

THE GAZETTE-TIMES.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Thursday, January 21, 1915.

THE BRIDGE BUILDER.

An old man, going the lone highway,
Came at evening, cool and gray,
To a chasm vast and deep and wide,
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fear for him;
But he turned when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
"Old man," said a fellow-pilgrim near,
"Your are wasting your strength with building here;
Your journey will end with the ending day,
You never again will pass this way;
You've crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?"

The builder lifted his old grey head,
"Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm that has been as naught to me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pit-fall be;
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim,
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him."
—Selected.

W. R. ELLIS.

The sudden death of Hon. W. R. Ellis at his home in Portland on Monday came as a shock to his many friends in this city where he lived for so many years and was highly honored and esteemed. Judge Ellis, as he was known here, made his home in Heppner when first coming to this state; he lived here for many years and was a citizen greatly respected. He was the teacher of our school, and many of the men and women of this community now living here were his pupils. Later he was the superintendent of schools of the county, and then was promoted to higher stations of responsibility, as it was from this city that he was first elected to serve the State of Oregon in the halls of Congress. But through all of these promotions in political life and the changes that came to him; he was just the same Will R. Ellis that our people knew from the first; never forgetting the humblest of his friends and always ready and willing to serve them to the best of his ability. Throughout this Eastern Oregon country he had many friends that were glad to do him honor, and in his death there has passed from the activities of this life one of Oregon's most prominent citizens.

The action of the high schools of Morrow county in forming an association for better athletic advancement is a good one. For many years these three schools have been in need of some organization that would bring a closer relationship in this respect. The athletic branch of our schools today is one that is receiving its due share of development and encouragement, and athletics properly handled, adds much to school life and the development of the physical side of the student. Heretofore, little misunderstandings and some hard feelings have existed between the schools of Ione, Lexington and Heppner, more because of no perfected organization of any kind which could lay down certain rules defining who might participate and under what conditions, in various athletic contests. We predict that a better feeling will exist among the three schools from now on, that athletics will be placed on a higher plane and that more students will be induced to participate than previously.

A bill has been introduced at Salem to abolish the present law giving the Secretary of State authority to collect automobile licenses, and transferring it to the various County Clerks in the state instead. The measure provides that County Clerks shall issue all licenses, collect all fees, and that the latter shall go into the county road fund. This bill should pass as it will put the money where it rightfully belongs.

Say that business is good.
Two dollar wheat is looming near.

There is some agitation hereabouts for improved train service on the Heppner branch.

PROGRESS IN RURAL SANITATION IS IMPERATIVE.

Spokesman-Review.

During 1910-14 encouraging advance was made in the sanitation of American cities. The rural districts, however, so far as sanitary measures for preventing the spread of infectious diseases are concerned, failed of corresponding progress. Excepting a few localities in a few states where local health authorities cooperated vigorously with federal authorities, sanitary conditions in rural America remained worse than city dwellers can imagine.

The farm is in more danger from contagious disease than the tenement. Its protection is the sparseness of rural population, which renders rapid spread of infection difficult. The problem of making the rural regions healthy has only begun to be touched. But the United States public health service has set at adding the state to clean the country districts, and the Rockefeller foundation is also dealing with rural sanitation.

An obstacle to rural hygienics is the absence of health organizations. Rural communities have smaller funds than urban communities, and the maintenance of sanitary societies nevertheless costs more in the country than in the city. Ten thousands urban dwellers can be reached more easily and less expensively than 1000 rural dwellers.

The financial difficulties may be men in ways resembling that adopted in Maryland. Its legislature has divided the state into 12 sanitary districts, each under the oversight of a health warden. This is a doctor who devotes himself wholly to public health and receives not less than \$1,500 a year. The state supplies adequate hygienic supervision, but also encourages the counties to cooperate.

North Yakima has demonstrated the feasibility of rural sanitation. It grew so rapidly in population that sanitary provisions failed to keep pace. Epidemics of typhoid occurred and the deaths from this fifth disease numbered five times the average rate for the entire country. The chamber of commerce secured the help of the national public health service. An aggressive campaign for the eradication of typhoid was initiated, a health officer appointed and a professional nurse engaged. Within a year only five cases of typhoid occurred in North Yakima, and four of them had originated outside of the county. This opened a country-wide campaign by the national health service for rural sanitation. What was done there can and should be done everywhere.

WHAT IF ITALY SHOULD GO TO WAR.

The strengthening possibility that Italy may enter the war in the spring and the reported declaration of Lord Kitchener that war will really begin in May turn the thoughts to the results of such Italian action.

Assuming that Italy will not fight for Germany—and this is the reasonable presumption, because Austria, an ally of Germany, is the hereditary foe of Italy and is heartily hated by the Italians, and because Turkey, another ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary, is at odds with Italy and in position to stir up trouble among its Maslim subjects—if follows that Italy will fight against Austria and Turkey. To keep out of the war would be to lose all claim upon the victors for a share of the spoils of victory. If Italy means to acquire the Trieste district of Austria and the Trentino district, both of which are peopled by men of Italian blood and speech, the present passive policy of neutrality can not be maintained, for the victor at war does not consider that a nation is entitled to receive a reward for neutrality.

The attack of Italy upon Austria which would be followed by the assault of Rumania upon Hungary, so strong is the racial sympathy between the Ruman and the Italian would hurl at least 1,000,000 first class fighting men against the sorely strained dual empire. It is impossible to imagine how Austria-Hungary would continue to cope with Russia and Serbia. The Teutonic peoples would realize that defeat for the dual alliance was inevitable and the governments at Berlin, Budapest and Vienna would have to deal with subjects fully aware of the terrible truth. The first chance for peace would be born.

The military effect would be that Austria would have to quit Poland and Galicia and leave Germany to endure the entire brunt of the Russian advance. The resources of Russia are so exhausted that Germany would have to retreat. It would be compelled to abandon Prussia, east and west, and stand at bay along the fortresses from Dantzic to Cracow that is, from the Baltic to the Carpathians.

The political consequences of Italian intervention would be that Austria would lose the Adriatic coast Croatia, Slavonia, Trieste and the Trentino, as well as Bosnia, Bukovina, Galicia and Herzegovina. Hungary would be left of Transylvania if not of the Flume. But the Germans of Austria proper might enter the German empire and add at least 10,000,000 Teutonic citizens to it. This would be a first step toward unification of all the German peoples in Europe.—Spokesman-Review

SUCCESS.

Leslies Weekly.
The secret of success is that it is

The Students of Heppner High School announce the appearance of

FRANCIS RICHTER

EMINENT AMERICAN PIANIST AND COMPOSER

IN PIANO RECITAL

at the

High School Auditorium

Wednesday Evening, January 27, at 7:30

This is a rare opportunity to hear a musician of exceptional talent at nominal cost. Mr. Richter studied abroad for many years under the famous teacher Leschetizky, and those who have heard both Richter and Paderewski play claim that Richter easily rivals the great Polish performer.

DON'T MISTAKE THE QUALITY OF THE RECITAL BY THE PRICE OF ADMISSION

It is not a money-making scheme on the part of the High School, but an effort to offer its patrons an exceptionally high class evening entertainment at a price within the reach of all.

Seats on sale Friday morning, January 22, 1915, at the store of

MINOR & CO.

ADMISSION:

Adults - - - - 50c. Children - - - - 35c

to secret. Everyone desires success. It is obtainable by all in a reasonable measure. The man who has no ambition to succeed has nothing to live for. He is of no use to himself or to his fellow men. He might as well be dead and buried.

The world on one level would be commonplace and intolerable. The success of one is measured by that of others for like happiness success is relative. One may be happy with little, and another unhappy with much. So one may succeed in a real measure and still call it success, while another achieving greater distinction remains unsatisfied.

No man succeeds by himself. No great business is ever established by one man working alone. The greatest gift of the successful man lies in his ability to surround himself with those who can best hold up his aims, carry out his purposes and follow out his plans.

A man cannot think for his fellow workers unless he thinks with them. He may be able to plan; he may have experience that entitles him to command, but if he is attempting big things, he must trust his associates and they must trust him. There must be a fellowship of interests, and a keen appreciation of experimental differences, which are of minor consequence in the operation of great affairs.

It is a wise providence that created men with these differences, as it created flowers with variations of are the best evidences of a Creating hand.

Success never comes to the employer without the help and support of those with whom he surrounds himself. It never comes unless the employer and the employee both deserve it. It never comes in its full fruition a capital unless it is willing to recognize the part that labor has in creating it. These are the fundamentals. With them success has been established and maintained. Without them, success even if established has been lost.

The interests of capital and labor are alike. One needs the other. Co-

operating they establish success. Confronting they invite failure. The demagogue who preaches to the contrary is a public disturber, and should be cast out, for a demagogue never filled a pay envelope and never will.

Some Facts Presented at the Railroad Commission Hearing.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, there was 20,022 passengers hauled on the Heppner branch giving an average of 19 passengers per train mile and passenger revenue on their Heppner branch of \$17,698.05 besides the freight traffic which amounted to 22,017 whole tons of freight hauled, but as the Railroad has not yet filed any statistics showing the freight revenue it is impossible at this time to know the combined passenger and freight revenue of the Heppner Branch.

Supt. Palmer, of the Railroad Company, swore under oath that he did not know whether the Heppner Branch was operated at a profit or loss. The passenger earning for 1912 showed the average of .61 cents were over 2,000 Americans within its borders in 1874, at the time the per train mile, for 1913 .57 cents per train mile and for 1914 .54 cents per train mile. The Railroad Company tried to show from this and testimonies of some witnesses that the population of Morrow county was decreasing, we think it shows that the automobile travel is increasing and the Railroad Company will continue to lose business on the Heppner Branch train unless they put on a motor train service from the north end of the county and to connect with outside points.

They filed an exhibit giving the population of Ione as 239, the population of Lexington as 185, and the population of Heppner as 880. We who live in Heppner know that the actual bonifide residence of Heppner for the past six months has been nearer 1600 than 800. We are quite sure from the reports of citizens of

Ione and Lexington that the population of these towns would be double the number given above. Some of our so-called progressive (?) citizens who are willing to go on the witness stand and give the weight of their influence and testimony in favor of the opposition of two daily trains for Heppner Branch will have some difficulty, we anticipate, in convincing the citizens living any considerable distance from Heppner, thereby compelling them to bring their families and remain all night at the hotel in order to catch the early morning train out of Heppner, that they are really working for the best interest of our town and county. The fact that the branch train on the Heppner line has not been late but once or twice since the petition was filed on July 29, 1914 as contrasted with the record of the year before, certainly proves to the Railroad Commission that there is room for improvement. The train being on time enables some of the country people to arrive home before an late hour at night.

The estimated cost of the operation of a motor train between Heppner and Heppner as filed by the Railroad Company is .28.15 cents per train mile, while the revenue for passenger is .55.25 cents per train mile, there is no doubt that the passenger travel would be increased by having two daily trains and according to their own statistics they can afford to do this.

J. PERRY CONDER,
Chairman of Committee.

President Wilson's Cabinet.
We have been frequently asked of late to name President Wilson's cabinet, by our readers, and for the benefit of all we give their names herewith.
Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.
Secretary of the Treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York.
Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.
Attorney-General—Thomas Watt

Gregory, of Texas.
Postmaster-General—Albert Sidney Burleson, of North Carolina.
Secretary of the Interior—Franklin Knight Lane, of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—David Franklin Houston, of Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—William C. Redfield, of New York.
Secretary of Labor—William Bauchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania.
The salary of the Cabinet officers is \$12,000 each.

IRRIGON.

Allan McCann made a business trip to Heppner Saturday, returning Sunday.

C. W. Caldwell, Fred Caldwell, Sam Shannon and C. L. Roadruck spent Monday and Tuesday at the "Cabbage patch." They have been working on Mr. Cabbage's well.

A Sunday school social was held Saturday evening and was well attended. The social committee of the Y. P. organized class got up a good program after which they were served refreshments and conducted games. A church meeting was held in connection for the purpose of electing trustees and elders of the church here. Mrs. W. M. Castle was elected trustee for one year. Mrs. C. L. Roadruck was elected to serve for two years and J. S. Cabbage was chosen to serve in the same capacity for three years. L. A. Doble was elected elder for one year, W. M. Castle for two years and J. L. Edgebert for three years.

R. E. Blackman of Milton arrived in Irrigon Saturday and conducted the church meeting that evening. He also visited our Sunday School and preached Sunday evening returning to Milton Monday morning.

Mrs. Linnie Carl will speak at the church Monday, Jan. 25, at 7 p. m. Mrs. Carl is a state W. C. T. U. officer. A good attendance is certain.

RAMS FOR SALE—I have Lincoln and Shropshire. Both lambs and yearlings.
C. A. MINOR.