Portland, Oregon, has awarded to some its most loyal and efficient cadets, office in recognition for good work and manly bearing during the semester and to a Harney County boy, Cecil Melvin Doan was given the honor of being made a corporal. There are a number of Eastern Oregon boys who have made good at the academy and young Cadet Doan is keeping up the record.

The school has a large number of graduates among the Reserve Officers in the United States Army and those who have lectured at the academy this past year all testified that it was due to discipline and training in their teens at Hill that they had been able to advance so rapidly.

In addition to their studies in academic work and military drill the boys received special social advantages. They have a dancing party once in three weeks and at this



Cecil Melvin Doan

gathering entertain a large number of the young society girls of Portland. The parties are always chaperoned by prominent matrons and by the members of the faculty. In return the cadets frequently are entertained by the mothers of the girls who give dinners and dances at the Portland Heights or other clubhouses.

Patriotic work is by no means forgotten and the boys assist in rallies and patriotic meetings and are among those who give to the Red Cross and other drives. They participate in parades and the school buglers are called upon to give their services frequently. In all the patriotic enterprises as well as in his other regular work, Cadet Doan is right in the front line.

The young man arrived in this city yesterday afternoon by way of Bend enroute home and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edw. J. Catlow, leaving today in company with these friends for Denio. His Harney county friends are pleased with his record and are proud to claim him as one of our native sons.

TO SEIZE MILLER ESTATE.

San Francisco—The estate of the late Henry Miller, valued at \$40,000,000, and consisting mostly of lands and cattle in California, Washington, Oregon and Nevada, will be seized by the government for non payment of federal income taxes amounting to \$6,000,000, it was stated by Justice Wardell, collector of internal revenue, here Wednesday.

Mr. Wardell's announcement followed a decision by United States District Judge Maurice T. Dolling dismissing an action brought by the estate to prevent tax payment. It was claimed in this action that Miller transferred the bulk of his holdings to Nellie and J. Leroy Nickel, daughter and son-in-law, some years before his death, and the demand for the tax was not based on any legal right.

The government held in its demurrer, which was sustained, that Miller transferred his property in contemplating death.

Miller was known as the "cattle baron" and as a member of the firm of Miller & Lux acquired tremendous land holdings.—Boise Statesman.

Don't wait to be urged to join the W. S. S. Army. What if our men in the trenches waited to be urged?

where one would think it had been entirely put out.

While the fire continues to smolder Manager Olson thinks they have it under control and that it will cause no further damage.

SAVE THE GRAIN.

A good deal of grain is lost by skipping around the edges, at corners, and in other places, and as much is lost by careless shocking and handling. The mechanical loss is due to inexperienced helpers and sometimes to attempts to limit production by sabotage.

Taking into account all these losses the estimate of a bushel per acre is conservative. This would mean this year nearly 700,000 bushels in Oregon. When the losses due to over-ripeness of shattering varieties is added the annual loss may be as high as a million. Never before in history of the United States has the need for saving the wheat been as vital.

He also serves who stays and saves.

President Wilson's address to Congress concerning the revenue tax sounded well to the ears of all except the profiteers.