

THE HEPPNER HERALD AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

S. A. PATTISON, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the Heppner, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class Matter

Terms of Subscription

One Year \$2.00 Six Months \$1.00 Three Months \$0.50

McARTHUR NO PUSSYFOOTER

More and more are the voters of Oregon, in common with those of the rest of Uncle Sam's domain, becoming tired of the old-fashioned, fence straddling politician.

Oregon politicians in the past have been largely of the straddling variety and particularly have they been reticent regarding the Ku Klux Klan, otherwise described as the invisible empire.

Ex-Governor Olcott was a notable exception during the last campaign. He denounced the klan as a menace to good government and the result was that the members of the hooded order threw their strength to Walter Pierce and Olcott was defeated by a real landslide.

With that bit of history still fresh in the minds of Oregon politicians it requires no small degree of courage—a more refined word—for any man who aspires to a seat in the United States senate to, in his announcement of candidacy, openly and unequivocally declare himself absolutely opposed to the klan and all that it stands for and, in effect, to defy the organization to do its worst when the time comes.

That is exactly what C. N. ("Pat") McArthur did a few days ago and he did not stutter any when he said it.

During his service in congress McArthur has been known as fearless in expressing his opinions and position on any question that has arisen and it is no secret that in this he stands as one of the few public men in the state with such a record. He was defeated last year, not because of his independence, but rather because he was caught in the Olcott avalanche and for the time, buried.

So far McArthur is the only announced candidate for senator to declare himself. The others are all playing old-fashioned politics so far as the klan is concerned and all up-standing citizens, whether they agree with him or not, must respect his independence and courage.

Mayor Baker has made an open bid for the klan vote but without using very plain English in making it and so far the others are keeping pretty much under cover.

The people are getting tired of pussyfooters. Pat McArthur is no pussyfooter.

HARDMAN

The Union high school of Hardman, Oregon, is now completing their preparations for a Halloween carnival to be given Saturday night, November 3.

The first feature of the carnival is to be a 6 o'clock cafeteria dinner in the Lodge hall.

Beginning about 6:30 o'clock, novelties and refreshments will be on sale in booths in the high school auditorium.

A free program consisting of a minstrel show and a gipsy operetta will be given in the early part of the evening. The auditorium will be used for dancing after the program.

By Hazel Hays.

Advertise it in the Herald.

Elkhorn

Best Eating Place in Town

We are now serving

All Kinds of Shell Fish To Order

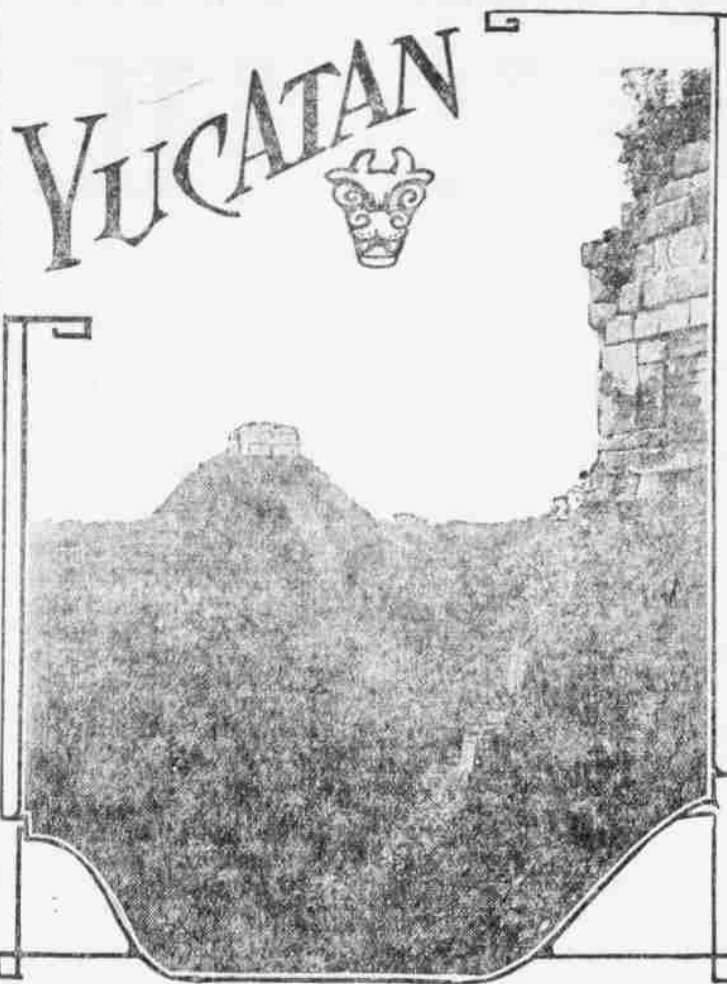
Our food is best quality, well cooked, neatly served

Special attention given to lodge and club banquets

Elkhorn Restaurant

EDWARD CHINN, Prop.

We invite your patronage



Pyramid Temple of Chichen Itza.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

Archaeology, modern transportation and radical government experiments have been made bedfellows by the peeling of a new automobile road by the socialist government of the state of Yucatan, Mexico, leading from Merida, the capital, to the wonderful ruins of Chichen Itza, which might be termed America's Thebes.

In the hot, rather dry Yucatan peninsula, which today is little visited by outsiders, civilization reached its highest point on the North American continent in the years before the coming of Europeans. After the finding of highways by Columbus and his immediate followers, both on the West Indian islands and on parts of the mainland, he discovered a little later in Yucatan structures built of stone, and built well, and of artistic carvings, came as a great surprise to the Spaniards.

While some of the structures were in use at the time of the Spanish conquest, a number of once great cities had been abandoned and swallowed up by the jungle. Some mysterious fate had overtaken this people, the Mayas, and only a somewhat degenerate remnant was clinging to the works of their more illustrious ancestors.

Temples and palaces, prisons, "convents," arenas for games, astronomical observatories and monuments, all accurately built of masonry and decorated with artistic carvings and hieroglyphs, are some of the sign posts pointing to the achievements of the Mayas and their development of culture. Archaeologists state that at the time of their mysterious decline they were at the threshold of a true civilization. Indeed, in some ways they had surpassed in intellectual achievements the civilization of the Egyptians and the Babylonians.

Their Writing and Architecture. In their system of writing, the Mayas had reached a most interesting point, and among no other existing people in the world, the transition point between picture writing, which the Chinese have never passed beyond, and phonetic writing by means of an alphabet such as that we use.

The architectural types of the Mayas and their decorative designs have features so similar to some of those of the old world that the earlier students of the American ruins often believed that their builders had been influenced by Egyptians, Babylonians or Hindus. The types of arches and certain sculptured designs were compared especially to those found in the great Hindu temple of Boro-Budur in Java. It is a more general opinion now, however, that the works of the Mayas were the result of a culture born on this continent and acquired by this people in their toilsome way upward from savagery and through barbarism.

The story of Yucatan in recent times is the story of henequen fiber. Henequen, that doesn't seem to affect the average American to any great extent. But it does affect him every time he buys a loaf of bread. The story might be framed like that of the house that Jack built. Henequen means reasonably cheap and plentiful blunder wine; blunder twice makes possible the use of harvesting machines; harvesters began grain production; cheap grain means cheap bread; and so henequen, not only Yucatan, play important parts in feeding America and the world.

The other side of the story—the main development of the henequen industry and the pouring of wealth into Yucatan—chiefly from the grain belt of North America—undoubtedly played its part in swinging the political pendulum from extreme feudalism to socialism.

Henequen, which is a sort of cactus, unlike the century plant or the "yucca cactus" in appearance, had been grown in Yucatan since prehis-

toric times and its fiber was used in local plantation and village industries. But there was no outside market of considerable magnitude for the fiber until the increasing use of harvesting machinery in the United States created a demand for large quantities of blunder twine.

Once a Feudal State.

Before what may be called "the henequen era" in Yucatan a traveler in the country might have imagined—with a few concessions to race and climate—that he was in the heart of Europe's old feudalism. Some of the principal land owners had truly baronial estates through which one could travel for days. On the most extensive estates were scattered half a dozen or more great stone castle-like haciendas in the care of major domos. In these sumptuous dwellings members of the owner's family might not spend a night a year, for they lived for the most part in state in the capital, Merida, or spent their time traveling in Europe or the United States. In those days cattle raising was the chief industry in Yucatan and prosperity never reached below the few members of the propertied class.

Climate and physical conditions gave Yucatan its feudalism. The surface of the country consists of only the thinnest of soil, and underneath is porous limestone. The climate is dry and hot half the year, but there is a reasonable amount of rainfall during the other six months. Yucatan is one of the few areas in which there is an appreciable rainfall, but no streams or even stream beds. As fast as the rain falls during the rainy season it seeps through the thin soil and soaks into the limestone. The lack of surface water, and the fact that hardly any food crops can be grown on much of Yucatan's poor soil, made it practically impossible for the peons to exist except under the wings of the great landholders.

The latter constructed capacious reservoirs at their haciendas, in which enough water was stored during the rainy season to supply all their retainers through the six months' dry period. The situation was helped out, too, by the cenotes, the unique water holes of Yucatan, apparently formed by a falling in of the roofs of subterranean lakes. In most cases these queer natural reservoirs were owned by the landed proprietors.

Laborers Now in Control.

Toward the close of the Nineteenth century henequen production shouldered out cattle production from the place of first importance, and before many years the fiber dominated the life of the country. The old feudal system remained largely unchanged, however, and the landowners became extremely wealthy. But some of the prosperity inevitably filtered down to a growing middle class, and even to the plantation laborers, and soon Yucatan gave indications of a political turbulence unknown in the older feudal days.

When the World War came prosperity reached its peak in Yucatan, with henequen fiber selling for as much as 19 cents a pound. The few landowners were no longer able to dominate the state government and the laborers and their friends, who gained control, reshaped the entire scheme of things. Wages of workers were fixed by legislation at \$5.25 to \$24 (in United States money) for each eight hours. After the armistice the price of henequen fell sharply, and by 1921 it had fallen to 4 cents, and in 1922 it reached its lowest point, 3 1/2 cents. The wage laws remained unchanged and many of the plantations, carefully tended for years, were abandoned to wild growth. The country then experienced what was probably its greatest economic crisis. Henequen production was greatly reduced and conditions have improved somewhat with the fiber now at 4 1/2 cents a pound.

Yucatan is the thumb, which, with the finger of Florida, almost encloses the Gulf of Mexico. It is for the most part a flat plain, its highest hills being measured in only hundreds of feet. It is one of the first lands to which the world-faring gulf stream gives its warmth.

HELD ON ASSAULT AND BATTERY CHARGE

Frank Andrews, George Andrew and Frank Barnes were given a preliminary hearing before Justice Corbett Saturday afternoon on an assault and battery charge, Andy Rood Jr., being the complaining witness.

According to Mr. Rood's testimony he was going from Heppner to his ranch with a truck load of seed wheat when the three men overtook him in a Ford car and Frank Andrews demanded settlement for a labor bill which he claimed to be due him from Rood in the sum of \$267. Rood swore the demand was made in a threatening manner and he grabbed a wrench and jumped from his truck to defend himself. He picked up a rock and threw it at Andrews but missed and dropped the wrench at the same time when Andrews struck him in the eye with a hammer knocking him down. The three men then all attacked him, he testified, and he finally gave the check for the amount demanded.

The three defendants swore that Andrews quietly asked Rood for a settlement and that Rood struck him with a piece of chain then grabbed the wrench and jumped out after which Andrews swore he struck Rood in the eye with his fist knocking him down. All three defendants denied that a hammer played any part in the fracas and that Andrews did not threaten Rood in any way.

It seems there has been a dispute over wages dating from last winter with a difference of opinion between the parties of about \$230.

NEW BIG PACKAGE

111 Cigarettes 24 for 15¢

Mr. Rood stopped payment on the check and the three defendants were held to the grand jury in the sum of \$250 each. Bonds were furnished and the three men left for Astoria today where they have employment, expecting to return when the grand jury meets in December.

Dan Stalter returned Saturday evening from his Mayflower mine in the Greenhorn district where he spent the summer doing development work. Mr. Stalter says he has definitely established the fact that his mine is on a true fissure vein and of such values and quantity as to make the future look very bright. He has spent more than 20 years developing the property and expects to start shipping ore as soon as the roads are open next spring.

Sigsbee Studio Is now open and prepared to take first-class Photographs B. G. SIGSBEE PHOTOGRAPHER Located on Main Street Opposite Star Theatre, Heppner

Heppner Tailoring Company Successors to G. Franzen SUITS MADE TO ORDER Old Work Remodeled CLEANING and PRESSING All Work Guaranteed

New York Life Insurance Co. —affords the holder PROTECTION in more ways than one. —It protects your family in the event of your death. —It protects your business, of which you are, perhaps, the most valuable asset, while you are living. —It protects your credit in times of financial stringency by the loan privilege it offers. —It protects you by substantial payments if totally disabled by accident or disease. —It pays double in case of accidental death. The New York Life offers many different plans of insurance each of highest merit in its place. Can you afford to take chances against fate when you can secure absolutely reliable and trustworthy protection at a moderate cost? Think it over. Phone Main 13 or write us and we will be glad to call and show yourself and your wife just what these policies are. New York Life Insurance Co. S. A. PATTISON, Resident Agent HEPPNER, OREGON