

RED CROSS PLANS FOR COMING YEAR

Over \$2,000,000 in Fund for War Sufferers—National Budget Is \$5,543,077.

AID TO VETERANS STANDS FIRST

Expended \$9,738,448 in Services to Mankind Last Year at Home and Abroad.

Washington.—With a budget of \$5,543,077.81 for carrying out the program of service during the current fiscal year, beginning July 1, the American Red Cross announces that this amount was \$4,195,370.41 less than was expended during the fiscal year ended last June 30. During that year expenditures reached a total of \$9,738,448.22, of which amount \$2,605,696.09 was devoted to relief of refugees in Greece who had been driven out of Asia Minor. In announcing the budget for the year, the statement from National Headquarters emphasized the fact that its extensive work at home and abroad depends almost wholly upon the nation-wide support of the organization through enrollment of membership in large numbers during the annual roll call, which will be in progress from November 11 to November 29 under the auspices of the 3,600 Chapters in the United States and throughout the world. These Chapters, it is pointed out, during the last fiscal year expended of their own funds approximately \$3,920,000 in work for the men who wore the United States uniform during the World War, so that the estimate of some \$15,000,000 expended during twelve months by the American Red Cross as a whole is considered conservative.

Soldier Service Stands First

From July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1923, the American Red Cross spent nationally and through its Chapters close to \$164,000,000 in behalf of American soldiers who served in the war and their families. During last year the figure alone mounted to more than \$5,866,255, and for the current fiscal year National Headquarters has set aside under the heading, "Assistance to Disabled ex-Service Men and Women," \$2,065,834.20. The Chapters will continue to do their part, so that it may be predicted with confidence that again more than \$5,500,000 will be disbursed in the large variety of services to the disabled men and women and their families—services for which the Government cannot provide and which reach the individual case with the sympathy and understanding only actual contact can insure. This work of the American Red Cross approaches the fifth anniversary of the Armistice, which ended the World War with only slight decrease in calls for service in the interest of the welfare and rehabilitation of those who suffered physical disability in the service of their country.

In the interest of the enlisted men serving in the Army and the Navy the budget provides \$309,020 for the current year. This is obligatory under the Red Cross charter, for the organization must act in matters of voluntary relief and as a medium of communication between the people and their Army and Navy.

Domestic Program Extensive

The domestic operations of the American Red Cross comprise an accurate indicator of the continuing calls for expansion in all the established and authorized services. The budget aggregates \$4,636,449.70, as against expenditures during the last year of \$4,452,086.20. The abnormal demands in the foreign field in the last several years, however, have largely subsided, and in consequence \$906,628.11 has been set for the 1923-24 budget under foreign operations. On this amount \$334,303.91 is set aside for engagements which will close the work for the refugees in Greece, for whose amelioration \$2,605,696.09 was expended up to June 30, when the American Red Cross withdrew, and the work was taken over under the control of the Greek government. For liquidation and completion of general relief in Europe the budget provides \$100,000, and for American Junior Red Cross projects, foreign and insular, and assistance to Chapters listed under foreign operations.

Ready for Emergency Calls

The readiness of the American Red Cross to answer immediately with effective service in cases of emergency is an outstanding feature of its program that is universally recognized. During last year \$525,000 was spent for relief in 110 disasters, which was \$207,500 in excess of budget provisions. This year \$400,000 has been appropriated for this service. Since 1881 the Red Cross has administered more than \$20,000,000 in relief work following disasters.

Other budget items in the schedule for domestic operations include \$1,282,524.20 for service and assistance to the 3,600 Chapters and their Branches; \$30,000 for assistance to other organizations, particularly stressing child health activities; \$134,400 for Junior Red Cross projects and service; \$10,324.20 for assistance to Nurses' Training Schools, and for other activities \$111,455.50. For supervision of service activities and general management of the entire American Red Cross less than \$225,000 is allotted.

Annual Summons to Red Cross Banner On Armistice Day

America's great humanitarian effort in behalf of stricken Japan early in September gave the answer to the question, "What is there for the Red Cross to do in time of peace?" What the American Red Cross did at once when this crushing earthquake disaster came without warning showed that it was ready on the instant with country-wide team work to carry out quickly and effectively the request of the President to lead the national effort for the relief of the many thousands of sufferers. Preparedness to take the field when relief is needed is a charter duty of the Red Cross. Without a membership enrolled in every community in the land this readiness would be impossible. That is why your dollar membership is most important.

It is imperative that the structure of the American Red Cross be made up of millions of individual units. Opening Armistice Day, November 11, and closing with Thanksgiving Day, November 29, the Roll Call this year will penetrate to the ends of the earth and to the ships sailing the seven seas. The 3,600 Red Cross Chapters in the United States will have their busy volunteers enrolling members during this period imbued with renewed enthusiasm due to the recent revival of effort when the call came from Japan.

RED CROSS ADVANCING IN HEALTH CAMPAIGN

Extends Service to New Fields and Brings Healing Hope to Remote Sections.

"The supreme opportunity for leadership" for the American Red Cross is its health service. Thus a committee made up of prominent physicians, sanitarians and public health experts, after months of exhaustive study, reported and urged that not only should the Red Cross continue its present service, but should undertake a comprehensive educational campaign along public health lines. The annual report of the American Red Cross, just issued, discloses that it has grasped this opportunity in the fields of public health nursing, instruction in home hygiene and care of the sick, nutrition work, first aid to the injured and in water life-saving.

Health service is fundamentally, historically and practically an important function of the Red Cross, and each year marks its extension into new fields and along broader lines. In the Red Cross Nursing Service there are enrolled nearly 40,000 nurses, 20,000 of whom served during the World War. The past year Red Cross nurses were assigned to duty in isolated sections of Alaska and North Carolina and to work among the fishermen of Penobscot Bay, Me.

The Public Health Nursing Service, inaugurated by the American Red Cross in 1912, which operates chiefly in rural sections untouched by other public health agencies, has 1,038 Red Cross nurses working under the direction of Chapters. This work has won so high a regard that many of the nurses are taken over by the local authorities to maintain health services for their communities. Instruction in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick is noting a steady advance. Since 1914 certificates of proficiency have been given 304,427 women who completed the Red Cross course. In the last year 26,595 certificates were awarded and 65,901 students were under the instruction of 1,054 Red Cross nurses.

The benefits derived from meals balanced to meet each person's peculiar needs is winning widespread recognition through the work of the Red Cross Nutrition Service, particularly in the schools. During the school year 2,683 carried on regular instruction in nutrition, reached more than 150,000 children and adults. More than 2,250 volunteers assisted in this work. Throughout the country 35,282 health meetings were held under Red Cross auspices, attended by approximately 254,600 persons.



Your RED CROSS

Chartered by Congress to relieve suffering—in peace and in war—at home and abroad.

Join or Renew Your Membership Nov. 11th to 29th

HEPPNER HIGH SCHOOL NOTES FOR PAST WEEK

The seniors were entertained by Elaine Sigbee and Bernice Woodson at the Woodson home last Tuesday. As it was a Halloween party, all the forms of entertainment were rather spooky. All the class was initiated by a trip over the Spooky way and survived with but few injuries. Having passed all the torturous way points they arrived at their destination. Here ghost stories were told which would freeze the blood of a polar bear. Doris Flynn was given the prize for the most gruesome tale. Refreshments consisting of cider, doughnuts, and fate cakes were served.

The freshmen have now won the right to display their pennant in the assembly hall, having kept their dummy pennant up for twenty-four hours without molestation.

Not by force did they manage to perform this great feat, but by strategy. At 3 o'clock in the morning you might have heard them boring a hole in the top of that pole and seen them inserting their banner. But nobody did. And nobody knew it was there until it had hung there twenty-four hours and more. That is, none of the interested parties, sophomores and juniors.

So now the class of '27 will soon be represented in the halls of learning by a real, big pennant instead of the little green one as predicted.

The seniors had a bonfire party on Skinner creek last Friday, a large number of the class attending.

The entertainments were numerous and varied, consisting of comedy scenes, recitations, and other interesting events. The seniors wish to extend their heartfelt thanks to Buck and Con. Buck built the nice warm fire and Con—well, he rendered a thrilling scene of which an appropriate title might be "Don't Look."

As for the cats, the most important part of any event—"Silence is golden."

Don't forget the football game to be played with Lexington. It's the big game of the year. Let's show our fight.

PATRON-TEACHERS' ASSN. TO MEET NEXT TUESDAY

The regular meeting of the Patron-Teachers' association will be held Tuesday, November 13, in the High School auditorium at 3 p. m.

An interesting program is to be given consisting of music by the High School male quartet, song and playlet by the third grade and short talks by Mrs. Lillie Turner and Mr.

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CLEANED WHEAT SELLS FOR HIGHER PRICES

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—The value of cleaning wheat at threshing time is once more demonstrated in experiments conducted in Minnesota and the Dakotas by the United States department of agriculture. Farmers co-operating in the experiments with the most successful reclaimer gained an average of 7.3 cents per bushel on each bushel threshed. Various types of cleaning machines were operated in connection with threshers.

The 7.3 cents per bushel includes the higher price received for the cleaned wheat, the value of the screenings removed and used for feed, and a small saving in transportation. No charge was made to cover the operation of the reclaimer, but it is pointed out that if a charge of as much as 2 cents per bushel had been made, the gain would have averaged 5.3 cents per bushel net.

The simple and efficient disc reclaimer designed by department technologists received the hearty endorsement of spring wheat farmers because the new method not only gives them a premium for their wheat but also permits them to make valuable use of their dockage which had previously been a total loss.

Sigsbee on the picture show. There will be a nursery provided for where the children will be taken care of during the meeting.

All patrons and friends are urged to be present and help make the meeting a most successful one.

MRS. C. E. WOODSON, Pres.
MRS. E. D. CLARK, Sec.

KLAN AGAIN AN ISSUE

Salem Capital Journal
Announcement of the candidacy for the republican nomination for United States Senator of former Congressman C. N. McArthur upon a platform vigorously attacking the Ku Klux Klan and the ambition of its highest official to become political boss of Oregon, throws this issue to the fore and will be welcomed by those opposed to invisible government.

Mr. McArthur is one of the few men in public life who has the cour-

age of his convictions and who stands by them, despite their effect on his political future. There is less hypocrisy, cant and buncombe in his make-up than in the ordinary politician, who places expediency above principle, and is too cowardly to do anything but straddle.

Mr. McArthur is the only candidate for senator in either party who has thus far publicly opposed the invisible empire. He is one of the few men in Oregon public life who has dared to defy the wrath of the dragons, cyclops and hobgoblins who are growing wealthy by bleeding their deluded followers, whose votes they agree to deliver to the highest bidder.

The Klan is a bi-partisan organization that seeks to dominate the government through control of both old parties. When it failed to capture the republican party by the nomination of Hall, it helped elect Pierce, the democrat, and defeat O'cott. If it cannot name the republican nominee for senator, it will, in like fashion, throw its support to the democrat, provided he pays the price.

Invisible government by boss control of the Klan is an issue upon which all candidates of both parties for any office, should go on record. Mayor Baker of Portland has openly sought the Klan endorsement and is bargaining for it. McArthur openly opposes it. It would be interesting to know what the public attitude of Senator McNary is on this issue, as well as that of the three democratic candidates.

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Should Freight Rates Be Reduced at the Expense of Good Service?

Editorial in Chicago TRIBUNE, August 25, 1923, entitled "Freight Rates and Commodity Prices:"

The head of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh told a gathering of farmers that if the manufacturers of machinery, clothing, house furnishings and other commodities would reduce prices 2 per cent this would reduce the farmer's expenses as much as a 25 per cent reduction in freight rates. So would a reduction of 1 per cent in interest on loans.

"The trouble with that proposition is that the freight rates may be reduced—possibly—by political pressure; commodities and interest not so readily.

"But that is a consideration the farmers will ponder very carefully, if they look to the future. They may be able to force a reduction in freight rates by using their influence upon the machinery of regulation, but if that reduces the efficiency of transportation the immediate advantage will be swallowed up sooner or later, probably sooner. Regulation, unless it is constructive, unless in the long run it builds up the railroads, is not in the farmer's interest. As his political leaders do not discuss that much, it is up to the farmer to look it up for himself. Just freight rates should be worked for, but a rate that is inadequate to the carrier is not just to the farmer, though he may think it is until he begins to pay the price of inadequate service."

A railway rate reduction sufficient to enable a shipper to make a substantial saving on a freight bill would, if made effective now, impair the earning power of every western railroad and threaten the solvency of some. All that a railway buys—labor, coal, forest products, steel articles, etc., still range at peak prices, and rates cannot safely be lowered until there is a reduction in these costs.

Eighty-eight cents of the railway dollar is required for wages, fuel, supplies, taxes and rentals. A 10 per cent rate reduction would wipe out all profit and injure the credit of lines which have nothing saved up for a rainy day.

The Government turned the railroads back to their owners in 1920 with an average operating deficit of \$45,000,000 a month, which had been paid from the Federal treasury. Now, the railroads have no such recourse.

The increase in railroad freight rates is less than the increase in other prices.

In January, 1923, the average freight rate of the western railroads was only 36 per cent higher than in 1913, while the average wholesale price of all farm products was 42 per cent higher and the average wholesale price of all commodities 56 per cent higher.

Fluctuations in prices for farm products cannot be laid at the door of the railroad, since between June, 1922, and June, 1923, under the same transportation conditions, wheat declined 10 cents a bushel in price and corn improved 19 cents.

The depressed condition of the farmer, and particularly the wheat grower, has been of great concern to the railroads, as well as to the public, but happily all signs point to a material improvement. "The estimated income of the farms of America for 1923 is a billion dollars in excess of their income in 1922" (Advertisement, THE CAPPER FARM PRESS, October 8, 1923).

And the last annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission says: "Manifestly, existing rates are no longer interfering with the free flow of commerce as a whole."

Give the railroads a chance. Don't lessen their usefulness by impairing their earning power. They are spending more than a billion dollars this year out from earnings but of new money to put their properties in condition to better serve the public and to prevent war shortages—this because they believe in the inherent fairness of the American people and their willingness to pay what good service is worth. Starved railroads, like starved horses, cannot do good work. It is axiomatic that compensatory rates with good service are far preferable to cheaper rates with poor service.

Constructive suggestions are always welcome.

C. R. GRAY,
President

Omaha, Nebraska,
November 3, 1923.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM