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LOCAL ELKS INSTALL NEW SET OF OFFICERS

CHAS. B. COX RE-ELECTED EXALTED RULER

Three Condon Men Initiated Same Evening Into Fast Growing Lodge

Heppner Lodge, No. 358, Benevolent and protective Order of Elks, held installation ceremonies last Thursday evening when the following officers were inducted into office: Chas. B. Cox, exalted ruler; B. P. Stone, esteemed leading knight; L. E. Mikesell, esteemed loyal knight; L. L. Gilliam, esteemed knight; Gay M. Anderson, secretary; Walter Moore, treasurer; Ray M. Oviatt, tyler; S. W. Spencer, trustee.

Following the installation ceremonies George H. Flagg, Eugene Newman and Fred Belgrade, all of Condon, were initiated into the mysteries of the order, after which coffee and sandwiches were served in the buffet.

BUCKING STEERS FAVORITE MOUNTS AT WRIGHT RANCH

More than 100 men and women enjoyed a day's sport at Wright Bros. ranch on Rhea creek last Sunday when a number of Round-Ups were held there.

About 15 head of wild mule steers had been corralled, and the bucking was a merry time straddling the corral.

Riding a bucking steer is quite different from riding a bucking horse because no saddle has yet been built that will fit and stick to the back and all the rider has to hold on by are surcingle, hands and heels and a strong determination not to be thrown.

Visitors at the affair Sunday report that all these means failed in some cases that day.

One young black steer furnished plenty of entertainment. He seemed to be of a highly nervous temperament and didn't relish the feel of a cowboy a-straddle of his back and after the riding act he run amuck and soon sent all the riders to the top rail of the corral fence for safety. He had the devil in his eye and murder in his heart but there were too many against him and he was finally brought to terms.

A number of hard bucking horses were also ridden but before that part of the program was over rain stopped the fun and drove the crowd to shelter.

SHERIFF McDUFFEE GRABS ONE MORE STILL

Sheriff McDuffee and deputy Childsey made an excursion into the Gurdane section, on Big Butter creek last Tuesday on official business. The trip was successful and when they returned they were accompanied by Lum Gordon who after a short interview with Judge Cornett contributed the sum of \$582.50 to the public fund as a penalty for making an excellent quality of corn whiskey.

The plant was located in an almost inaccessible canyon not far from McLoughlin's sawmill and the officers had an all night hunt to locate the outfit through one of the worst snow storms the sheriff said he ever faced.

They arrived at Gordon's cabin at 5 A. M. and found Lum preparing breakfast. He was a good sport and invited the officers to share his meal and the warmth of his cabin which they gladly accepted. Only about a half a pint of the finished product was found, Gordon explaining that the demand has been so great lately that he could not accumulate much of a stock. He had 350 gallons of fine corn mash on hand, however, which was just getting in prime condition for the still and Gordon told the sheriff that if he had only waited another week he would have had the run finished and the product discovered and brought in, but the cooker and worm were not found. Gordon said he did not own these articles himself but borrowed them from a neighbor when his mash was ready to run off.

The sheriff says the trip was one of the worst he ever experienced. A regular mountain blizzard came all night and the men had to keep trying to keep from freezing. When they finally reached the cabin their other clothing was frozen stiff and crusted with ice a quarter of an inch thick.

ONLY CHANCE TO SEE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF MOON THIS YEAR

Heppner folk who wish to witness a total eclipse this year should not retire too early next Thursday evening for on that date a total eclipse of the moon will occur which will be the only phenomena of the kind visible on the Pacific coast during the present year.

According to the program the astronomers have mapped out the moon will enter the outer shadow or penumbra of the earth at 8:57 P. M. Pacific time but it will not begin to enter the real shadow, or umbra, until 10:03 o'clock. At that time the shadow will begin to show on the rim of the moon and will slowly advance across the moon's face until 11:23 when the moon will be entirely within the shadow and the eclipse will be total.

The moon will remain in total eclipse until 12:05 when it will begin to pass out of the shadow until 1:26 o'clock when it will have completely emerged from the shadow. It will remain in the outer shadow or penumbra, however, until 2:32 A. M.

DESTRUCTION IN IRELAND IS HELD \$20,000,000

COMMITTEE ESTIMATES NEEDED AT 25,000 FAMILIES

Report of Society of Friends is Published After Minute Probe of Situation.

The American committee of relief in Ireland tonight made public a report of an investigation of conditions in Ireland by a unit of the Society of Friends. The report asserted that material damage inflicted by the British forces within 12 months amounts to approximately \$20,000,000.

The unit sent to Ireland by the relief organization in February also reported there were 25,000 families in Ireland in pitiful need of instant help from American people.

These people, the report said were composed of men and women who have quietly gone about their peaceful pursuits all their lives and who have refrained from taking part in armed activities.

The report, the result of investigation in nearly 100 communities, was made public the committee officials said in order that the American people "may have the opportunity of judging by this first hand evidence of unblinded witnesses the extent of the destitution and suffering."

The report did not include an official estimate of malicious damage between October 1920, and March, 1921, "claims for malicious injuries including both material damage and death have amounted to 594,899 pounds."

The unit's figures of \$20,000,000 material damage in Ireland, said the report, "coincides substantially with the total figures given by Irish republican statisticians, and it should be noted are less by \$8,000,000 than the estimate given us by a responsible crown official."

Regarding labor conditions the report said:

"We may point out that even when employed the workman receives a wage so low that it would be difficult for an American to understand how an Irish workman can support himself and his family. 'The prevailing wages for ordinary unskilled labor ranges from \$3 to \$14 a week. Today the 25,000 families to which we refer have not even this meagre income.'"

As to destruction of property used in burning and despoiling farm products, the report said:

"From the crippling of the co-operative movement in Ireland, 15,000 farmers who supplied these communities with such an outfitting every day."



Abstract of President Harding's First Message to Congress

Following is a brief outline of the principal recommendations of President Harding's first message delivered to congress last Tuesday:

Foreign Relations—No separate peace with the central Powers, "on the assumption alone that these would be adequate."

"The wiser course would seem to be to engage under the existing treaty, assuming, of course, that this can be satisfactorily accomplished by such explicit reservations and modifications as will secure our absolute freedom of inadvisable commitments and safeguard all our essential interests."

Taxation—Readjustment of internal taxes and revision or repeal of those taxes which have become unproductive and are so artificial and burdensome as to defeat their own purpose.

Tariff—Instant tariff enactment, "emergency in character and understood by our people that it is for the emergency only."

Railroads—Efficient operation, "at a cost within that which the traffic can bear." "The remaining obstacles which are the heritage of capitalistic exploitation must be removed and labor must join in a movement to understand that the public which pays the freight to be moved and simple justice is the right and will continue to be the right of all the people."

Good Roads—The strengthening of laws governing federal aid.

Communications—"Private monopolies tending to prevent the development of needed facilities should be prohibited. Government owned facilities wherever possible without unduly interfering with private enterprise or government needs, should be made available for general usages."

Merchant Marine—"The United States means to establish and maintain a great merchant marine."

Aviation—"Regulation by the federal government and encouragement of aviation for development for military and civil purposes."

Service Men—"The American people expect congress unflinchingly to voice the gratitude of the republic in a generous and practical way to its defenders in the world war. The immediate extension and utilization of government hospital facilities to 'bring relief to the acute conditions most complained of.'"

Public Welfare—Co-ordination of various government agencies now working on the subject and indorsement of the pending maternity bill.

Lynching—Congress sought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly representative democracy. A proposal for a commission with representatives of white and black races to study and report on the subject," the president said, "has real merit."

Army and Navy—Early consideration of pending appropriation bills was urged. "The government is in accord with the wish to eliminate the burdens of heavy armament," said the president. "The United States will ever be in harmony with such a movement toward the higher attainments of peace. But we shall not entirely discard our agencies for defense until there is removed the need to defend." We are ready to co-operate with other nations to approximate disarmament but mere prudence forbids that we disarm alone."

National Finance—"The staggering load of war debt must be cared for in orderly funding and gradual liquidation. We shall hasten this solution and aid effectively in lifting the tax burdens if we strike resolutely at expenditure."

Administration—Enactment of a national budget system and general reductions by efficient management of the cost of government.

Business—"Less of government in business as well as more business in government. There is no challenge to honest and lawful business success. But government approval of fortunate, untrammelled business does not mean toleration of restraint of trade or of maintained prices by unnatural methods. Anxious as we are to restore the onward flow of business, it is fair to combine assurance and warning in one utterance."

Agriculture—"The maintained retail costs in perishable foods cannot be justified. Reduced costs of basic production has been recorded but high cost of living has not yielded in like proportion. Without the spirit of hostility or haste in accusation of profiteering, some suitable inquiry by congress might speed the price readjustment to normal relationship, with helpfulness to both producer and consumer. A measuring rod of fair prices will satisfy the country and give us a business revival to end all depression and unemployment."

DR. VAN WATERS LECTURES INTERESTING, INSTRUCTIVE

Heppner was especially favored last week in having with us Rev. Dr. George B. Van Waters, who delivered a series of lectures on "The Sacred Literature of the Old Testament in the Light of Modern Science and Genetic Psychology."

Through the courtesy of the management of the Hotel Patrick, the lectures were given in the hotel dining room, and were well attended. These lectures were educational and illuminating, as well as intensely interesting.

The doctor has studied this subject deeply and thoroughly. In addition to his own researches he quoted from a number of the world's best scholars of today, thus turning the searchlight of truth on things that, to many of us, have heretofore seemed abstruse and difficult to understand.

It is impossible to give even a brief synopsis of the lectures in this space, they must be heard to be appreciated. Those who were so fortunate as to have heard the doctor will not soon forget the great fundamental truths, clothed in beautiful simplicity of language, which he gave to us. His teaching of the beginning, growth and development of religion among private peoples was particularly instructive.

In the near future the doctor plans to give us a series of lectures on the "New Testament". Surely no one who heard this series will willingly miss any of the next.

DANCE AT IONE

A dance will be given at Ione Saturday evening, April 23rd. Music by Heppner four piece orchestra. A good time assured. 1pd

CAPPER WOULD CUT RAILROAD GUARANTEE

TRANSPORTATION ACT HELD TO BLAME FOR STAGNATION

Relieves Interstate Commerce Commission Should Take Initiative in Reducing Rates

Washington April 16.—Railroad companies will lose the guarantee of 5 1/2 per cent now provided for in the Elch-Cummings bill if senator Capper can accomplish it.

He believes that this feature of the transportation act is responsible for much of the difficulties of the country and particularly the reason for the lack of freight moving at the present time.

He believes that the law which provides that the interstate commerce commission shall fix a rate for transportation which will produce earnings amounting to 5 1/2 per cent is capable of working both ways. In a speech he will make when he introduces the new bill he will state that he believes the commission should now on its own motion reduce the rates which have paralyzed business.

He argues that until the provision for this guaranty is removed it should be made to adapt itself to business conditions and the commission should not wait for shippers or railroad owners to ask for a change in the rates but should proceed to a revision downward without further notice.

But Senator Capper will go further and will demand that this provision be taken out of the law as unjust and false economically and a great hardship to the west and particularly the Pacific coast, for under its operation long haul rates are practically prohibitory and if continued means a rearrangement of business, and particularly manufacturing, to eliminate the long haul.

Not only would he wipe out the guarantee feature, but Senator Capper proposes to urge another bill to strengthen the power of state governments over intra-state rates and the conduct of transportation in general.

He claims that the tendency to centralize the control of transportation in Washington has left the states largely at the mercy of the dictates of the interstate commerce commission to the damage of the state enterprise and industry.

He would make the state governments so strong in transportation matters that their rulings would have to be given heed by the federal authorities and believes that such action would be of great benefit to the shippers of the Western states.

McNARY'S BILL WOULD RECLAIM VAST AREAS

20,000,000 ACRES IN 16 STATES TO BENEFIT

Quarter of Billion to Be Advanced to Reclamation Fund

(Telegram Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Apr. 16.—Twenty million acres of land in the arid and semi-arid states of the west will be reclaimed and made productive, if United States Senator Charles L. McNary's bill advancing \$250,000,000 to the reclamation fund is enacted.

The bill has been carefully drawn so as to avoid objections made in the past to similar legislation, and Senator McNary believes that it contains the solution of the reclamation problem of the west.

It is expected that the measure will be reported out favorably soon from the committee on reclamation and irrigation, of which the senator is the chairman.

"This bill," said Senator McNary today, "is designed to promote the agricultural development of the sixteen arid and semi-arid states of the west. A preference is given to all ex-service men on all the public land in each of the projects contemplated, and also on excess land, which means that acreage beyond which any one individual is permitted to own and which he is compelled to enter into a contract with the secretary of the interior to sell at an agreed valuation before work on the project is started. The maximum farm unit in the reclamation projects under this bill is 160 acres. The secretary of the interior is given authority to reduce this acreage to eighty acres.

"The payment of water rights extends over a period of twenty years, and the irrigation bonds, which are to be issued by the various districts, will carry interest rate at not to exceed five per cent.

"Under the bill the government of the United States is to advance to the federal reclamation fund \$250,000,000. Twenty million dollars of this fund is to be paid to the reclamation fund for 1922; \$35,000,000 in 1923; \$45,000,000 in 1924; and \$25,000,000 thereafter each year until the full \$250,000,000 has been paid into the reclamation fund.

"We have carefully avoided the objections in this bill that were made to former bills wherein the government was to accept from the various irrigation districts the bonds issued by these districts and in their place issue United States certificates of indebtedness for sale to the general public. This was objected to generally because it was felt that under this plan the federal government was lending its credit in such a way as to establish a bad precedent and also in a manner which would subject it almost inevitably to abuse.

"Under this bill no reclamation district formed under its provisions shall offer any bond for sale until after the project has been in actual operation and has demonstrated its feasibility and its profitable character to the irrigators themselves. When this stage is reached the bill provides that the secretary of the interior shall examine the project and if he so finds shall certify that the land contained in the irrigation district is worth double the value of the bonds proposed to be sold by that district. Then the district may sell its bonds in any way that it chooses. The United States government does not in any way lend its credit to the project, but it does certify of the actual conditions and value of the lands in the project. By advancing the original \$250,000,000 later as projects are actually in operation, examining and certifying as to their condition, the service men and farmers are enabled to reclaim and make productive large sections of our western country.

"Twenty years following the establishment of this plan, or to be exact, in 1942, the reclamation fund is required to repay into the treasury of the United States \$50,000,000 per year until the total amount advanced is repaid. It is estimated by that time the reclamation fund will have reached an aggregate of \$591,000,000, and that added to this sum every year will be the fees received from the sale of public lands and the royalties from the lease and operation of all oil land under the oil leasing bill. These fees it is estimated will amount to \$8,000,000 annually, and the total fund available for the reclamation purpose will be sufficient to develop in a large way the reclaimable lands in these states susceptible of production. A conservative estimate of the total amount of land that may be bought under reclamation by the operation of this bill is 20,000,000 acres, and the amount of wealth to be produced from these reclaimed acres is estimated to be very large.

"It follows that there will be a general support of this measure because it overcomes practically all of the objections heretofore advanced against the reclamation plan which contained the use of the credit of the United States. By this bill we simply advance the reclamation fund \$250,000,000 and certify each project to the public when the value of its lands actually becomes twice the value of the total bond issue it proposes to sell."

McNARY CONFERS ON RECLAMATION MEASURE

(Telegram Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator McNary has been in conference with Chairman Bennett of the lower committee on public lands, reclamation and irrigation, of the Senate, today. McNary has been in conference with Chairman Bennett of the lower committee on public lands, reclamation and irrigation, of the Senate, today. McNary has been in conference with Chairman Bennett of the lower committee on public lands, reclamation and irrigation, of the Senate, today.

WILL ASK FOR A TARIFF ON EGGS

(Telegram Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Apr. 14.—Senator McNary has arranged to present the demand to the Oregon co-operative poultry producers for a duty on eggs to the ways and means committee for consideration in connection with the permanent tariff.