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FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1918.

Herald Will Soon Come Home.

A temporary building has been erected by the Herald on May street opposite the paper's location before the fire and the new plant will be installed there within a week or so and publication of the paper will be resumed on its own plant in Heppner.

The Herald has been operated under many difficulties since the fire and the publisher is aware that the service has been very poor. The new plant, however, will be much more complete in every detail than the old one and the publisher expects to be able to render a very much better service than ever before.

A considerable number of unpaid subscription accounts are still standing on our books and as we need every dollar due us at this time to assist in meeting the heavy expenses incident to installing the new plant and in resuming business we respectfully request settlement of these accounts.

Liberty Loan Campaign Sept. 15.

Little old Morrow county proposes to go over the top in the coming Fourth Liberty Loan campaign at 9: a. m. sharp, Saturday, September 28, the date fixed by the national managers for the campaign to open. When the court house clock strikes that hour it will be all over but the shouting, according to plans now completed by Chairman Shutt and his helpers.

A whirlwind campaign will be launched to continue for a week or more some time between Sept. 15 and 28 and able and entertaining speakers will visit all parts of the county to urge bond purchases.

THE FAIR.

Next week will witness the Sixth Annual Exhibition of the Morrow County Fair Association, and while the town is not in the best condition to entertain visitors as it would like to, it is safe to predict that every visitor will be given a hearty welcome and treated in the very best manner possible.

This year's Fair will be a "War Fair" and everything tending to assist in winning the big war will be prominently featured.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture will have an exhibit at the Fair as well as competent instructors and lecturers who will tell the people many facts worth knowing.

Industrial club exhibits will be larger and better than ever before.

Campbell's American Band, one of the best organizations of its kind on the coast will be present during the entire meeting and the concerts given by his band will be well worth the entire admission charge.

Mrs. Jane Burns Albert, a noted soprano vocalist will also be present and give daily entertainments. A feature of Mrs. Albert's singing is her willingness to sing any song, old or new, upon request.

Many other splendid features are being arranged assuring that the meeting will be well worth while.

FARM GRIT FOILS ENEMIES AT HOME MAKES FOOD SURE

Bumper Crops Stiffen Allied Line, Morale—Country Districts First in Liberty Loan

Only the farmers know the extreme difficulties which hampered the production for the allies this year of the bumper crops necessary to feed the troops battling at the European fronts and the civilians working for them behind the lines.

The public has heard few reports of the widespread sabotage which has worked for the benefit of the Hun, whether practiced in the name of German propaganda or I. W. W. "education". But enough was revealed at the trial of the I. W. W.'s in Chicago to show that few regions have been free from destructive agents who made frequent use of scores of ingenious arson and dynamite devices to destroy standing crops and stored grains.

What everybody does know is that the farmer made good, and with the conservation through the Food Administration's supervision, kept the Johnny Yank in France, the French Poilu and British Tommy with unlimited supplies of good wheat flour.

YANKEE WHEAT FEEDS ALL ALLIES

On top of this the farmer set the pace for the rest of America with his subscriptions to war funds. It was the agricultural districts that first reported their quotas over-subscribed in the Third Liberty Loan.

Doubtless it will be the farmers who first report "Over The Top" in the Fourth Liberty Loan, in spite of the fact that the loan will be twice the size of any previous.

This sounds easy, from superficial consideration, since the Third Loan came at a time when the farmer needed his money to put in and harvest his summer crops, and was without receipts since last summer and fall, and had been called upon in the Second Loan as well.

But it would not be a simple matter, even if the Fourth Loan were not larger than the Third, because the government is calling for increased acreage on all crops, and especially on wheat, the great Western staple, to provide for the army of five million American troops with which it is expected to crush the Hun utterly next year.

BIG ARMY NEEDS GREAT CROPS

For winter wheat alone, it is proposed to increase the area by 45,000,000 acres. These figures provide for a minimum of 513,000 acres of winter wheat in California, 590,000 in Oregon, 754,000 in Washington, 377,000 in Idaho, 256,000 in Utah, 46,000 in Arizona, and 5,000 in Nevada. This is an increase of eighty per cent over 1917 acreages for Washington, but very much smaller increases for the other states of the Twelfth Federal Reserve district.

In presenting these figures, the Department of Agriculture points out that it is absolutely necessary that a tremendous wheat crop be brought in next year to renew somewhat the reserve supplies, accumulated from the record crops of 1912-1915, and depleted through the dependence of all the allies on us.

There is no doubt in anybody's mind that the American farmer will respond instantly and effectively to any situation presented to him, as this one, by the government.

There is no doubt that the native wit and courage of the American farmer will rout natural and criminal enemies to his Victory crop success as his sons are outwitting and out-fighting the Hun from the Vosges to Picardy.

FARMS ANSWER WAR LOANS FIRST

There is least of all a doubt that the American farmer will lag in his response to the call of the Fourth Liberty Loan because of his increased responsibilities in other directions.

It was Oregon, whose orchards, farms and cattle overshadow all her other wealth, which first hoisted the Third Liberty Loan Honor Flag in the West, and it was that other purely agricultural state, Iowa, which barely nosed Oregon out of first place in the national race for the honor.

Both Oregon and Iowa will be the special marks for all other states to shoot at in the Fourth Liberty Loan race. A dark horse probably will win the acclaim due the first state to fill its quota.

The answer of the nation to the American-sized task of raising the American-sized Fourth Liberty Loan must be prompt and overwhelming. With American troops glorying in the laurels wrested from the boasted best trained fighting men of the world, those at home cannot return a less emphatic response to the call upon them.

Let every man do his share.

AMERICAN FOOD SAVINGS LARGE

United States Sent to Allies 141,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Allies Got 844,600,000 Pounds More Meat and Fats in 1917-18 Than in Year Before.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows for MEAT and CEREALS for 1916-17 and 1917-18.

In spite of a subnormal food supply in this country the American people have been able to ship to the Allies as well as our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides 844,600,000 pounds of meat, during the year ending June 30 last.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, gives a brief summary of the results of food conservation in the United States and of the activities of the Food Administration to this end.

Meat shipments were increased 844,000,000 pounds during the first fiscal year, as compared with our meat exports during the year before America entered the war.

"The total value of these food shipments," Mr. Hoover wrote President Wilson, "which were in the main purchased through or with collaboration of the Food Administration, amount to, roundly, \$1,400,000,000 during the fiscal year."

In 1916-17 the United States sent the Allies 2,168,500,000 pounds of meat. In 1917-18, with voluntary conservation practiced in America, and aided by extra weight of animals, we sent the Allies 2,911,100,000 pounds of meat, an increase of 844,600,000 pounds.

Wheat Saving Enormous.

When the Food Administration began operations in the summer of 1917, this country was facing a large deficit in wheat. Counting in all carry-over wheat from the 1916 crop, we had at the beginning of the 1917 harvest year just enough wheat to take care of America's normal consumption,—not a bushel of surplus.

At the close of the 1917-18 harvest year the Food Administration's official reports showed that our total wheat shipments to the other side had been 141,000,000 bushels. Every bushel shipped was wheat saved by the American people from their normal consumption.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations were 340,800,000 bushels, 80,900,000 bushels more than the amount sent in 1916-17.

Included in these figures are 13,900,000 bushels of rye and the 141,000,000 bushels of saved wheat. In addition we sent the neutrals dependent on us 10,000,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs.

"These figures do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people," the Food Administrator wrote. "I am sure that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the Northern Hemisphere, all of those people joined together against Germany came through to the new harvest, not only with health and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship."

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trade, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but to one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

Subscribe for the Herald.

SAYS RISK IS EXAGGERATED

Official of Explosive Factory Denies That Occupation is as Dangerous as is Generally Believed.

In a paper read before a medical association in the east, Dr. W. G. Hudson, medical director of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., manufacturers of explosives, recently made some interesting statements concerning the risks connected with the manufacture of powerful explosives.

Barge Whistle Calls Birds.

A striking example of wildbird intelligence has been observed on the Panama canal in connection with the underwater blasting that is carried on there. A barge has been especially equipped for drilling blast holes below the water and depositing charges in them.

Don't Get Tired So Easy.

In American Magazine an author says: "The thing that makes the 'tired business man' tired is his belief that he is tired. Believe the contrary. There have been times when you worked all day and all night on a stretch. It did not kill you."

Effect of French Language.

A writer in Scribner's Magazine speculates at some length on the effect the French language will have on our own when the soldiers come back. He says: "One of the most prolific sources of new words in a language is an attempt to name new ideas."

Practice Handwriting.

For years business people have depended on the typewriting machine for their letters, and have neglected their handwriting. The death of machines is now being generally felt, especially in commercial houses, and once more it has become necessary to be able to write clearly and legibly.

Dr. Turner, eye specialist of Portland, will be in Heppner again Wednesday and Thursday September 18 and 19, at Barnard's rooming house. If gone Tuesday, September 17, in Monument Saturday, September 20. Consult him.

FRANCIS A. McMENAMIN LAWYER

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DR. J. J. CALLAWAY OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

6 Roberts Building Heppner, Oregon At Lexington Tuesdays and Fridays.

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