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VOL. XXXII

BURNS, HARNEY COUNTY, OREGON, DECEMBER 28, 1918

NO. 9

FUTURE WORK FOR THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Representative of Home Service Department of Northwestern Division Visits Here. Discuss Important Work of Chapters.

Richard Cadbury Jr., connected with the Home Service Department, American Red Cross, who has headquarters at Seattle, spent a few days in Burns during the week conferring with local Red Cross workers. Mr. Cadbury's particular job is to do institute work but he had a short time between institutes and took the opportunity to visit some of the Chapters of the Northwest Division and become familiar with local conditions where possible. He certainly has a better idea of things under jurisdiction of the Harney County Chapter than he had before he came and now realizes that headquarters at Seattle can't send a requisition to the local Chapter and expect to get it communicated to the several auxiliaries within a couple of hours and the material all distributed in a day, etc. He knows that we are a country of magnificent distances as he came across from Bend and has been told how far it is to Denio and how communication is carried on between these places.

Mr. Cadbury met with some of the active workers of the local Chapter during his visit in Burns and it proved of quite a benefit to all interested as he found local conditions and can be governed by a personal knowledge in future dealings, while the local workers have a better conception of what the Red Cross is doing and contemplates in the immediate future. The gentleman is particularly interested in the home service department where he continues his activities, but he also has a good knowledge of the other departments and how to get things done and what is expected of the local Chapters.

For instance, the Junior Red Cross membership in the future, or at least for the present, will devote its active work to making simple garments for refugee in the war stricken countries. In addition to this the teachers are instructed to bring out the good points of the countries with which we are having to deal, where the work of the Red Cross is to be devoted during the reconstruction period, such as China, Japan, Russia, Italy, etc. It is the intention or idea of those in charge of the Junior Department to install in the minds of the growing generation a better feeling toward the foreign peoples.

The particular work of the Red Cross in the United States during the coming year is to the home coming soldiers, to see that he has proper attention, that he understands his possibilities and privileges and again becomes assimilated. In this connection Mr. Cadbury outlined some of the things which the Home Service Department of the Red Cross can do and which it is expected to do, not only by the officers of the organization but by the government.

In connection with the insurance let the soldier has the privilege of making advantage of the laws in that respect and get his insurance continued on the lines of old line insurance companies with the government. Instead of carrying the risk as during the period of the war it is possible for him to make application to the government and secure an endowment policy, or a twenty-year-pay or other insurance may suit his particular case, and pay for it either monthly or quarterly, thus receiving the protection at a reduced rate from the regular insurance concerns. If he is wounded he has a right for compensation. This is arranged according to the severity of his wounds. There is also an allowance law in case of inability to continue former vocations. All these are important for the returning soldier and should have attention in order that he may know his rights.

A very important act which should be kept in mind in cases where the soldier is so incapacitated that he is unable to resume his former occupation is the Vocational Rehabilitation act. This provides for the education of a man who has become blind or so crippled that he cannot work at the usual occupations. This act provides for the education of the

CARDINAL HAYS IN NEWEST POSE.



Bishop Patrick Hays in a new and exclusive pose, following his naming to succeed the late Cardinal Farley.

Individual or some one of his dependents at the expense of the government in some vocational trade that will enable the unfortunate to make a living at a respectable occupation. The idea is to see that each soldier is able to do something toward his livelihood and not make a beggar of him. This is one of the important works of the Red Cross organization as the government is going to depend upon that organization to make the necessary inquiry and ascertain the exact status of such cases in the community where they operate.

Mr. Cadbury was pleased to find the stand taken by the local Chapter in the emergency of the present Spanish influenza epidemic in this country. When told what had been done he stated it was just as Division Headquarters would have recommended had it been communicated with. He said he was sure this Chapter would be commended when he made a report of it on his return.

The gentleman suggested that this Chapter secure the services of an executive secretary as thus the work could be carried on more uniformly and without such an imposition upon the heads of the several departments where those heads are in active business affairs of the community and can ill afford to devote time to details that could be handled by an executive secretary. This is a legitimate expense which the National Chapter will approve. He also suggests that this Chapter send a member to the institute to be held next month in Tacoma to take up Home Service work as it will require much attention during the reconstruction period and should be under the supervision of a trained worker.

Just as soon as the influenza ban will permit the annual election of the Red Cross Chapter will be held and the matter of taking advantage of Mr. Cadbury's suggestions considered by the organization.

DISTRICTS MUST PAY TEACHERS

Last week School Supt. Clark received a letter from State Supt. Churchill giving definite information as to the duty of school boards to pay the salary of teachers where the schools are closed because of quarantine restrictions placed by health authorities. Mr. Churchill quotes the law and the opinion of the attorney general in the matter and says without any question that school boards must pay the salary.

Mrs. Clark had received numerous letters and telephone calls asking for information, as some school boards in this county protested paying the teacher because of the school being closed on account of influenza. This settles the question and Mrs. Clark hopes there will be no further question raised upon the subject.

Paris seems to be large enough to accommodate two presidents.

The government proposes to reclaim swamp lands and arid lands for the benefit of the returning soldiers. If they could only dump the swamp lands into the arid lands, how much labor could be saved!

GRAZING FEES ON RESERVE TO BE INCREASED

Important Changes Should be Noted by Stockmen. Permits Granted for Longer Period is Possible Beneficial Feature.

Secretary Houston, believing that further suspension of the increase in National Forest grazing fees first decided on in 1916 is no longer justified, has announced new rates to go into effect March 1, 1919, according to an announcement received from the Washington office of the Forest Service by District Forester George H. Cecil, Portland. Effective at the same time, he has authorized the granting of 5-year grazing permits where the conditions warrant and such permits are desired by the stockmen.

"In accordance with the conclusion reached by me on February 1, 1917," Secretary Houston has informed the stockmen through letters to their two National Associations, "that the charge for grazing should be based upon the real value of the forage. I have decided that beginning March 1, 1919, the charge for grazing upon the National Forests during the year-long period will be from 80 cents to \$1.50 per head for cattle, varying with the advantages of the different ranges. The rate for sheep and goats on each Forest will be 25 per cent. of the rate for cattle. The rate for horses will be 25 per cent more than for cattle, and the rate for swine 25 per cent. less. The proportionate charge for grazing during only a part of each year will be in accordance with the provisions of the National Forest regulations."

The original plan was to advance grazing fees 33-1-3 per cent a year for three years, beginning in 1917; but on account of the disturbed conditions which confronted the stockmen that year the advance made was only 25 per cent; while a year later the emergency situation created by the war led Secretary Houston to suspend temporarily the further carrying out of the plan. "I am not unmindful of the difficulties which still exist," he says, "but under the circumstances it seems unwise to further defer action on this important problem."

Regarding the authorization of 5-year permits, Secretary Houston, after noting the fact that the stockmen have from time to time urged the issuance of such permits, not subject to reduction except for violation of their terms or to tops damage to the Forest or range, as a means of stabilizing the livestock industry,

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BIG SUMS NECESSARY TO FINANCE OUR UNCLE

Preparations For Fifth Liberty Loan Under Way. Immense Expenditures Recent Months. Continue Selling War Stamps.

The following was sent out by the publicity bureau of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District. It gives some interesting figures and is of interest to the public as it gives some idea of what to expect in the future in the way of taking care of finances necessary to get back to a peace basis:

Carter Glass, the new Secretary of the Treasury, in a telegram to Governor James K. Lynch of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District announces that expenditures of the government during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918, and including December 16, 1918, exceeded nine billion six hundred million dollars and that expenditures in the month of November were nearly \$2,000,000,000. In the current month of December up to and including December 16 expenditures exceeded \$1,000,000,000. It is estimated that the total expenditures of the fiscal year will be \$18,000,000,000.

Secretary Glass favors short maturities for the Fifth Liberty Loan and announces that the Treasury Department will continue the sale of War Saving Stamps and Certificates in a most energetic manner.

The complete telegram to Governor Lynch follows:

"In assuming the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I desire to say a few words to the American people, and particularly to the splendid organization of men and women, whose unselfish labors, under the leadership of my great predecessor, have made the story of our war finance one of the most glorious chapters in the history of America's part in the war.

"Millions of Americans have contributed in the most vital, tangible and necessary way to the winning of the war. They have loaned their dollars to their country with no small sacrifice of personal comfort and enjoyment, and have given largely of personal effort and service. For all time we have disapproved the slander that Americans are a money-loving people, incapable of rising above materialistic things. In the eighteen short months of the war American people subscribed for eighteen billion dollars of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Certificates.

"The banking institutions and the people of the country financed the requirements of the war in anticipation of the Liberty Loans and of the taxes for the fiscal year ended June

FIRST IN BERLIN HIS YANK REWARD.



Being the first American officer into Berlin after the surrender of the Hun is the honor which was bestowed upon Brig. Gen. George H. Harries for his excellent work in handling troops at Brest, France, during the war. Harries was formerly commander of the National guard in the District of Columbia.

30, 1918, by the purchase of a total of \$12,500,000,000 of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, all of which has been retired or provided for out of taxes or bond issues at the time the armistice was signed.

"The expenditures of the government, excluding transactions in the principal of the public debt, during July 1, 1918, to and including December 16, 1918, exceeded \$3,600,000,000. Expenditures in the month of November nearly equaled \$2,000,000,000 and in the current month of December, to and including December 16, exceeded one billion dollars.

"The proceeds of the Fourth Liberty Loan so far received have all been spent, and the remaining installments payable on subscriptions to that Loan will be needed to meet maturing Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness issued in anticipation of that Loan, and as yet unpaid. Since the armistice was signed, Secretary McAdoo has estimated that the cash outgo from the Treasury during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, will amount to \$18,000,000,000 and much more than half of that amount has already been expended in the five and one half months which have elapsed. The treaty of peace has not yet been signed, nor any part of our army demobilized. Production of war materials and supplies had reached the peak at the time the armistice was signed and the bills incurred during that period of maximum production must be paid.

"The Treasury must issue another large loan before the end of the fiscal year and I am entirely in accord with the policy already outlined that this loan should take the form of bonds of short maturities.

"It is vitally important that the Treasury should continue in a most energetic way the sale of War Saving Stamps and Certificates. Among the valuable and much needed lessons we have partly learned from the war, is that of thrift and intelligent expenditure.

"Thrift helped to win the war and will help us to take full advantage of a victorious peace. It is therefore imperative that we do not relax into the old habits of wasteful expenditure and imperative that the habit of reasonable living (on the part of those both large and small means) so easily acquired during the war period be continued.

"Millions of our people have become holders of bonds of their Government, but some of them seem to feel that they are under no further obligation to retain these bonds and they are selling them and using the money for unnecessary purposes or exchanging them for other securities of very doubtful value. So long as the United States needs to sell bonds, those who hold the present issues should not dispose of them except under the spur of urgent necessity. They have invested in the best security in the world and it is both to their own interest and to that of their government that these securities be retained.

"Organizations of patriotic men and women numbering probably well over two millions have been created

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MAKE AN EFFORT TO CARE FOR STOCKMEN

Money Going Out for Shipping Stock and Purchasing Forage Could be Avoided. Local Men Want to Buy Irrigated Lands.

The Warm Springs irrigation project should prove a strong stimulus toward taking advantage of conditions here in the line of irrigation.

The Times-Herald had a conversation with Frank Johnson last Saturday. He had just returned from a visit to Vale in company with W. P. Davidson, president of the Oregon & Western Colonization Co., Mr. Johnson stated that work was active on the construction of the canal, there being over 100 teams at work. He also noted that large supplies of construction materials were being brought up to Riverside on every train.

Mr. Johnson is making preparations to take up quarters in Vale where he will represent the Colonization Co., and says that already there are applications for land under the proposed irrigation project. Several of these applications are from well to do stockmen of this Valley who are determined to have better facilities for caring for their stock during the winter months of the year by guaranteeing a sufficient supply of forage. This they feel confident may be had by securing land under an irrigation system where they do not have to take the chances they do here in depending upon the season. They want to be sure of their water.

There could be no stronger argument for irrigation. We should use our efforts to keep our stockmen at home with their herds and flocks and in addition raise forage for those who are not so fortunate and who will come to this section to feed their stock during the winter months and from which point they can be shipped to market or turned to the nearby range as the case may be.

We should encourage any movement that is feasible to get irrigation. We know we have a good alfalfa country and we also know that to make that crop a success it is necessary to have water, not in so great quantities but sufficient at the right time. Since the war is over and there is a disposition for the government to take an active interest in developing resources for the benefit of the returning soldiers we are not at the mercy of any scheming speculators or bonding concerns. If we work at it hard enough and present the matter in the right light with the aid of our delegation in Washington and Secretary Lane we should be able to interest the government in the building of the reservoirs up the river. This could be taken over by the government and the distribution left to local organizations such as are forming districts under the present state law.

In this connection it might be well to consider further organizations of districts along lines of natural irrigation lands. It would not be necessary at present to take in questioned territory in order to get at a proper working basis for distribution and when the time comes for taking in more territory conditions will be such as it can be done without incurring delay or a fight among the landowners, as it would come at a time when it would be clearly demonstrated whether there was sufficient water to cover additional acreage or not.

We must be prepared to take care of our home farmers and stockmen. It is an injustice to them and the country to allow such a condition as now exists to continue longer than absolutely necessary. It has caused a big expense to stock growers to drive or ship their stock out to feed during this winter and that same stock must be brought back in the spring at an additional expense.

Will some wise person inform us: With the president and the army on one side of the ocean, Congress and the Supreme Court on the other side of the ocean, and the navy all over the ocean, where is Uncle Sam?

We certainly miss our "guid philosopher and friend," Mr. Hoover. But we trust that he will soon be home from abroad with some nice new food regulations.



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