

HEPPNER HERALD

S. A. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

An Independent, Local Newspaper.

Entered at the Heppner, Oregon, Post Office as second-class matter.

Terms of Subscription.

One Year - \$1.50
Six Months - 75
Three Months - 50

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1917.

THE WAR

Now that war has been declared there is but one thing for America to do and that is "put it through" to a swift and decisive conclusion.

The sentiment of the American people has been overwhelmingly against entering into the world conflict but now that we are in we can do no less than to present the solid front of a united people to the foe. The foe, by the way, is not the common people of Germany; it is the menace of German militarism which must and will be banished from the earth. Once that is accomplished and perhaps not until then—the world will be in a position to establish a permanent and honorable peace.

True, the common people of Germany will suffer from all the horrors of war as will the common people of this country but it cannot be truthfully said that the war is the result of the hatred of the people of any one country against the people of any other country. The European war is, essentially a ruler's war, brought about for their own devilishly selfish purpose—all that the people have to do with it is to suffer and die and pay the taxes. Our government has striven for months to keep out of the war but it has finally been forced upon us.

Until war was finally declared every citizen, every representative of the people, had the constitutional right to urge his sentiments whether they were for or against war but now that lines are drawn, we should present an undivided front. The present is no time to further talk pacifism, neither is it any longer the time to further abuse and malign the pacifists. Let every loyal American forget the past and, unitedly, "go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart."

THE REGULATION OF FOOD PRICES

One of the most important announcements coming from Washington since the declaration of war is that rigid measures are to be adopted immediately to protect the civilian population of the country from the extortions of food speculators. Recent press dispatches state that vigorous measures will be taken by federal authorities to insure to the people who remain at home to carry on the productive work of the country, adequate supplies of food, clothing, fuel and other necessities at reasonable prices.

That such action was imperative is strongly evidenced by the fact that practically every investigation into the high cost of living during the past few months has revealed the fact that market manipulators and food speculators have been controlling the markets for their own profit regardless of the law of supply and demand which, in theory at least, is supposed to govern prices.

Only a few weeks ago comparative tables of the retail prices of bread in this country and in England were published showing that the English people were able to buy bread at but little more than one-half the price the working people of the United States are forced to pay

and yet the English bread was made from American wheat shipped across 3000 miles of enemy infested ocean, at war time freight rates and milled and baked and distributed by workers receiving war time wages. Only a few weeks ago when potatoes reached the outrageous retail price of 5 cents a pound in New York the same American potatoes were selling in London for less than one-half that price.

On the day following the declaration of war last week sugar took the phenomenal jump of 75 cents per hundred on the American market and is now quoted in Portland at \$8.85, and yet the statement has been frequently made during the past winter and, so far as the writer is informed, it has not been seriously contradicted, that beet sugar is being produced in Idaho at a cost that would permit of it being shipped to Portland and sold at a slight profit at around \$2.50 per hundred. The writer was informed only a few days ago by a gentleman whose business takes him through the beet sugar districts of Idaho that he had it from unquestionable authority that sugar operators count on paying for the entire cost of building and equipping a sugar refinery in two seasons' run. Such conditions, then, indicate that vigorous action, on the part of the government is absolutely essential to the well being of the nation and all good citizens will unite in expecting immediate relief.

Men who, in a time of national peril like the present, will conspire to extort unholy profits from the toilers of the nation, who are bearing and who will bear the burden of the war, are not good citizens. Their acts are more treasonable than are the acts of the misled hyphenate or the mouthing of the unbalanced agitator.

The plain people of the country are standing behind the government in its hour of need and they have the right to expect their government will stand squarely behind them on the question of adequate supplies of necessities at reasonable prices.

ASLEEP AT THE WHEEL.

A Reason For Some of the Automobile Accidents at Night.

Frequently when there is an accident, where the automobile runs off the road, hits an obstruction or is upset, the driver or some other occupant of the car or the reporter says that "the steering gear gave way." Yet it is safe to venture that it is not the real reason for the accident. What often happens is that the driver goes to sleep.

In a report of an accident some time ago the driver frankly said he went to sleep and the next thing he knew he was under the car, which was thrown against an abutment. The so-called effect of driving an auto at night for several hours is really responsible for more accidents than defective construction. The constant vibration of the steering wheel, the continuous noise of the machine and the drone of the wind have the same effect as does the buzz of an electric fan on most folk.

Before the driver realizes it he is getting drowsy. The wheel is held more and more loosely. Gradually the car takes the line of least resistance, added to the slack that not totally abandoned control of the driver. The first thing he knows he is off the road. Sometimes the car overturns. Sometimes the driver escapes, together with the occupants of the car. Oftentimes the dereliction results in injury or death.

If more drivers realized the danger of not keeping awake there would be fewer accidents. At least this is the opinion of experienced drivers.—Chicago Journal.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, March 28, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Gust A. Johnson, of Iowa, Oregon, who, on December 15, 1911, made Homestead Entry No. 10721, for E. 1-2 S. 1-4 Sec. 14, Township 1 S., R. 24 E., W. 4 M., has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, at The Dalles, Oregon, on the 11th day of May, 1917.

Claimant sworn as witness:
John A. Johnson, Mathias Halverson, Oren Grubbi, all of Iowa, Oregon, James T. Downing, of Hood River, Oregon.

H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

An Episode Of Mexico

By F. A. MITCHEL.

During the presidency of Diaz of the republic of Mexico I went there with a stock of goods and opened a store in the state of Durango. For awhile I did very well. Mexico had long been at peace with herself, foreign capital had come in to develop the country, and it looked as though her prosperity would continue.

The first wreck of my hopes was the revolution that displaced Diaz and placed Madero at the head of the Mexican government. But this was nothing to the accession of Huerta and the turmoil during his administration and fall. The Mexican people, especially those who supported Huerta, believing that their troubles came largely from the refusal of the United States government to recognize him as president of Mexico, turned more bitter than ever against Americans.

I had made a number of friends among Mexicans and was permitted to continue my business without molestation. This was all very well so long as I remained in the location of my home and business. But I was fond of sketching, and I intended as soon as I could get out of Mexico with my capital to go north and study art. The Sierra Madre mountains are not far from my home, and I desired to take as many sketches as possible away with me of the fine landscapes there.

One evening after sketching during the day I went to a house devoted to the entertainment of strangers to pass the night. The place corresponded to the old American tavern of former days. It was not especially clean, and the persons it contained were of a low grade.

About 10 o'clock at night I was sitting in the dining room reading a newspaper. I had gone there for the purpose, since a lamp swung over the table gave the only light that enabled me to read comfortably. I was seated directly under it, with my back to an open door, when, hearing a faint creak of a floor board in my rear, I raised my eyes from my paper. They lighted on a shadow cast on a wall before me. The shadow was not cast by the light over my head, but by one back of the object that produced it. It was not very distinct, but sufficiently so for me to distinguish it as the shadow of a man. The head covering was plainly a sombrero. The owner and shoulders came next. The left arm was lowered, and since the shadow of the right arm was simply a lump I surmised that it was raised and pointed in my direction.

It required only a fraction of a second for me to see in this shadow what is called in art a foreshortened arm. I believed also that the hand contained a weapon. That it was a pistol and not a knife was evident, since it, too, was foreshortened. Had it been a knife it would have been held in a different grip, which would have produced a shadow. I would have seen some evidence of a blade. In short, a man was standing in a passage behind me and about to shoot me. Expecting to be immediately killed, I was paralyzed. I had not even the power to duck under the table. Naturally my eyes were glued to the evidence of my danger.

Suddenly I saw an increase of the area of the shadow. On either side, just below the shoulders, a protuberance appeared momentarily, then merged into the main bulk. The right arm was lowered and hung at an angle with the body. Now I could see that it was an arm and there was a shadow of what it was plain was a pistol barrel.

When we are in danger our faculties become greatly sharpened. I question if they do not become rather instinctive. I reasoned out the change in this wise: Some one had come up behind the man who was about to kill me and thrown a pair of arms about him. What should I do now? I always carried a revolver on my sketching tours, but it was at my hip, under my coat. If I turned now to defend myself while my enemy's weapon was lowered I might be too late, whereas if I sat still, pretending to be ignorant of what was going on behind me, I might be saved.

This consideration flashed through my brain within a fraction of a second. I had scarcely conceded it when I saw the shadow of the arm drawn up to its former position. Evidently the man who had been interrupted was intending to proceed as before the interruption.

Then there was a commotion in the outline of the shadow. I judged it to express a struggle between two persons. The right arm shadow appeared and was grasped near the wrist by a hand.

Now was my time to act. I made four moves instantaneously—I drew my pistol, I rose, I turned, and I covered my enemy.

A Mexican stood before me struggling with a woman, who maintained a firm grip of his right wrist. At my movement both stood still.

"Drop that weapon," I said.

The man replied by an effort to wrench his wrist from the woman. I tried to quiet him by putting a bullet a few inches from his head, but he continued to struggle, and the woman held on. In another moment I saw his hand with the pistol in it extended on his right. I put a ball in the hand, and the pistol dropped on the floor. Darting forward, I picked it up.

"Strings!" hissed the man.

I asked him why he wished to kill me, and he said that he hated gringos. This was the only reason he gave. I had been saved from being murdered by the woman who kept the house.

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 397.33 acres, within the Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at La Grande, Oregon, on May 10, 1917. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to May 10, 1917, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The NW-1-4 SE-1-4, Sec. 5, T. 7 S., R. 28 E., 40 acres, application of W. T. Allen, Monument, Oregon, and Lot 1 (13.38 acres), Lot 2 (13.95 acres), S-1-2 NE-1-4, E-1-2 SW-1-4 SW-1-4, E-1-2 W-1-2 SW-1-4 of S W-1-4, NE-1-4 SE-1-4, Sec. 5, T. 7 S., R. 28 E., and the SE-1-4, E-1-2 SE-1-4 of SW-1-4, Sec. 32, T. 6 S., R. 28 E., W. M., 357.33 acres, listed without applicant, total area hereby restored being 397.33 acres; List 6-1988, February 15, 1917. C. M. BRUCE, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, March 28, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Sec. 2455, R.S., pursuant to the application of

Phil Haglund, of Lena, Oregon,
Serial No. 91590, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.50 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th day of May, 1917, next, at this office the following tract of land: SW-1-4 SE-1-4, Sec. 29, T. 1 S., R. 28 E., W. M.

This tract is offered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation.

The sale will not be kept open, but will be declared closed when those present at the hour named have ceased bidding. The person making the highest bid will be required to immediately pay to the Receiver the amount thereof.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

C. S. DUNN, Register,
NOLAN SKIFF, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, March 28, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Sec. 2455, R.S., pursuant to the application of

William B. Ewing, of Cecil, Oregon,
Serial No. 91521, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.50 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th day of May, 1917, next, at this office the following tract of land: SW-1-4 NE-1-4, Sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 27 E., W. M.

This tract is offered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation.

The sale will not be kept open, but will be declared closed when those present at the hour named have ceased bidding. The person making the highest bid will be required to immediately pay to the Receiver the amount thereof.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

C. S. DUNN, Register,
NOLAN SKIFF, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, March 28, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Sec. 2455, R.S., pursuant to the application of

Michael Curran, of Lena, Oregon,
Serial No. 91541, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.50 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th day of May, 1917, next, at this office the following tract of land: NE-1-4 SW-1-4, Sec. 1, T. 2 S., R. 28 E., W. M.

This tract is offered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation.

The sale will not be kept open, but will be declared closed when those present at the hour named have ceased bidding. The person making the highest bid will be required to immediately pay to the Receiver the amount thereof.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

C. S. DUNN, Register,
NOLAN SKIFF, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, March 28, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Sec. 2455, R.S., pursuant to the application of

Michael Curran, of Lena, Oregon,
Serial No. 91541, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.50 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th day of May, 1917, next, at this office the following tract of land: Lots 1, 2, 3, Sec. 1, T. 2 S., R. 28 E., W. M.

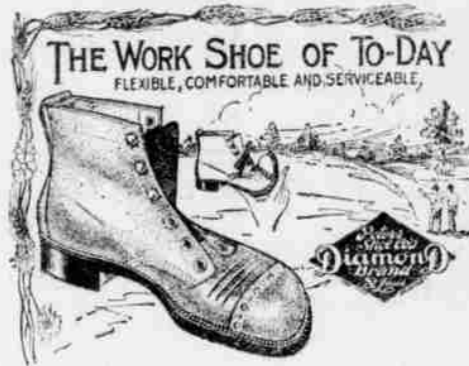
This tract is offered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation.

The sale will not be kept open, but will be declared closed when those present at the hour named have ceased bidding. The person making the highest bid will be required to immediately pay to the Receiver the amount thereof.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

C. S. DUNN, Register,
NOLAN SKIFF, Receiver.

YOU SPEND 14 HOURS A DAY IN YOUR SHOES



Buy a pair of our WORK WELT SHOES and you will get 16 hours of solid comfort every day.

E. N. Gonty Shoe Store

Masonic Building

Home of a Workingman.

The mechanic who eats underdone biscuits in a leaky kitchen presided over by a discontented wife is not a good investment for his employer. Bad homes are as great an enemy to industrial improvement as bad habits, says Ida M. Tarbell in "New Deals In Business."

"Competition itself is forcing employers to consider the outside life of their employees," says Miss Tarbell. "The first and most important thing they must consider is the house the man lives in. A good workingman wants a home. He wants if possible to own his home. To have efficient, trustworthy and steady men you must have healthy and contented men. Men are neither healthy nor contented in wretched homes."

Squelching a Dealer.

"Can I sell you some antiques, sir?" "What have you in stock?" "I've got a chair George Washington sat in, a cradle Jenny Lind was rocked in, a mirror used by Catherine the Great of Russia and"— "Say no more. These things are comparatively modern." "But consider, sir"— "I want some real antiques. In fact, I am anxious to acquire the set of tools used by Noah in building the ark."— Brooklyn Citizen.

Mechanic—I've gone over that car of Smith's pretty careful, but I can't find nothing the matter with it. Garage Owner—Ye can't, eh? What do ye suppose I hired ye for?—Newark Eagle.

TROY

Washes everything but the baby. Our excellent equipment insures perfect work on collars, shirts, and women's fancy clothes. Send them to us by Parcels Post. Our Work is Guaranteed.

TROY LAUNDRY

PENDLETON, - ORE.

Idaho Ewes Prolific

The first 13 ewes to give birth to lambs on the University of Idaho farm this year yielded 26 lambs, said E. J. Iddings, superintendent of animal husbandry at the university. Three of the ewes, he said, had single lambs only, but the average of 200 per cent was maintained when three of the ewes brought triplets. Two sets of triplets were from Hampshire ewes and one from a Shropshire.

THE BEST service Furniture Quality Price Undertaking

Case Furniture Co. Heppner, Ore.

Wood and Coal

Raising daily. Also a serious car shortage.

NO HELP IN SIGHT

N. A. Clark Phone 396

I WANT LAND

To sell to 31 buyers who will commence to arrive here on the 20th. of this month. If you want to sell, send me the full particulars, and description of your land, also your lowest price and the terms, also a full list of what goes with your ranch if improved and full description of all improvements. Land NORTH of the base line preferred, but can sell land anywhere in Morrow County.

THE LARGER THE RANCH THE QUICKER I CAN SELL IT

My charge for selling land is FIVE PER CENT. The quicker I hear from you, the quicker your ranch will be sold.

W. D. NEWLON
Lexington, Oregon