

HEPPNER HERALD

VOLUME VIII

HEPPNER, OREGON, MAY 10, 1921.

NUMBER 2

MANY HANDS LIGHT WORK ON CEMETERY HILL ROAD

MORE THAN 100 PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZENS HELP

Road Once Menace To Every Funeral Cortège Now in Fine Condition

A fine demonstration of what a live mayor, backed by a townful of public spirited citizens, all bubbling over the civic pride and the spirit of co-operation, can do once they spit on their hands and take hold, was given last Tuesday and Wednesday, when, in response to Mayor Noble's proclamation declaring a holiday and appealing to all public spirited citizens to turn out and help put the road up cemetery hill in decent condition, more than 100 men—bankers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, editors, farmers, stockmen, mechanics, laboring men—in fact most every one able to wield a shovel, swing a pick or drag a rake turned out with a will and built a road up that hill that is a better road than some stretches of the state highway, many miles of county roads and countless small town streets that we have all seen and tried to travel. Practically every business house in the city closed all day Tuesday and everybody donned overalls, bought, begged or borrowed a shovel or rake and put in his good old eight hours or more making a really good road where a mighty poor one had before been a menace to every funeral cortège that passed over it. About every work team in town was on hand either plowing out water ditches at the sides of the road or hauling gravel and earth for the macadam surface, and several big trucks were also in action. Once the earth was loosened by the plow, shovellers fairly "eat it up" getting it to the center of the grade and the way that roadway rose in the air was not slow. Where the rock ledges were too hard for the plowshares, big huskies like L. A. Hunt, Les Matlock and Walt Cason went after the lava crust with good old reliable picks, making you think of a lot of Yankee doughboys digging in under German fire.

There were a lot of sore muscles and blistered hands around town Wednesday and Thursday but there were also a lot of fellows feeling mighty "cocky" over the results accomplished by themselves and their neighbors for the common good. It was estimated Wednesday evening after the job was completed that had the same results been accomplished by contract or day labor it would have cost upwards of \$1000.

Without meaning to peddle any bouquets it is only fair to say that Vee Gentry and Guy Boyer are entitled to be credited with having done more than their share. Each man furnished four teams and drivers both days which meant a lot of plow work and gravel hauling for the good of the cause.

Jack Hynd was up from Ceel Friday on business. Bill Hendrix was in town Saturday from Heppner Flat and reported that in twenty years experience on the flat he has never seen such a fine wheat prospect. Mr. Hendrix will soon go over to the John Day to get ready to take care of his hay crop on his ranches along that stream.

Do you know you can roll 50 good cigarettes for 10cts from one bag of



GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM TOBACCO

MINOR SELLS SHEPHERDS' HOME, FINE STOCK RANCH

Roy V. White's real estate agency reports the sale Saturday of the C. A. Minor ranch on upper Willow creek, to W. H. Cleveland of Gresham.

The place, which is considered one of the finest stock ranches in the county contains 1820 acres, being creek bottom alfalfa land under irrigation. The place is well improved with a fine home, good barns, stock sheds etc. The price paid was \$36,000.

The ranch is known among old timers as the Hager place but when Mr. Minor acquired the place several years ago he named it "Shepherds' Home," by which it has since been known.

The ranch formerly contained over 3600 acres but a few years ago W. T. Matlock bought a half interest in the place and later the partners divided the land, Mr. Matlock taking the lower portion on which there are no buildings.

As a part of the consideration Mr. Minor took over a six-acre home tract well improved at Gresham.

It is understood that Mr. Cleveland and family will take immediate possession of their purchase.

The grand jury was in session several days last week, winding up their labors Saturday. Their report will be ready for the regular term of court in June.

YAKIMA WOOL READY SALE AT LOW PRICE

400,000 POUNDS MARKETED AT 10c TO 12½c

Utah Growers Refuse 16c For Grade That Brought 72c Last Year

(Oregonian)

The wool growers of the Yakima section are following their old policy of selling their wool early. Last year they disposed of their clips at the opening of the season, when prices were high and profited by it. This year, although the market is low, they are losing no time in getting rid of their product, in fact, are selling the wool as fast as it is shorn.

In the past week fully 400,000 pounds of new Washington wools were disposed of at prices ranging from 10 to 12½ cents.

Shearing is under way at Arlington, Echo and Pilot Rock, and is becoming general in all parts of Eastern Oregon and eastern Washington, but no business has developed in those sections yet.

According to eastern advices, there is more activity in the market, but no indication of any improvement in prices. It is hoped the emergency tariff bill will be passed speedily as the trade generally thinks it will have a steadying effect on values. A trade report from Chicago says:

"Wools are selling very freely and the demand is broad covering all grades. Prices are not satisfactory. The mills are buying in small quantities, evidently covering immediate requirements. This lends a healthier tone to the market and large purchases, as it insures further business in the near future, providing the demand for cloth continues.

The most encouraging feature of the market is a considerable demand for 3-8 bloods. Inasmuch as there is more of this grade on hand than any other domestic wool, the movement affords considerable relief to the market.

"There is no difficulty in moving large quantities of wool if the market prices are met."

According to word received at Boston, farmers in the South America wool growing districts are being offered so little for their wool that in many cases they are not bothering to shear their animals and are selling them to slaughter houses with the wool on their backs. Information to this effect was contained in a letter recently received from South America by a well known wool dealer. The letter stated that the prices offered for wool were not sufficient to pay the freight from the farms to the market. This condition is due chiefly, it is stated, to the falling off in purchases of South American wools because of the immunities of tariff legislation. Buyers are afraid to take any further chances of being caught by the tariff and are buying South American wools in this country for nearly double those for which the same wools can be imported.

Water Power Will Benefit All the People of the State

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BRING FACTORIES

Raw Materials Necessary to Make West Independent of East Are at Hand

By Judge Stephen A. Lowell. PENDLETON, Ore., May 6.—Special to the Herald.—The hydraulic resources of this state are stupendous, even conceding to Washington equal claim and moral ownership in the potential power of the Columbia where ever that river constitutes the line between the states.

The electricity which may be developed from the waterfalls which abound in some sections of the state, and which in the case of the middle Columbia, Dechutes and the John Day is pregnant with rich promise of desert transformation, invites the immediate attention of every thoughtful citizen.

The Pacific ocean will one day rival, if it does not surpass, the Atlantic in commerce between the continents. Hitherto the backward trade with them has been meager as compared with the exchange of commodities between the Atlantic and Europe. Thenceforward, however, Japan must be reckoned as one of the progressive powers of the earth, while lethargic China is slowly awakening.

The white men of Australia and New Zealand will in the future look toward America and Canada and here seek exchange of products. All ought to become manufacturing states, these commonwealths of the Pacific.

We possess all the raw materials, save cotton and iron necessary to meet the demands of the Oriental peoples and of the residents in the Antipodes. With cheap power, Oregon and Washington can supplant the Atlantic states in the market of Asia and the islands of the southern sea.

A well balanced state undertakes to satisfy the needs of its own people the tastes of its citizens in occupation, and to see to it that all its industrial assets are utilized. When that is done depression such as now rests upon us is not likely to occur. If one branch of effort is temperally under clouds other branches are active, money flows in its usual channels, and prosperity and contentment reign.

If Oregon can supplement its lumber and fisheries, its cereals and its livestock, its mining and its horticulture, by a comprehensive scheme of manufacturing, her future will be assured. She can take her station beside Massachusetts, Missouri and Michigan.

Thus far capital has not been attracted, probably because of paucity of coal, of steel, and of cotton. With the development of moderate priced electric energy, however, all these handicaps will be as nothing. Manufacturing in these days will surely follow cheap power.

Probably sentiment is not yet ripe for public ownership of this utility. Indeed the subject of electricity has thus far commanded little popular attention. The apostles of power have scarcely yet been able to make their voices heard over the protest of vested interests.

What must come is a decade of education as to the tremendous value of the hydraulic assets now rushing to waste on almost every stream, and during such period of education some means must be found to conserve the "white coal" and keep it from syndication. The people themselves can then intelligently determine whether the magnificent hydro-electric heritage shall pass to private ownership as oil and coal deposits have passed, or be retained as the property of all.

Oregon's first duty clearly is to undertake through her colleges and universities, her engineers and her executives, her scientists and manufacturers, a comprehensive and bold system of investigation and discussion. The experience of other states and of other countries ought to be drawn upon freely for this is beyond all question the most important industrial problem which has yet confronted the commonwealth, or will ever confront it.

While this educational campaign is in progress it should be the duty of both state and county officials, especially the latter, to ascertain the scope of value, the availability and the present ownership of every power site and privilege within the state. The public is entitled to know these facts now. If they, or any considerable part thereof, have already become the property of small or great power interests the fact ought to be of record.

Several of the Eastern states have permitted their water power substantially to become lost, and now that the world is alive to the staggering value of this factor in modern activity, the people are struggling with persistent but discouraging purpose to recover and control this essential element of their industrial and economic life. Oregon may learn a valuable lesson from the experience of her older sisters in the union of states.

One of the most illuminating experiences of modern electrical activity is that of hydro-electric development in Ontario, Canada. Its story reads like a romance, but is told by hard headed engineers, and the experience thus far in public ownership there has been pronounced a success. It would be a gracious thing at this juncture if some Oregon men of wealth and public spirit would furnish funds for inspection on the ground by Oregon scientists and engineers of the experience in that province since 1907.

Whether workable here, may, of course, be a problem, but that the scheme of public operation by hydro-electric utilities in Ontario has been abundantly successful seems to be everywhere conceded. It at least is worthy of studious consideration of the citizenry of Oregon and Washington. The electrification of railroads, the furnishing of lights, the sale of motive power at low rates, careful business methods, intelligent acceptance of all modern improvements in plants and transmission has stamped the Canadian experiment with universal public approval.

But whether or not in the end such a system as now obtains in Ontario be generally accepted, it is sure that the public must keep itself advised of what is a reasonable cost of electricity for lighting, for manufacturing, for locomotives, for home and municipal use. It ought to know daily what rates the great corporations are paying to private water companies, whether equitable or just contracts exist, whether municipalities or private individuals are paying more than they ought to be paying under an equitable schedule.

The state, too, so long as the highly valuable power sites and privileges are in private hands ought to assure its treasury fair and guaranteed income from taxation of these assets, insofar as they lie within the taxable area of several counties.

Running streams and the waters of lakes have been declared by the Oregon legislature to be subject to appropriation for the purpose of developing electrical power. How generally this statute has been utilized is not known. Probably to much greater extent than most of the people realize. The law is too lax. If it is to continue it ought to contain some stringent regulatory provisions.

There are two classes of people, outside the group of denominated manufacturers, who are especially interested in the subject of electrical power cheaply and easily available, namely, the farmers and railroad operators.

The future of successful agriculture and agreeable life in rural communities lies in the increased use of electrical appliances for lighting, heating and applied power. If the surface railroads are to hold their own against the competition of the motor vehicles and the approaching epoch of airplanes, electrical traction must be hastened.

In practice one of the modern electric locomotives replaces four steam locomotives, and can run 1000 miles without need of mechanical renovation. Every rail line in Oregon ought to be intensely interested in this subject. By the transition coal will be saved, running time increased, cost of operation reduced, cleanliness in passenger transportation assured.

With farms, cities, manufacturers, transportation lines, home owners all interested, surely Oregon may well

MAYOR NOBLE EXPRESSES APPRECIATION TO CITIZENS

I. E. G. Noble, mayor of the City of Heppner, and in behalf of the city council, take this means of expressing our thanks and sincere appreciation to more than 100 patriotic citizens for answering the call for their services in graveling the cemetery hill road which was in a deplorable condition. The road is completed and one that we can be justly proud of and will stand as a monument for time to come.

We especially thank Guy Boyer, Vee Gentry, Frank Parker, Wan Mikesell, Osman Hager, Wm Baird, Tum-a-Lum Lumber Co., Ed Breslin, and Arch Barnard for their teams which were taken from their regular work at home and donated to the good cause.

And you! loyal business men, we have this for you:

This proclamation was not made for fishing trips, backyard grievances or for worshippers of the Almighty Dollar. The writer's attention was called to one case where a business man stood in front of his place of business apparently waiting for a prospective customer, while his competitor was on the job; a shame and a disgrace and a slap in the face which will be remembered in more ways than one by the promoters and the boys on the job.

Thanking you all again who were interested in this good work, I am, Yours very truly, E. G. Noble, Mayor.

County court was in session but one day last week the docket for the month being short while the business was expedited.

A road petition from W. P. Cox et al, was allowed and the road was ordered opened as a public county road.

A. B. Strait was granted a license to operate a ferry on the Columbia river at Boardman for a term of 15 years, the license fee being fixed at \$15 or one dollar a year. Mr. Strait was required to give a bond in the amount of \$500 as a guarantee that he fulfill the terms of the contract.

Gordon Holman, of Irigoin, was also granted a ferry license for the operation of a ferry on the Columbia at Irigoin, under the same terms.

By order of the court the sum of \$2,500 was transferred from the general county fund to the market road fund in order that certain market road work under way may be completed while the plant is in operation.

A similar transfer of funds was

COUNTY COURT HELD SHORT TERM LAST WEEK

TWO COLUMBIA RIVER FERRY LICENSES GRANTED

Transfer of Money From General Fund Will Help Market Road Work

Such a building will fill a long felt want in town, not only for use of the legion members but also for the use of the boys young men and older men of the town who care to avail themselves of its privileges.

Heppner Post American Legion have arranged to bring a carnival company to Heppner to hold high jinks for four days and nights. The company are scheduled to arrive and the show will be on Wednesday Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 18, 19, 20, and 21.

The legion will wind up the festivities by giving a grand ball Saturday night which promises to be the event of the season.

The boys are expecting to annex a considerable quantity of kale on this occasion which will be salted down in their new building fund.

made from the motor vehicle fund to the Hardman-Rock creek road fund for the purpose of completing unfinished work in that district.

AM. LEGION MEMBERS PLAN FINE BUILDING

MAKE CITY PROPOSITION FOR CITY HALL LOT

Proposed Structure Credit to City And Would Fill Long Felt Need

That the ex-service men did not burn out their energy batteries while in camp and field during the world war is shown by the snappy way in which they are tackling knotty problems since returning to civilian walks.

Members of Heppner Post, American Legion have long felt the need of a home of their own and they have recently devised a plan to get it and that right away.

Briefly the plan is that the legion boys have made a proposition to the city that in consideration of the city's deeding to the legion the city hall lot at Willow and Gale streets the legion will erect during the coming summer a \$6000 building in which they will furnish the city a council room and quarters for the city fire station. The matter was taken under advisement by the council at its last meeting and a decision will be given at an adjourned meeting next Monday evening.

The boys say they have worked out a plan for financing the undertaking and that if the city will consider the matter favorable the building will go up. Not many organizations would have the nerve to tackle such a proposition during these financially degenerate days but the fellows who put the skulls under the Hun, no doubt have the "innards" to put this scheme over.

The proposed building will be 66 x 66 feet, the full size of the lot, of concrete construction one story high, and according to the plans already prepared by T. G. Denice, show the following:

Size of building 66 x 66; fire station 16 x 29.6; council room 16 x 24; dormitory 15.6 x 24; library and reading room 14 x 24; auditorium 34 x 48 with additional single room 16 x 30, with two dressing rooms in basement under the stage; the seating capacity is estimated at about 400. There will also be provided lavatories, hot and cold shower and tub baths, toilets etc.

NO AIRS TO CLIMB

This is to advise the public that I have moved my offices from the second floor of the Roberts building to the rooms recently occupied by the Tri-State Terminal Co. on the ground floor of the Farmers Union building, east side of Main street where I will be pleased to meet all my patrons and friends and the public generally.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE & GRAIN

Will continue to be my specialties.

F. R. BROWN

approach the hydro electric problem promptly and courageously. Men may differ as to the part the state should ultimately take in actual development and operation, but none can reasonably oppose direction by the state of a broad plan of education, a prompt and intelligent assembling of data, and co-operation with the federal power commission and the authorities of adjacent states in the purposes of the federal power act, insofar as the latter statute now contemplates.