

# THE HEPPNER HERALD

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## HIGH COST OF MAKING NEWS PAPERS FOR A NATIONAL BUDGET

We hear of a denomination of Christians which has actually put aside good money—legal tender—to be used in getting the facts concerning its speeding up program into the newspapers, and before the people. We congratulate that denomination upon being willing to realize that newspapers no more than ministers and other families can live on votes of thanks, and appreciations which those who have benefited by the publicity given by the newspapers sometimes fail to pass. The trouble with the newspapers in the past has been that they have not properly valued the services which they have rendered and they have permitted other people to undervalue them. The laborer is worthy of his hire, according to the Scripture. This applies to newspaper people, for they are laborers if there be any such people. The newspapers are doing less free work today than they did in the past, and they will do less in the future than they are now doing. The cost of publishing newspapers has so enormously increased in very recent years that subscription and advertising rates have been raised and will be raised still higher in the future. Newspaper people are not happy over the situation, but they are compelled to take care of themselves and save their publications from being swamped.—Exchange.

## TREASURY OFFICIALS ASK TAX SHIRKERS

A special drive to locate merchants and manufacturers who have followed erroneous methods in making their inventories for the taxable years 1917 and 1918—such methods tending to reduce tax liability—is about to be made by the bureau of internal revenue. It was announced today.

In cases of voluntary disclosures before investigation of failure to make proper return and payment, the policy of the bureau, it was stated, will be to forego penalties except where there is intentional evasion of the tax. Where discovery is made by government officers, heavy penalties will apply.

In some cases inventories have been found to have been taken on the basis of average costs, though it was possible to identify the articles remaining on hand at the inventory period, and so determine their exact cost. In others, because of conservative accounting methods, flat percentages have been deducted, after determining inventory values. Others use a fixed average, based upon costs of prior years, or fail to include all merchandise to which they have title in their inventory.

All of these methods, which have the effect of reducing tax liability, are contrary to the regulations of the bureau and are illustrative, it was said, of numerous irregularities which have been found.

A warning issued by the bureau advises taxpayers who have followed such methods to file correct return without notice and without investigation. Some taxpayers have voluntarily notified the bureau of the payment of incorrect returns, and are filing amended returns. It is only fair to these taxpayers, the bureau states, that their competitors who have made similar errors should be located.

## EARNED HIS ELECTION

The Oregon Voter tells this one: "The law requires candidates for office to file a report of all expenditures. A patriot of Missouri ran for office and turned in the following absolutely truthful report of what it cost him to get elected.

- "Lost 1549 hours' sleep thinking about the election.
- "Lost two front teeth and a lot of hair in a personal encounter with an opponent.
- "Donated one beef, four sheep and five sheep to county barbeques.
- "Gave away two pairs of suspenders, four calico dresses, \$5 in cash and fifteen baby rattlers.
- "Kissed 126 babies.
- "Put up four stoves.
- "Kindled fourteen fires.
- "Walked 4678 miles.
- "Shook hands with 2508 people.
- "Told 10101 lies and talked enough to make in print 1000 volumes; attended sixteen revivals and was baptized four different times by immersion and twice some other way.
- "Contributed \$50 to foreign missions and made love to nine widows—five grass, four sod.
- "Hugged forty-nine old maids.
- "Got dog bit thirty-nine times and was stung by 353 majority."

There is little or no prospect of legislation for a national budget system being enacted during the special session of congress. But there is a chance that during the long days of the regular session that begins December 1, this important measure will pass both houses and it undoubtedly will receive the signature of the president, who has long been an advocate of such a law.

President Wilson and former president Taft have done much to prepare the people as a whole for the installation of a budget system. The average citizen neither knew what a budget is, or cared, but when national leaders kept pounding the need of one, and pointed out that congressional extravagances could be curtailed, the vote for it.

Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, ranking democratic member of the house appropriations committee, and who has had much to do with the drawing up of the budget bill, recently pointed out the long time it has taken to educate the people of the necessity of a budget.

In discussing the house budget Mr. Byrns emphasized that "the chief merit of this bill is that it fixes responsibility and brings the full light of public opinion to bear on those responsible and in that way it will surely bring about a greater economy and efficiency in government."—East Oregonian.

## CONDON LEGION WILL URE GRATE ARCHITECTURE DAY

The following letter has been received from the entertainment committee of Frank Burns Post, No. 25 American Legion, of Condon:

"We understand that the ex-soldiers, sailors and marines of Morrow county have not organized a post of the American Legion in Morrow county. In view of the fact that they have not organized a post we wish to extend on behalf of the American Legion of Gilliam county and the citizens of Condon an invitation through the columns of your paper to the ex-soldiers, sailors and marines and citizens of Morrow county to attend our Armistice Day celebration to be held in Condon November 14th, 1919.

"We also wish to state that we would like for all soldiers, sailors and marines to wear their uniforms as we are going to have a parade in the morning.

"Hoping to see you all here we remain  
Yours very truly,  
GARLAND FERGUSON,  
W. E. WILKINS,  
JOHN FARRIS,  
"Entertainment Com."

## FARM BUREAU MASS MEETING

Notice is called to the advertisement of the Farm Bureau Mass Meeting on another page of this issue in which dates and places are quoted where the meetings will be held for the month of November.

Good addresses will be made at all of these meetings by men who have made a study of the farmers' needs and are able to speak on their subjects with authority.

All who can possibly should be sure to hear these addresses as much good will be gained from them.

Several members of the County Executive Board and County Agent Hunt will discuss intensified farm organization among the many other things of interest to farmers in general.

## THE CAMPFIRE GIRLS

The Campfire Girls held a ceremonial meeting at the home of Miss Mary Clark on Friday evening. After the rites and ceremonies, light refreshments were served. A general good time was enjoyed. Those who were present besides the hostess were Misses Bernice Sigby, Ethel Mikesell, Bertha Owen, Elizabeth Huston, Margaret Woodson, Ruth Tash, Olive Bowen, Velma Hall, Evelyn Humphrey, Wilhelmina Barratt, Florence Carson, Frances Parker and Miss Belle Slate who is guardian of the society. The Campfire Girls have been organized for about a year. Their program was somewhat broken into by the enforced vacation last winter but they are planning great things for this year.

Mrs. Hugh Brann of Toledo, Washington, came in last Friday evening to visit a few days with relatives here. Mrs. Brann was formerly Miss Sibel Hager, and has many friends in this city.

## VIENNA'S AGED DYING ON FEET

Most Austrians Suffer From Ravages of the Many Wartime Maladies.

## CHILDREN ARE EMACIATED

Scrawny, Limp, Listless From Malnutrition and Seldom Smile or Play—American Red Cross Is Helping.

London.—Dr. Erieh Williams, a Newcastle doctor of 30 years' experience recently has returned to England from Vienna. She attended the Woman's International conference at Zurich where she heard so much about the conditions of disease in Austria that she decided to see for herself what those conditions really were. She spent a week in Vienna, visiting the hospitals and the school kitchens, studying medical statistics, interviewing representative people, and seeing as much as she could of the city. Speaking to a Manchester Guardian representative, she said:

"What impressed me most was the appalling condition of every old person I saw, and of 95 per cent of the children. The old people were like walking death's heads. There are so many things that persons over sixty cannot digest. The mortality among the old has increased by 150 per cent.

"What struck me most when walking about the streets was that there were no toddlers. Children of three and even four years were carried by their mothers. The children did not run about, or shout, or quarrel. It was four days before I saw a child playing.

Most Children Emaciated. At least 95 per cent of the practically well children were painfully emaciated, with discolored circles around their sunken eyes and the tendons of their necks showing like those of old people. Even middle-class children have these scrawny necks, and when they run their cheeks flap like those of old people. But they seldom run. They are all limp and listless.

"The scene in the out-patients' department at the biggest state children's hospital was pitiful—no sound or attempt to play. The children sat quietly on their mothers' knees or against a wall.

"I saw several cases of osteomyelitis, a disease so rare before the war that the only two cases I had ever seen had been shown to me as a curiosity. It seems to come from lack of fresh food, and there have been 239 cases in Vienna, and I heard of another epidemic in a German town.

"The bones soften and become distorted, the pelvis bones fold inward. In early stages it is curable, but a bad case never will walk again, and a rather bad case always will have difficulty in walking.

"The cases were those of older children and adults. They told me that the hospitals were receiving about 15 cases a day, and those they had to turn away inevitably must become worse. I used to test the condition of the children I saw by feeling their fleshless arms. When I touched one child the father said: 'Don't touch him. He has this bad new disease, and it hurts him so much.' I realized that I had hurt him, but the child was too listless to shrink from the pain.

"The doctors could do practically nothing for the out-patients who could not be taken to the hospitals. The mothers were in despair. The doctors said the greatest want of all was for cod liver oil. Funds raised in England had sent a supply, but it only lasted two days. Practically every child under two is rickety.

Suffer From Starvation. "It is extraordinary how little Vienna has suffered from war epidemics such as typhus. The enormous increase in sickness is due to starvation disease. Almost all of its child population is stunted, starved, left without vitality, vigor or energy. An enormous number are tubercular and a considerable proportion of these will die. Another considerable proportion will for all their lives probably be stunted in mind and body, and all will be handicapped."

The children of school age provided with one meal of soup and bread in the day by American Red Cross workers at a special kitchen she visited were watched lest they should take the bread home. "You must eat the bread," the workers told them. "All that we can do is to help you to keep well and strong." The American Red Cross is opening more of these kitchens, and hopes to feed 40,000 or more children, but that only means food for one section of the people, the children of school age—and even then only one meal in the day.

## First Toothless Saw.

Coldwater, Minn.—Coldwater lays claim to being the birthplace of the original toothless buzz-saw. According to C. W. Bennett, one of the oldest residents, during his boyhood there was a machine shop for turning wood located near the town, owned by John Joslyn, who operated the daddy of all toothless saws. The toothless disk, according to Mr. Bennett, was six inches in diameter, had been cut from a plate of common sheet iron and attached to a lathe. When in rapid motion the saw would cut through a large steel file, throwing a stream of sparks 20 inches.

## "MORE ROADS FOR THE MONEY"

(Farm Journal)

Lane county, Ore., is a good illustration of a county organized under the county-unit method for efficiency and economy in road building. This is one of the several progressive counties that has eliminated the antiquated township method of having from ten to a score of local so-called road builders in each county. One county superintendent manages the road work of the county, thus saving thousands of dollars in equipment, which is not duplicated by the taxpayers of each township. The number of political hangers-on who draw salary and do little work in return, is down to the minimum. Each outfit in the county improves highways at the rate of twenty miles a week, possible only because Lane county has a well knit organization and a modern machinery equipment. By modern methods this county is today able to do work at one-third the cost and in one-fourth the time formerly necessary. Lane county has a road mileage of 1,800 miles, of which about 600 miles have macadam or gravel surface, the balance being common dirt road. Long established roads have been changed gradually from dirt surface to macadam. The ultimate aim is to have the roads so built up that when the paving stage is reached and a permanent surface can be laid the conversion can be made without loss of money already expended.

In Lane county the macadam roads are maintained at a cost of \$200 a mile, as against prices as high as \$500 in other sections of the country. The cost of scarifying and re-dressing ranges from \$20 to \$50 a mile. Gravel is hauled from local banks, the equipment used being operated by two men.

Work on the highways continues throughout the year. The road-surfacing from February to May when the ground is wet and easily worked. The resurfacing is done from November to February when the soil is plastic and compacts easily. As a result, the surface remains hard all summer and does not crumble and blow away. New construction is carried on through the dry season from May to November.

The road-building machinery consists of two tractors, two graders, two scarifiers, four rollers, one hand leveler, four cars with a capacity of eight cubic yards each, and other smaller pieces of equipment. This represents an investment of about \$20,000. It costs \$25 a day to operate a tractor outfit, performing the same work that \$75 formerly did when men and teams were depended upon. For instance the average cost of hauling rock is now twelve cents a mile as compared with twenty-five cents under the man and horse method. "It was either get machinery or stop road work altogether," said County Judge Bennett. "We now have two tractor outfits and the results are so satisfactory that they warrant the purchase of three more."

The tractor power is dependent upon almost entirely in Lane county. The tractor is used for four distinct purposes. Where the road or ground is too hard to be broken by a plow the tractor with a scarifier is now used. The scarifier is pulled through ground so hard that eight horses could not pull a rooster through it and the work is done better, since it breaks up a strip five feet wide and can be run straighter than the rooster, thus leaving no places not loosened up. The tractor outfit travels twice as fast and cuts a strip five times as wide, so it really does ten times as much work as the horses in the same length of time.

The second use of the tractor is in scarifying gravel and macadam roads which in some cases must be done once a year in order to smooth them up and place them in condition to withstand travel. Formerly Lane county used a small scarifier which was pulled with a traction engine. With the tractor outfit three miles a day can be scarified at no more cost than one mile before. The direct cost of running the outfit formerly was about \$24 a day; under the present method the cost is \$15, or a saving of \$9 a working day, building not one, but two miles of road a day.

The third use of the tractor is in grading, using the tractor and grader instead of the four-horse grader formerly used. In this way several times as much earth can be removed as with four horses and a grader.

The fourth use of the tractor is hauling road materials. With the four cars mentioned having an aggregate capacity of thirty-two cubic yards, the tractor travels at a speed of two and a half miles an hour, which for eight hours is a total of twenty miles; deducting delays for loading, there is a net of sixteen miles. There is not only a saving in the cost of hauling but indirectly in other costs, such as making the macadam. Rock can be delivered as fast as it is required.

By the use of proper organization



## GAMBLING

The man who spends his income as fast as he makes it, is GAMBLING in every sense of the word.

He may win present pleasures but he loses future independence. Those who hail "the good fellow" now, will sigh "the poor beggar" in days to come.

It is up to you, young man. Your INDEPENDENCE is determined by what you save.

Start a SAVINGS ACCOUNT today and add to it every pay day. That is the surest way to win success and independence.

## First National Bank

HEPPNER, OREGON  
RESOURCES OVER \$1,700,000.00

## PEOPLE'S CASH MARKET

Choicest of Beef and Pork always in stock. Dressed Poultry on Saturday. Fresh fish on Thursdays and Fridays. Cold meats for lunch cut on a U. S. Slicer is a money saver. Our cold storage insures you the best of meats always.

OVIATT & HAPPOLD, Props.

## Fine Creek Ranch

We are offering a fine bargain in a 720-acre creek ranch of which 60 acres is alfalfa land under the ditch. Good orchard, three good barns, good dwelling. No. 1 grass land.

PRICE \$20,000 ON EASY TERMS

## Good 6-Room House

right in the edge of town with one acre good garden land. Good well of water, small barn.

PRICE \$1100.00. ONE-HALF CASH TERMS ON BALANCE

## Roy V. Whiteis

THE REALESTATE MAN

and modern road-making machinery every county may build practical and serviceable roads for greatly reduced costs. Let us not adopt the slogan, "More Money for Roads," but "More Roads for the Money," and see that none of the half billion dollars is wasted.

Only Real Monument. "These only deserve a monument," wrote Hazlitt, "who do not need one; that is, who have raised themselves a monument in the minds and memories of men."

Read the Herald classified ads.