

HEPPNER HERALD

FLEECES LIGHT BUT WOOL IS EXCELLENT

STOCK AND FARMING SECTIONS LOOK PROMISING

Trip of Inspection Taken by Herald Representative Through Morrow County's Sheep Section

Due to the courtesy of W. P. Mahoney, of the First National Bank, the writer enjoyed an extended trip through a considerable area of Morrow county's stock and farming sections last Sunday finding conditions all along the line looking decidedly promising.

The trip was made in Mr. Mahoney's big Hudson car, a machine that travels comfortably and somewhat speedily over any and all kinds of roads, sage brush plains, cultivated fields, sheep ranges, rocky hills, sand dune canyons, mule rabbit preserves and badger pastures without so much as halting for breath or calling for water.

The party left Heppner at 10:30, drove up Hinton creek to the Kilkenny ranch where Mr. Kilkenny's shearing plant was in full operation. The way those fellows rip the fleece off a big wether with the compressed-air-driven shears is not slow. Some expert shearers turn out as many as 175 head in a day. Mr. Kilkenny will shear about 10,000 head of his own sheep at his plant as well as several bands belonging to neighboring sheepmen. He will also shear several thousand of his own stock at another ranch.

The fleeces are rather light this season, Mr. Kilkenny says, but otherwise the wool is of excellent quality.

The next stop was made at the E. O. Neill ranch, on Butter Creek, where Mr. Neill operates perhaps the most complete and well arranged sheep plant in the county. This is on what was formerly the R. F. Wiglesworth ranch which Mr. Neill purchased several months ago. This purchase gave Mr. Neill 7,100 acres of land in a body on Butter Creek and the surrounding country, besides large holdings of summer-range land in the mountains.

Mr. Neill runs about 10,000 head of sheep of both fine and coarse wool breed.

Leaving the Neill ranch and Butter Creek the party climbed over the divide towards Juniper canyon, traveling through a country that is somewhat diversified, with sheep ranges, wheat fields, badger holes and dead rabbits—with an occasional live specimen. Leaving Juniper canyon we soon come into the big wheat country "north of Lexington" where almost as far as the eye can reach are green wheat fields, alternated with brown acres of summer fallow. On the ranges the feed looks excep-

GRAND JURY RETURNS MANY INDICTMENTS

The Morrow county grand jury, empaneled by Judge Phelps Monday morning, May 10, remained in session until a late hour Thursday evening while investigating a number of criminal cases which had been called to their attention.

Judge Phelps, who has returned to Pendleton after adjourning court last Tuesday, was notified Thursday morning that the grand jury would be ready to make a report that evening and at 7:30 Thursday evening court was convened to receive the report.

Many cases were investigated and up to Friday afternoon five indictments had been made public when the defendants were brought into court, arraigned, and given an opportunity to plead to the charges.

W. H. Hayes, an aged man was indicted for the crime of rape on his adopted daughter, and upon being arraigned, entered a plea of guilty and was given an indeterminate sentence of from one to five years in the penitentiary.

Jess Coates was charged with the crime of rape, the girl in the case being Violet Coates, a minor. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty and was placed under \$1000 bail.

Another case of the same character came from Ione in which R. N. Hymer is charged by his minor daughter, Therna Hymer, with a statutory crime. The girl also implicated John Blake and Elmer Cochran, both of Ione, as being guilty of the same offense.

Hymer entered a plea of not guilty and was placed under \$2500 bail. Blake also plead not guilty and was placed under bonds in the sum of \$1000, as was also Cochran who is a boy of apparently about 20 years of age.

All the cases will probably go over to the September term of court for trial.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A service will be held in the Christian church next Sunday, May 23, in memory of the heroes of Civil war days. Mrs. Livingston, present minister of the church, will preach the sermon and there will be special music.

All patriotic citizens are invited to attend this service.

tionally fine for this late in the season and the wheat fields are also making a good showing generally.

Some fields are rather spotted showing the effects of cut worms during the backward weather of the spring but as the party got nearer Lexington the stand of grain was much better.

Taken altogether the country traversed during the more than 100-mile drive shows promise of good returns for the farmers and stockmen for the present year.

GERMANY'S NEW FIGHTING MEN IN TRAINING



Members of the German volunteer corps doing their training exercises during a recent tournament held in Berlin. Germany's new army is small, but nothing is being overlooked in making it one of the best trained.

ELKS' LODGE GROWING

Heppner lodge No. 358 B. P. O. E., is making rapid growth during the past year and new members are being added at every meeting. At a work meeting held last Thursday evening twelve new members were initiated representing different sections of at least three counties. The new members are W. E. Wiglesworth, Echo; R. H. Morris, W. H. Steiwer, Fossil; Wm. E. Bergstrom, Earl F. Bergstrom, Ione; S. M. Burnett, Clyde Wristen, Arlington; W. Clyde Laughlin, R. R. Haskins, Mitchell; Jay Wright, Mayville; Oscar Maley, Condon; J. E. Kunsman, Heppner.

POTATOES DROP TWO CENTS

Old potatoes which have been selling at 12 cents a pound took a drop of two cents Saturday morning and citizens were able to acquire a mess or two of the popular tubers at 10 cents.

Fair sized new potatoes were on the market Saturday morning at only 18 cents a pound which is nine and one-half cents less than sugar was selling for that morning.

Frank McCabe was in from the Lena country Saturday reporting all well in that halfwick.

ONE SIXTH OF MILL ASKED FOR BLIND

Independence or charity for the blind of the state is the issue involved in the ballot measure at the state election May 21, providing for the establishment of a state industrial and employment institution for the blind. If the measure is adopted the blind of Oregon will have a means of learning art and trades and doing work that will make them self-supporting. If it fails they must continue in their present condition of helplessness and dependency on charity.

We have made as good a campaign as we have been able with the limited funds at our command, says J. F. Myers of Portland, who heads the committee of blind working for the measure. "If the people of the state do not see fit to give the sightless a new ray of light and hope it will be a sad blow to those who see in this measure an opportunity to better their condition."

"We have every confidence, however, that the measure will be adopted. We have assurance of support from almost every section of the state and we have found no opposition anywhere. Everybody considers this a strictly humanitarian and economical issue and one meriting general support of all well-thinking citizens. If those who believe the blind should have a chance will vote, the measure will be carried."

The bill calls for a tax levy of one sixth of one mill next year to build and equip the institution and one-twenty-fifth of one mill each year thereafter for its maintenance. The voters favoring the blind are asked to vote 316-X Yes.

BELIEVES THE COUNTY SHOULD BUILD OWN ROADS

Herbert E. Instone, who has charge of the county road repair work in the Lena district, was in town Saturday on business. Mr. Instone has a pretty busy time of it trying to keep the roads in his district in a possible condition during the winter and spring months.

Mr. Instone says there is not such one working dirt roads when the ground is wet out in his country for as winter here smooth you make them the best big truck or heavy automobile that goes over them reopens the ruts and make the roads as bad or worse than before.

Mr. Instone was raised in England and he thinks the English system of road building much superior to that practiced in this country. The English do not crush their rock material as fine as we do here and use plenty of sand and clay as a binder which is washed in with plenty of water ahead of the roller which packs the mass so solidly that there is practically no displacement of the material by the heaviest traffic.

Mr. Instone also thinks the English system of each county building its own roads instead of letting the work be contracted as we do here results in a big saving of the tax money.

HE WILL MAKE GOOD

Vote for Fred Lockley for Secretary of State.

He has made frequent visits to our county and is thoroughly familiar with our resources and needs. For many years he lived in Eastern Oregon. He stands for economy and a square deal. pd adv.

Theodore Anderson, wheat farmer of Eightmile, was in town Saturday. "The wheat fields are looking fine out my way," said Mr. Anderson.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN DEPLORABLE STATE

4600 OREGON CHILDREN LACK SCHOOL FACILITIES

Teachers Deserting Posts Because of Starvation Wage. Two-Mill Tax Only Solution

That the people of Oregon are keenly interested in the passage of the bill which provides for a two mill tax levy for the support and maintenance of the elementary schools of the state is attested by the hundreds of organizations that have given it unanimous endorsement and the hundreds of people who are devoting their time to the furtherance of its success.

Mrs. Alexander Thompson, Oregon's only woman legislator, who is the author of the bill, says in speaking of it: "There is a shortage of 140,000 school teachers in this country and of this number Oregon has her full quota, our shortage being 500. A total of 230 school rooms are locked and bolted because there are no teachers, 4600 Oregon children lack school facilities and unless there is relief by the voting of this measure the number will be doubled next year. The number of teachers leaving Oregon schools to go into other professions has more than doubled during the era of the high cost of living. The increase in living costs during this period are estimated at from 88 per cent to 94 per cent. Teachers salaries have increased less than 25 per cent. Normal schools and teacher schools show a decrease in attendance of 50 per cent."

In western Oregon there are many so-called poverty districts, 965 of which have an annual school revenue of less than \$800. Lane county has 124 such districts; Marion, 58; Washington, 44; Douglas, 85; Lincoln, 41 and even urban Multnomah has nine such districts. Where population or taxable wealth is scant it is with difficulty that schools are supported. In these districts the rate of taxation is very high, some of them valuing education enough to tax themselves as high as 50 mills. In other districts less public spirited schools are either closed or are presided over by totally incompetent teachers.

In 31 counties of Oregon there are 2204 rural teachers who for this year's school work are drawing an average wage of \$734.22. Of this number 902 draw less than \$700 a year and 641 draw only \$600 a year. The minimum lawful wage for eight months of school work. Of 955 rural school districts 446 have a total revenue of less than \$800, the average being \$528, or insufficient to pay the \$600 minimum wage for one teacher for each district. These are pre-war salaries and low ones at that, it is impossible to live on them now.

Washington contributes \$34 per census child to the education of her children; Oregon contributes \$11.83. Both Washington and California pay better salaries than Oregon. Hence the desirable teachers are being called out of the state. The war taught us a great lesson concerning efficiency and un-Americanism. Twenty-five and one-half per cent of our soldiers could not read or write. Inefficiency and ignorance can only be counteracted by a good public school system. The foundation of a democracy rest upon an intelligent citizenship. Your vote in the elementary educational bill is a test of your citizenship.

"The whole aim of the bill is equalization and every county receives back every cent that they pay into the fund. There is now more than \$42,500,000 worth of property in Oregon which escapes taxation for the support of the elementary school because it is outside of any school district. If this measure is passed this property will be compelled to bear its share and more than \$60,000 will thus be added to the resources of the schools."

"Oregon is now one of only seven states in the Union which levy no state tax for elementary schools. Go to the polls May 21 and vote 314—Yes and urge your friends and neighbors to do likewise and thus help to put Oregon at the top educationally as she already is in so many respects."

GUILD MEETING

The Guild will meet with Mrs. Joe Nys at the Cornett home on Thursday, May 27. Social entertainment will be furnished by the hostess.

Heppner Sanitarium Hospital

DR. J. PERRY CONDER, physician-in-charge. Corner Main and Balmis ave. Telephone, Main 92

The old "grape seed theory" as to the cause of appendicitis, has long been exploded. The late Dr. Oiler, professor of medicine, Oxford University, in his book, "The Principles and Practice of Medicine," published in 1909, by D. Appleton—New York and London—page 513, says, "The lumen of the appendix may contain a mould of faecus, which can readily be squeezed out. Even while soft the contents of the tube may be moulded in two or three sections with rounded ends. Concretions—enteroliths, coproliths—are also common. Of 700 cases of foreign bodies there were 45 per cent of faecal concretions. The importance of these concretions is shown by the great frequency with which they are found in all acute inflammations of the appendix." The same author on the same page says "Gilliterate appendicitis is perhaps the most common form" "the whole organ becomes sclerotic and shrunken." It is impossible here to enter further into the discussion of the varieties but it is sufficient to say the cause should be removed and the organs assisted to get well and not cut out.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT UNSATISFACTORY

When tissues are weakened and every physiological process perverted it is nonsense to make a stop-barrel of your stomach by drugging and thus overtax the already weakened organs or to cut out some abdominal or pelvic organ. Health depends upon the normal relation of the anatomical parts that go to make up the human body and if I were asked to state in as few words as possible the cause of disease I would mention: Dony Slips and Displacements—Valve Muscular and Other Contractions—Pressure on Nerves—Disturbed Blood Flow—Functional Abscess—Over or Under-Activity of Nerve Centers—Prolapsed or Displaced Organs. Common sense will teach that these are necessary, before health can be expected and the rational treatment is to replace, by mechanical manipulation, the displaced viscera, accelerate the blood flow passing through the organs at fault, increase the strength of the nerve force, restore tone to flabby tissues and increase the vital energies and correct anatomical variations of the skeletal structure. Would not the human organism be a miserable contrivance if it were true, as mankind has long presumed, that drugs must be poured ruthlessly into the stomach to restore the mechanism to completeness or the surgeon must cut out something that is not behaving well? Think it over.

DOES EDUCATION PAY?

That sounds like a silly question to ask in these days of the 20th century when it is being continuously demonstrated on every hand that the boy or girl whose education has been neglected has a mighty poor start in the race for a living and a competency.

Some men who have no children of their own of school age can see nothing in the educational measures to be voted upon May 21st but another effort on the part of some bold bad man, or combination of bad men to add an additional burden on the tax-payer just for the fun of seeing the t. p. equim.

A few additional cents or dollars added to the total taxes of these people weigh more with them than the welfare of the children of the state which means, in the last analysis, the welfare of the state itself.

These same people are often among the loudest cryers-out against radicalism, bolshevism etc., but they do not take into account that the form of radicalism most to be feared—the kind that teaches the doctrine of hate and destruction had its birth among those peoples of the earth who have been kept in ignorance and servitude.

Do the people who are today declaiming against the educational measures wish to see the present and future generations of Oregon children grow up in ignorance, fit subjects for absorbing the doctrines of these apostles of hate and destruction? Hardly, if they will only look the logical outcome squarely in the face.

With the whole world in its present condition of turmoil and unrest not more than one generation of uneducated citizens will be necessary to upset the whole scheme of civilization. What then will become of their cherished property which they are now so fearful is about to be confiscated by the addition of a few extra mills of taxation for our elementary schools, and higher institutions of learning?

Every good American knows, once he gives the matter a candid thought, that no government such as ours can long endure without an independent, intelligent, educated citizenry.

Every man who has sufficient vision to look over his own back yard fence, knows that the man or woman who comes to maturity without educational advantages, stands a mighty poor chance of either making a success as an individual or of helping to make the United States of America the kind of a country it has license to be.

Five hundred schools in Oregon have been without teachers within the last year because of lack of school funds and shortage of teachers.

Is it right to expect qualified teachers to instruct our children in the ways of success and good citizenship for a pittance in salary when they are being offered two or three times as much money in other lines for less trying work?

Many property owners seem to be anxious to save a few dollars in taxes at the expense of the school children but when danger threatens at the national door they are mighty glad to see a few million intelligent, well trained, bright eyed boys step out from our high schools and colleges and stand between the property owner and danger.

Who won the world war? The boys and young men who but recently left the schools and colleges of the country. Could they have made the record over there they did make if they had been an army of uneducated dubs? Hardly.

When national trouble came we found that we needed just the kind of men our schools and colleges had been turning out. Let us all vote for every educational measure on the ballot and continue the output.