

THE GAZETTE-TIMES.

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FAWSTER CRAWFORD
Editor and Proprietor.

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Thursday, July 29, 1915.

WHO AM I.

I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world.
I have destroyed more men than all the wars of the world.
I am more deadly than bullets, and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of siege guns.
I steal, in the United States alone, over \$300,000,000 each year.
I spare no one, and I find my victims among the rich and poor alike; the young and the old, the strong and weak; widows and orphans know me.
I loom up to such proportions that I cast my shadow over every field of labor from the turning of the grindstone to the moving of every railroad train.
I massacre thousands upon thousands of wage-earners in a year.
I lurk in unseen places, and do most of my work silently. You are warned against me, but you heed not.
I am relentless. I am everywhere; in the home, on the streets, in the factory, at railroad crossings, and on the sea.
I bring sickness, degradation and death, and yet few seek to avoid me.
I destroy, crush or maim; I give nothing, but take all.
I am your worst enemy.
I am carelessness!

PORTLAND "BUYERS' WEEK."

Portland assuredly has adopted a mutually satisfactory method of securing the interest of the retail merchants of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho, and through the worked out details of 'Buyers' Week' it is a certainty that hundreds of retailers representing every city, town and hamlet in the Northwest will be there from August 9 to 14.

Portland pays the railroad fares of the men who attend on 'Buyers' Week.' If their aggregate purchases amount to \$500 or more. To most of the merchants of this district such a purchase would be small. The list of Portland jobbers and wholesalers who are joined in this movement contains 107 names. Purchases made from any of them will be joined in making up the total amount.

In addition to all this the railroads are giving reduced fares for the benefit of the families of merchants, and a program of amusement has been provided which will fill every night and almost every luncheon hour during the week. All these features are complimentary.

Tickets should be purchased August 5, 6 or 7 or August 9, 10 or 11. Merchants should pay full fare one way and take receipt.

Through 'Buyers' Week' Portland Jobbers & Manufacturers are endeavoring to impress the trade territory, of which Portland is the logical center, that the dealers of that city are carrying the largest and most complete stocks in many lines that are to be found on the Pacific coast. It is no longer necessary to place orders with jobbers of the middle West or in the East.

With 30 feet of water on the Columbia River bar, a depth that will allow the admission of the largest vessels, and with every facility at Portland for handling incoming and outgoing products, it seems to be a wise thing for merchants of the three states to visit Portland on this annual shopping trip, and secure the advantages of a cash refund of railroad fare.

Several new concrete crossings are being put in by the city. A new concrete bridge is to be built across Willow creek at the north end of Gale street. The city fathers are getting down to the proposition of doing some real permanent work.

Actually, folks, we saw four barefoot "kiddies" scampering on the court house lawn one day the past week; and yet some fellow said, not long ago, that there was not a barefooted youngster to be seen in the town. Yes, friend, there are some "primitive" people living in this progressive place, and if you will get your eyes down to earth you may be able to see dozens of barefooted boys and girls scampering about in this old burg almost any day of the week.

Apparently Germany is not much in favor of America's last note, and seems to be assuming a defiant attitude at the present with regard to it. A few days of calm reflection, and she may look at the matter a little differently.

GREAT CHANGE IN SENTIMENT.

One of the most gratifying phenomena of public opinion is the practically overwhelming sentiment in favor of this country adopting a policy of preparedness for military and naval defense. The great war is unquestionably responsible. It has had the same effect that great conflagrations have in arousing public realization of the necessity for adequate insurance. Less than a year ago the president read a message to Congress that afforded much comfort to the famous pacifists. The last annual report of the secretary of the navy made light of the recommendations of the general board and contained assurances of security which were not based on the actual condition of any branch of the navy. Assuming illegal authority he threatened court-martial against any naval officer who should dare to tell the country of true conditions. Only one of the president's official family faced conditions and based his recommendations on our actual needs. This was the secretary of war. In his first report, in 1913, he showed an indifference to military needs. He even suggested that this country pay no attention to military aeronautics until other nations had developed the art of aviation. But as he became familiar with conditions, he came out boldly for adequate military preparedness, regardless of the attitude of his chief and colleagues.

The campaign for preparedness was generally carried on by private citizens and minority members of Congress, aided by the logic of events. Now everybody, except the incorrigible pacifists, are in line. The last Congress went beyond the recommendations of the secretary of the navy. He appears to have been converted and will take an advanced position in his next report. He is now busy organizing a board of civilian advisors to encourage and pass upon naval inventions. The speaker of the House has declared for doubling the number of students at West Point and for assignment of regular army officers to private schools. The chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has given a ringing interview in favor of preparedness. Public sentiment is aroused throughout the entire country, not in favor of "militarism," the bugaboo Mr. Bryan raised in the campaign of 1900 but for the establishment and maintenance of sufficient military and naval force to protect this nation's vital interests.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

EYE INJURIES FROM ALKALIES.

The daily papers and magazines of the past two years, at home and abroad, have contained numerous instances of more or less serious injuries to the eyes from the explosion of the central rubber bags of some sorts of golf balls, filled with strong solutions of alkalies. Popular attention being in this way drawn to the danger from alkalies in golf balls, it is well worth recalling the possibility of injuries to the eyes from other forms of alkalies.

A boy was busy whitewashing his father's fence when another boy came along and they began to talk together as boys will talk; from talk it was not far to guffing and sport, then came pulling and hauling. In the final struggle for the control of the brush, the friendly boy flapped the brush into the working boy's face, in so abundant a fashion that the lime in the whitewash entered one of the eyes and injured it for life, leaving a scar which neither medicine, operation nor treatment can get rid of.

Another injury recently reported is one not so likely to happen to any boy. A boy was so anxious to have his face clean and presentable at dinner that he made up a thick lather and then so completely enveloped his neck, head and face with it that some entered the eyes, burning the eyeballs so that the boy was hardly able to see at all. This boy is injured for life owing to his own thoughtlessness. If he or his parents had attended any public health lecture on the care of the eyes, they would have understood the risks of using strong alkalies near the eyes in any fashion.

WHAT AMERICANS WANT.

In estimating public sentiment the President's cabinet, it is said, has accepted the belief that the nation has voiced an insistent desire that the honor and dignity of the United States be upheld in the correspondence with Germany, but that a course be followed which will maintain peace.

This is an accurate diagnosis of the opinion that prevails very generally. There is no desire to abandon rights that have been won at heavy cost, nor is there any wish to tolerate indignities that would lessen the prestige of the United States among the nations of the world. There is no desire for peace at a price that would mean humiliation and dishonor.

But there is a very ardent desire that honorable peace shall be maintained. Americans do not want to become involved in the European war unless it is made very plain to them that it is in defense of the honor and dignity of their country and that honor and dignity cannot be maintained in any other way.—Eugene Register.

Morrow County Fair dates: September 16, 17 and 18.

BUT ONE THOUSAND DEAD.

Telegram.

Over the tragedy at Chicago the country fairly gasps. The story is not yet fully told and the list of dead not yet known. According to all estimates, however, over 1000 people have been drowned. The most of these, as we gather from reports, were women and children. It was a terrible catastrophe. The news of it is appalling to the entire nation. The recountal of its various tragic details is spread over pages of printed matter, and by the average person it is read with avidity.

Yet it might serve some purpose if we should stop to consider that in vindication of the glories of war they are killing men across seas at a rate which makes a thousand deaths appear but as a drop in the bucket. The European death list, in the year of its frightful war activities, would probably run into the millions—counting those who have fallen in actual battle and those whose lives have been given as innocent sacrifices to the god of war.

There have been women and children among these—tens of thousands of them—perhaps hundreds of thousands. We have grown accustomed to the sad recital of war and hardened to the curse of it. We would scarcely give two lines of black type to the announcement of the killing of a thousand; and we would certainly not accord the detail more than an inch of type. We can read a review and summary of war events that chronicles the destruction of armies and the violent death of hundreds of thousands without emotion.

We do not stop to think that there is horror and misery and black, inhuman cruelty mixed up with it all. We tell ourselves that it is fate, and the inevitable clashing of national ambitions that cannot be settled or adjusted in any other way. We lie to ourselves that this drowning of the thousand at Chicago was inevitable and not to be avoided.

We have among us champions of war who generate in their own minds a demoniacal enthusiasm for the glories of it! who believe that we are not brave and that we are without honor unless we are ever ready and willing to launch into the business of killing—not a thousand, but hundreds of thousands.

We shudder at this single tragedy because it is near to us; because it is singled out and stands by itself as regards the greater tragedies of war to which our senses have become calloused. But the horror multiplied of those greater tragedies are none the less real and awful. The shattering and gashing and crushing of men goes on. The destruction of millions of homes and the starvation of other millions of women and children proceed as the business of the hour, which commands the best that the brains, energy and wealth and all the dynamic forces of civilization can bring to the bloody and miserable task.

In such a cataclysm a thousand deaths will not command the waste of a single breath in telling. And yet, to kill a thousand people is a most terrible thing. We realize that as we read of the horror in Chicago.

By the capsizing of an excursion steamer in Chicago river last Saturday morning, more than 1200 men, women and children lost their lives, and each day the papers report the recovery of additional bodies from the river. The overloading of the steamer is the evident cause of the capsizing, and a rigid investigation of the accident in order to fix the blame is to be made by both state and federal authorities. The vessel had long been used as an excursion steamer, and was known to be unsafe, but what are a few human lives when they are put up against the dollar. This seems to be a case of this sort—getting the dollars regardless of the risk to human life.

A valiant fight was put up by the Hardman citizens during the fire of Monday night, and as a result the town was saved from total destruction. It is not a very large place and had a strong wind prevailed there would have been no show of saving it from destruction by the flames. No adequate fire protection is provided, and the citizens of that town will no doubt get busy now and put in some sort of protection. The little chemical engine that they have may be sufficient in an emergency but it is inadequate when a real fire is under way. A gravity system of water for fire protection ought to be available for Hardman without a very great outlay, and once established it is easily maintained. One real good fire would pay for it many times over.

Pendleton's sixth annual Round-up will be held this year on Sept. 23, 24 and 25. This will be just a week later than the Third Annual Morrow County Fair. Last year, Pendleton sent over a train load of special boosters for the Round-up, who spent a day with us visiting our fair. We hope they may be able to do this again. For Heppner is always glad to have a visit from the live-wire bunch of the Round-up city. Come along, friends, and we shall try to have a better day for you than on the occasion of your first visit here.

Miss Elizabeth Ware, county evangelist, will preach both morning and evening at Liberty schoolhouse, Eight Mile, on Sunday.



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THE Remington-UMC Pump Gun and Autoloading Gun—these are the shotguns of today. Adopted everywhere, for use in the field and over the traps—shot by more of the men who are setting the pace in the sport than any other make of guns in the world.

In the matter of Shells—where is the sportsman who does not know the Remington-UMC "Speed Shells," Steel Lined—all the drive of the powder kept back of the shot, and showing results that flatter any make of gun?

For the right dope—see the Remington-UMC Dealer. He displays the Red Ball Mark of Remington-UMC—the sign that his store is Sportsmen's Headquarters of the town.

Sold by your home dealer and 645 other leading merchants in Oregon

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MINIATURE BATTLESHIP BLOWN UP AND MINE EXPLOSION INTERESTING FEATURES IN TWO EXHIBITION PALACES

Amazing Voice Amplifier and Other Wonders of the World's Progress at the Great Panama-Pacific Canal Celebration—This Year the Year of All Years to Take Marvel Journey to the Pacific Coast.

FROM every part of the world visitors are thronging to the great Exposition at San Francisco. The Exposition there is the most comprehensive and interesting of all universal expositions, and it will probably be the last to be held within the present generation. Now is the time to see it.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which opened on Feb. 20 last, has charmed the millions who have already beheld the magic city by the Golden Gate.

The marvels of the universe are displayed in the vast exhibit palaces, affording the most comprehensive summary of the world's progress ever disclosed. Many of the exhibits are as revolutionary in their character and mean as much to future generations as did the locomotive or telegraph when it was first introduced. The Audion amplifier, for example, makes it possible for a man in New York city to deliver an address through the telephone to a large audience in San Francisco, 3000 miles away. Through the use of heat waves the intensity of the voice vibrations is increased to such an extent that, although the orator may deliver his address in a low voice into the telephone in New York, in San Francisco it is possible to increase the sound in volume sufficient to fill a large hall. On the other hand, the New York speaker's address may be distributed through telephonic receiving disks attached to each chair in the hall in San Francisco. In one of the exhibit palaces visitors may, without charge, hear a man in New York read from the headlines of the New York newspapers. This performance begins in the Palace of Liberal Arts each day at 3 o'clock.

The amazing voice amplifier is but



TELEPHONE TWENTY-TWO FEET HIGH AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

This giant telephone is shown in the Palace of Liberal Arts, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco.

ment of the long distance wireless telephone this new invention will make it possible to protect the human voice halfway around the globe without the use of a telephone wire. Contrast the era sixty-five years ago, when the pio-

neer required months to cross the plains, with that of today, when the orator in New York may address his audience in San Francisco.

And there are many other developments as wonderful and as revolutionary, all revealing the trend of the world's progress in the arts, sciences and industries. If you are interested in mining, for example, beneath the floor of the vast Palace of Mines you may find a mine in operation, with its stopes and tunnels and shafts and compressed air drills. Wait a moment and you may witness an explosion in the mine. A gong rings; an ambulance dashes up with a corps of rescuers provided with respiratory apparatus, and effects a rescue.

In the Palace of Machinery you may see a miniature battleship blown up by a miniature mine patterned after one of the latest types of the submarine mine. In the Palace of Education you will see classes of students engaged in their studies, and perhaps you may be able to see Mme. Montessori, the celebrated Italian teacher, instructing classes of children. In the vast exhibit palaces and state buildings motion pictures are freely employed with this object in view. There are forty-three free cinematograph shows upon the Exposition grounds, and, by the way, there is no charge to enter the exhibit palaces.

If you are interested in what the foreign nations have accomplished you have only to visit the marvelous displays of the European countries or of those of the Orient or South America, Canada or Australia. Among the French displays you may, if you wish, behold priceless works of art never before exhibited in America and which at the Exposition find sanctuary from the ravages of war.

DISCRIMINATING ADVERTISERS PATRONIZE THE GAZETTE-TIMES COLUMNS

FOR SALE

THE PRICES ARE RIGHT
One 1915 Five-passenger Studebaker. Has only been run as a demonstrator about 1200 miles.

One 1913 Five-passenger Studebaker. Has just been overhauled and is in A1 shape.

One 1913 Ford. Has just been overhauled and is in A1 shape.

I will consider stock in trade

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