

THE GAZETTE-TIMES.

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Thursday, August 5, 1915.

MONEY IS BEING WASTED.

The citizens of Heppner, and especially our business men, have been greatly interested for a number of years in getting a road opened up between this place and Ritter, in Grant county. They have understood for the past quarter of a century that a good highway leading into this town from that section of Grant county would be the means of bringing a profitable trade here, as well as giving those people a better outlet to market. Regularly, at intervals, the question has been taken up and work done in the direction of bringing about the desired result, but not until about two years ago was anything of a definite nature undertaken. At that time it was agreed between the Forest Service, through Hugh Rankin, who was the supervisor of this District, and the Heppner Commercial Club, that some real work would be done. The Ritter people were ready to go at their end of the work, the Forest Service would spend some money to put a road through the reserve, and the citizens of Heppner cooperating with the County Court would raise funds and do the work on this end of the line outside the reserve.

With this understanding in view, the Forest Service started their part of the work and expended \$600. There has also been spent by the County Court of this county, a sum aggregating about \$3500, on this end of the road. The \$600 heretofore spent on that part of the road running through the reserve was sufficient only to mark out their part of the thoroughfare, and in order to complete this portion of the road it will be necessary to make an additional expenditure of perhaps twice the amount already used.

Our people had been led to expect that the money would be forthcoming, but there being a lot of delay in the matter, T. J. Mahoney, of the First National Bank took up the proposition with the Forest Service headquarters at Pendleton to ascertain why nothing more was being done, and in a reply to his inquiry, Supervisor Cryder states that there will be no allowance for completion of the Heppner-Ritter road this year. He states that this money comes from the 10 per cent fund, and this project has not been heretofore listed on the Oregon road construction program, and before it is so listed the Forest Service Highway Engineer must make a complete examination and survey, and also assure himself that the work outside of the Forest boundary will be of a permanent location and a suitable grade. This, in effect, is the answer received, and means that nothing can be expected from that source for at least another year, and perhaps by the time all the red tape has been measured through the Forest Bureau, the work that has been accomplished will be obliterated and have to be done over again, and the money heretofore expended become a matter of waste.

To say the least, this is very disappointing to the people of both the Heppner and Ritter sections.

At one time there seemed to be a progressive policy that was vigorously prosecuted by the Forest Service, but this is apparently abandoned under the present management of the Bureau. Even the work that was done under the direction of Supervisors Chidsey and Rankin in making roads and trails through the Forest, is neglected and these trails are now growing up in brush and becoming useless; a further waste of money.

It seems to us that this sort of a policy is wrong and there should be a vigorous protest sent up to the powers that control these affairs, asking that some real benefits may accrue to the people out of the money they are taxed to keep up this piece of bureaucracy.

Our local "advocate" of the mail order houses seems to think that he has created a great stir in mercantile circles in this city and the evil methods adopted by our local merchants will thereby be rapidly changed. We would suggest, as it appears that our local "oracle" can buy so much better than the merchants themselves, that he be put on their salary list to do the buying for them; no doubt their customers would be well pleased with the line of goods found on their shelves as a result.

BUTTERMILK AND BACTERIA.

The popularity of buttermilk as a food and a beverage is attested by its widespread sale. Any drink which can succeed in invading the precincts of the saloon and compete for sale, as buttermilk now does, side by side with alcoholic beverages deserves attention. The plan of allowing milk to undergo fermentation of such a character that the products are not unpleasant or unwholesome for human consumption, yet serve as preservatives to prevent undesirable types of decomposition, it not new. The fermentation product chiefly depended on in such cases is lactic acid although, in certain types, alcoholic fermentation may also be in evidence. Buttermilk belongs to the acid type; it usually contains from 0.6 to 0.9 per cent. of acid. Strictly speaking buttermilk is a by-product of butter-making; but with the development of the milk industries, the demand for buttermilk has frequently been met by fermenting the skim separator milk which remains as a by-product of the cream trade. The fermented product is not literally buttermilk, but it may be indistinguishable from the latter in composition and properties. The use of these fermented milk products has been favored, not alone for their intrinsic food value, but also for accessory reasons. The specific fermentation products have been reputed to have a "tonic" action in the digestive tract. Special virtues have been attributed to the lactic acid bacteria, particularly in relation to putrefactive changes in the alimentary tract. Aside from any alleged therapeutic virtues, there can be no doubt of the nutrient value of the beverages. With the growing attention devoted to the bacteria which milk may harbor, and the recognition of the dangers which they may entail, it is not strange that buttermilk also should demand bacteriological consideration. Heinemann, of the Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene at the University of Chicago, has demonstrated that the presence of lactic acid in milk will destroy the germs of dysentery, typhoid, diphtheria and cholera. The slower milk sours, the greater is the danger of disease germs surviving. Acids other than lactic acid are frequently present in buttermilk. This beverage, Heinemann reminds us, should therefore be looked upon with suspicion, especially if heavily polluted, unless it has been prepared from pasteurized milk. There is, however, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, a remnant of satisfaction to all lovers of the fermented product to learn that the chances of buttermilk becoming a carrier of infection are small.

OREGON THE VICTIM.

Retrenchment policies enforced by the present national administration on reclamation expenditures have been more at the expense of Oregon than any other state.

Although it is universally admitted that Oregon projects are better located with reference to climate and market than those in most other states, and that they cost less per acre to reclaim, the disposition of the recent administration has been to trim more off Oregon than other states.

One of the latest efforts is a reduction of the Klamath project appropriation, already awarded and under way, from \$238,000 to \$164,000, right while work was in progress. The Klamath Falls Chamber of Commerce and Congressman Nicholas J. Sinnott, have taken the matter up vigorously, with the result that the cut is being reconsidered.

It is a board in political harmony with the national administration, and in harmony with the politics of both Oregon senators, which has systematically given Oregon the worst of it. We thought we were being treated badly enough under the Taft administration. But our present experience is far worse.

By the way—it may not be known generally that the reason Colonel Bill Hanley abandoned Taft and came out for Wilson was on this very issue of Oregon's reclamation appropriations. Colonel Hanley did his best at a personal interview with President Taft, and by correspondence, to bring about a definite decision by the Taft administration on the appropriation for finishing the Umatilla project. Under the influence of Director Newell and Secretary Fisher, the president was unable to give the much-desired decision. Colonel Hanley got disgusted with Taft tardiness and stepped from the frying pan into the fire.

Meanwhile the Taft administration came through with a small appropriation for Umatilla County, and our own Democratic Joe Teal developed enough of a pull with Republican Secretary Fisher to procure an order from the Secretary for the \$50,000 of government money expended with state money for the Des Chutes survey.

But the Democratic pull expired with the Republican administration. No more hath any Oregon Democrat any special influence, for lo, the Democratic administration is in full power, and recognizes only a Republican congressman like Sinnott on reclamation matters.

All of which shows that we shouldn't rely on any brand of politics to get results for our state. What we need is vigorous prosecution of Oregon's claims by commercial bodies, officials and all organized interests, irrespective of politics, and we will make more progress than by pinning hope to party on local affairs.—Oregon Voter.

KEY NOTE OF BROADER PROSPERITY.

There is the individual interest and there is the common welfare. The relation between these two make for individual success or failure, and as well advances or retards the common weal and prosperity.

Fortunate, indeed, is that man who parallels his own success with that of the town, or the county, of the state, from which he receives the assurances of civilized life.

The individual is in a measure outgrowing the belief that adding to his own possessions corresponds exactly with the loss of somebody else's possessions; and even towns and cities are showing a broader outlook. Time was when every town in the new west seemed to think that the only way it could obtain a new settler was to get him away from another town; or at best, to make some sort of a thieve's bargain with the other town to divide the spoils. Rivalries for the county seat, fights for the location of state institutions, calling each other pet names—destroyers of that poise of mind essential to permanent progress.

A new idea is appearing on the surface of civil affairs. It is beginning to be seen that the largest prosperity of any one county, or any one state, is bound up with the common success of other towns, counties or states.

It has become quite the mode to assert that the prosperity of the town depends upon the prosperity of the surrounding country. It is even suggested that in the matter of crowd getting occasions there should be an amicable arrangement between the different cities; that is will do no harm for Spokane to recognize and help on the Rose Carnival of Portland, and for Portland and even Tacoma to lend a hand for the advancement of the Seattle Potlatch. The added success of each of these festivals tends to increase the habit of attendance and to that habit of attendance must be given credit for inducing the large crowd.

All this does not detract in the least from the spirit of emulation. Having joined in the movement for the common good, it is up to every town, every district, and every state to see how much of that common good can be appropriated. In other words, having fostered the habit on the part of people to occasionally enjoy a few days of amusement and recreation, there is a substantial basis for any town or district to get busy and see how much of that habit can be utilized for its own festival.

Herein lies the value of such a movement as that of the survey committee of the Pacific northwest. The purpose of this committee is to seek out the more successful ways of adding to the profits and pleasures of life, as practiced in more or less isolated and scattered communities throughout the four states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, to make those better things the common prosperity of all, thereby stimulating the spread of these better things. In formulating ways and means for doing this, the survey committee has touched the key note of a broader prosperity for all concerned.—Spokesman Review.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

In the casualties of the war in Europe the proportion of the killed in action is extraordinarily large. This fact appears in the figures of each of the combatants, regardless of mere estimates, which can usually be dismissed as exaggerations or understatements. An official showing from the French Relief Society places the number of French soldiers killed at 400,000 and the wounded at 700,000 with 300,000 captured or missing. In former great wars the ratio of killed was about one to five among those struck by bullets or other missiles. Now the ratio is little more than one to two, a remarkable increase. Great Britain is reported to have had 61,000 killed, 196,000 wounded; Russia 733,000 to 1,982,000, and Germany 482,000 killed, 852,000 wounded. Turkey's casualties are given as 45,000 killed, 90,000 wounded. Austria's are footed up as 341,000 to 711,000, and Serbia's 64,000 to 112,000. Belgium has lost 47,000 killed to 160,000 wounded. No return has been made from the Italian army. The grand total to June 1 is put at 2,173,000 killed and 4,802,000 wounded, a proportion of more than one to two.

So far nearly as many have been killed in the European struggle as were enlisted in the Union army in the American civil war. In the latter conflict, by the adjutant general's figures, 67,058 Union soldiers were killed in action, 43,012 died of wounds, and 40,154 in prisons and from accidents. At Gettysburg 3070 Union soldiers were killed to 14,497 wounded, and at Chickamauga 1656 were killed to 9749 wounded. The number of Union soldiers who died from disease during the war was 190,720, or more than twice as many as were killed or mortally wounded in battle. How many the European armies have lost from disease has not been stated, but the winter campaign in trenches must have been extremely costly in human life.

The range of arms in the present war, the large number of wounds in the head and intense artillery fire, to say nothing of poisoned shells, are responsible for the augmentation of the number of soldiers killed in all the armies. In naval actions also the

mortality has gone far beyond any former record. A growth in the desire for peace cannot be far away.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WILL TAKE \$20,000,000.

It will require approximately \$20,000,000 to pay interest and principal on \$10,000,000 6 per cent. highway bonds, assuming they are issued at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year for five years, and are amortized beginning the first year.

By expending one mill a year, raising \$1,000,000 from direct taxation for ten years, the same result in road construction would be achieved for a little over half the tax money that \$2,000,000 a year for five years would cost.

But we wouldn't get the roads so soon.

The question that will confront the voters when the road bond election is held a year hence will be:

Is it worth while to pay out \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000 extra for the sake of having \$10,000,000 spent on roads in five years instead of in ten years?—Oregon Voter.

Ex-Secretary Bryan was in Portland the past week and told the people down that way how he was standing behind President Wilson and the administration, and did not fail to impart to them the knowledge that he is the great apostle of "peace at any price" who has taken upon himself the duty of educating the people of America to properly receive the policies promoted by our president, just as though they were in harmony with the teaching of Mr. Bryan. And the leading democratic organs of the state are now howling themselves hoarse in their efforts to harmonize Bryan's talks with the president's actions. Verily war is brewing in the democratic camp.

Warsaw has fallen. Military experts now predict that Germany will throw the force of an army of a million men into a drive to the west that may mean the fall of Paris and Calais. This may be the beginning of real fighting, and what the result will be only time will reveal.

Portland is getting its "rubbing" this week. The national association of Osteopaths is in session there.

NOTICE.

The city council has ordered all past due accounts on the 1914 oiling bill, collected. Property owners who have failed to settle their accounts in this respect are asked to pay when the collector calls.

75 cords wood, \$2.50. 3000 posts 4c each. Near Slocum Mill. Haul them yourself.
PHELPS GROCERY CO.

THIRD ANNUAL MORROW COUNTY FAIR

Will be held
SEPTEMBER 16, 17, 18, 1915

at
Heppner, Oregon
THE BEST COUNTY FAIR IN THE STATE
is our aim this year

\$1500.00 IN PREMIUMS

for Agricultural, Horticultural, and Livestock exhibits, besides a number of special premiums.

Entertainment features will be better than ever and every effort will be made by the Fair Board to make this the best, biggest and most eventful fair ever held in Eastern Oregon.

Premium lists will be out in a few days. A list of the attractions will appear in these columns later. Don't fail to read same.

Begin Planning Your Exhibits Now

W. W. SMEAD, Secretary

Choice Flour, Feeds, Wood, Coal and Posts, for Sale by

HEPPNER FARMERS' UNION WAREHOUSE CO.

Handle Wheat and Wool. Highest Price Paid for Hides and Pelts.



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WITH the rise of .22 rifle-shooting to the level of a sport, Remington-UMC became the fastest selling .22 ammunition in the world.

Whatever make of .22 rifle you shoot, Remington-UMC Cartridges will give you better, surer results than any other in the world.

Go to the leading dealer—the one who displays the Red Ball Mark of Remington-UMC.

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

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co. Woolworth Building (233 Broadway) New York City



Dr. Winnard reports that the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Reaney of near Lexington, that has been so seriously ill with pneumonia during the past two weeks, is now recovering and entirely out of danger.

Sam Hughes will leave Sunday for Portland to take in Buyers' Week. While below he will attend to the business of selecting some merchandise for the firm of Sam Hughes Co.

Telephone your orders to Humphreys Drug Co. for the sawing of your wood.

Seven hundred men are rushing the work on the Willamette Pacific Railroad to Coos Bay.

Mrs. E. B. Brooks, of Pasadena, Calif., arrived in Heppner Sunday on her way to visit with a sister, Mrs. Van Bibber, at Monument.

Richard Peterson, who farms a large tract of land in the vicinity of Hale Ridge, was a visitor in Heppner Wednesday.

A daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ora Yeager on Friday, July 30. Mother and child doing well.

C. A. Houtaling, Portland architect, is in Heppner today consulting with the Masonic Building Committee concerning plans and specifications for the new building.