

THE HEPPNER HERALD

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MIND NOT DESTROYED BY DEATH

A SOLDIER in France who won a war cross as a member of the French Foreign Legion before being finally killed in action wrote a letter to a friend in America in which expressed the soldier's viewpoint of death and immortality and points out the impossibility that mind can be destroyed or that death ends all.

He wrote: "A man's soul must include his capacity for action, work, his creative faculties, I think; to me our power to imagine and create is one of the evidences of God in us. That, and the numbers of young men just on the threshold of their creative life—musicians, writers, painters, men who could look at a river and vision and build power plants and factories; yes, and soldiers who could look at a map and vision armies in place and maneuvering—these men, killed, utterly destroyed in a few seconds by a few ounces of explosives, have made impossible the belief that all that their minds held is definitely lost to humanity. I believe that death is followed by life as surely as sunset is followed by sunrise.

"All this has taught me to regard death as an episode—something like one's twenty-first birthday, which turns one into a citizen and a voter. It has lost much of its mystery and all of its terror. I have a curiosity, an eagerness to see and begin the new life, tempered by a wish to know this one a little more fully."

He relates a number of heroic actions and among others this: "During a battle a man who was horribly wounded in the stomach crawled a half-mile, holding his intestines in place with his hand, to deliver a message to the Colonel of my regiment. It is unbelievable that such a high spirit should perish with the body it drove. Sometimes I dread the return to ordinary life after the war. Here one sees so much devotion, high endeavor, forgetfulness of self, so much honorable advancement for the soul, that one fears a great revulsion of feeling at the sight of the same men reverting to every-day selfishness."

HIGH PRICES

IN 1896 some people had a fit over the possibility of being compelled to accept their labor, their commodities, or in payment of debts, a fifty cent dollar.

At that date the per capita circulation of money in this country was less than \$16. It is now a little more than \$51.00.

You could buy eight pounds of the best bacon for a dollar. Today, eight pounds of bacon costs of \$5.00.

If we had a fifty cent dollar measured by the purchasing power of the 1896 dollar, eight pounds would cost us only two dollars.

It will be seen by the above example that we are now doing business with a 20 cent dollar despite the fact that we still have the gold standard.

We voted for gold in order to get a dollar of "unchanging value." Isn't that what learned financiers said? The gold bugs fooled us.

Today a silver dollar is worth more than a gold dollar. The bullion in five silver dollars is worth five cents more than a \$5.00 gold piece.

The silver bugs told us that without re-coinage of silver, his could not be possible.

The silver bugs fooled us.

The only thing in that controversy, that time proves to have been sound, is the quantitative theory of money, which in substance is this; double the supply of money and you double the price of commodities. Cut the supply in two and you arbitrarily halve the price of every thing that money buys.

When high prices are due to the increased quantity of money in the country, things soon adjust themselves without material harm to the citizen.

But when high prices are due to monopoly, or pool manipulation, on the part of capital or labor, there is certain to be many hardships imposed upon the consumer—the man who pays last, and whose payment includes all legitimate profits and extortions.

At this point the government has a right to interfere. The citizen who fails to demand his rights is a dunce, and manufacturers, dealers and wage earners who practice extortion are crooks.

It is as much the duty of the government to protect the citizen against extortion, as it is to protect him against burglars.

Today government warehouses are full of life's necessities, food, clothing, grain, shoes, coal, etc., which the government has been asked not to sell for fear of smashing prices, causing great loss to private dealers who have large stocks on hand.

These vast stores were purchased in the open market, and the process of accumulation lifted prices to a high level and great profits were realized by merchants in old stocks on hand. These profits came from the consumers. Must they continue to pay war prices to insure war profits in time of peace? They caught the consumer going one way, and now want the government to help hold him while they catch him again.

It is only fair to the people, that when our government through the accumulation of stocks, boosts the price of life's necessities, it should give them the benefit of lower prices in the disposal of its supplies.

Of course care should be taken to prevent demoralization, but if a loss is to be sustained it should not fall on the shoulders of the consumer in the form of increased taxes and exorbitant prices.—Ironclast.

BRIEF RESUME OF LATE LEGISLATURE

The following brief resume of minor laws passed by the late legislature but of considerable interest to the general public is reproduced from our esteemed contemporary the *Hermiston Herald*:

Assault with intent to kill may now be punished with a life sentence. The old law provided one to ten years.

County courts may hereafter levy a tax and create a fund for the payment of bounties for killing gophers, moles, graydiggers, squirrels and other rodents. The people of any county may initiate a law providing a bounty on jack rabbit scalps to be voted on only at any state election.

Notes given for life insurance premiums are now non-negotiable for thirty days and must be given to the company instead of the agent. This is to prevent loss due to failure to deliver policy.

The sheriff must turn over all money collected from taxes to the county treasurer each week, taking receipts in duplicate, one for the sheriff's office and another for the county clerk, according to the Woodson bill, No. 85.

Any person who shall carry any red flag or other banner for the purpose of manifesting disloyalty to the United States or manifesting belligerence in anarchy or other political doctrines whose objects are the destruction of organized government, is guilty of a felony. This is the substance of the famous red flag bill enacted into a law after much oratory and bitter fighting.

House bill 144 fixes the minimum salary of school teachers throughout the state at \$75 per month. A school director signing a contract for less may become personally liable for the difference between the amount specified in the contract and \$75.

Of interest to fruit growers is the new law providing \$15,000 for investigation of pests. The investigation will be under the direction of the Oregon State Agricultural College, and the money is to be spent mainly in the investigation throughout the state of insects and diseases that affect orchards and fruits.

Bread hereafter must be sold in one pound, one and one-half pound, two, three, four or five or more pound weights. Variations of one ounce per individual loaf may be permitted but the average weight of 25 loaves must be according to weights described. No bakery or manufacturer of bread products shall under any circumstances accept a return of any such products from any person, firm or corporation. This bill contained an emergency clause and is now in force.

The office of dairy and food commissioner came in for some improvement at the hand of the legislature. The commissioner's salary, which had been too low for such an important position in the economic industrial affairs of the state, was raised to \$2000 and a liberal appropriation was made by the ways and means committee, for the general expenses of the work of the office.

Any person suffering from nervous disease threatening mental disorder may now make voluntary application for admission and be received into any state hospital for treatment, provided the application has been signed by some adult friend.

Under house bill 284 school districts not having eight months school during 1918 and 1919 owing to an epidemic of any contagious disease shall not lose their proportion of the school fund. This measure was designed to protect districts which had suffered from the ravages of Spanish

influenza, of which there were many throughout the state.

It will be a misdemeanor after May 29 to offer for sale or sell an automobile whose manufacturer's serial number or other distinguishing number or identification mark shall have been removed. This is to catch the joy rider and the auto thief.

The lawful requirement of butterfat in ice cream has been reduced from 13 to 8 percent. Fruit ice cream may contain only 6 percent of butterfat instead of 9 and the same of nut ice cream. The new law increases the protection of the public as to purity and cleanliness of manufactured creams.

The law for the protection of animals from cruelty has been amended to provide for the dehorning of cattle or the docking of horses and sheep according to methods commonly practiced by stockmen. The law was seldom enforced, but formerly any stockman who dehorned his herd or bobbed the lambs tails was subject to a fine and imprisonment.

PUNCTURED TIRES
Bring your punctured tires to SHAMHART and have them repaired. 45¢.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

The Herald welcomes communications from subscribers and the public generally touching on subjects of general interest to the community. All articles intended for publication must be signed with the true name of the writer not necessarily for publication but as an evidence of good faith of the writer.

Write only on one side of the paper.

Avoid personalities. Write as legibly as possible, paying particular attention to the spelling and legibility of names of persons, places, etc.

Publishing of communications

does not mean that the Herald necessarily agrees with the views expressed. The Herald, however, believes that it is the province of an independent local newspaper to give all sides of every question of local interest as nearly as possible.

The editor reserves the right to reject all matter which he considers improper or unfit for publication.

Anonymous articles go straight to the waste basket.

Jack Hynd was in the city from Cecil Friday and reports prospects never better in that favored community. He says the grass and grain are growing rapidly and everything betokens a prosperous year.

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For the Month of March Pictures taken in your Home or Room 16, Barnard Rooming House
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The Cowboy Supreme

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The Prettiest Girl In Pictures

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Good enough for two days, Thursday and Friday, 15 and 25 cents.

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In which a kiss bestowed by mistake transforms a hideous existence into a fairy tale.

SATURDAY

A BILL HART picture at the Star Theatre, regular prices, 15 and 25 cents. First show starts at 7:30 and will be out in time for those desiring to hear the concert by the

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The adorable Miss Minter playing her most delightful role of her artistic career.

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Dance after concert—10 cents per dance or 3 for 25 cents.

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