

EDITORIAL SECTION

THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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OFFICIAL PAPER FOR MORROW COUNTY.

Thursday, February 22, 1917.

THE LAST CALL.

The last call for the final rally to the support of the Heppner Commercial Club has been made. President A. M. Phelps and Secretary Smead have sent out their last appeal for substantial support.

Unless this appeal is heeded at the regular meeting of the Club next Monday night, loathe as we are to write it, the Heppner Commercial Club is doomed to go down to utter and lasting failure.

Through lean years, when the "pickin's" were hard and business was not the best, merchant and business man in nearly every line of industry in the city contributed in a fair manner to the up keep of the organization which was working at all times for better things for Heppner, the county and even the state. Now that the Club should be allowed to die, is lameted for more than one reason. It is the very time when we are going to need a live organization the worst, and we will have none. Things that should come Heppner way, will go the way of the progressive and up-to-the-minute towns that are far sighted enough to see the value of a real live commercial club.

There is no denying that we have got good things in the past through the efforts of this body. Scarcely a good proposition can be named, ever coming to the town, but what was sanctioned and worked for by the club.

In the approaching months the good roads question will come home to us as it never has in the past; since Heppner has been designated on the route of the Columbia Highway. Vital issues will arise when the time arrives for the highway construction to start, and there will be much preliminary work to be done. We wonder what organized body this city will have then to take up the problems and solve them in an efficient manner. Mr. Business Man, can you afford to drop your interest in the Commercial Club? Who is going to be your official representative in conference with progressive communities when controversies arise, and when the community neighbor is striving to get that which justly belongs to you? Are you going to continue to sit idly by and then wonder why nothing good ever comes to Heppner?

Heppner has enjoyed a long, long sleep; she is still sleeping but there is yet time to awake from the long slumber. Show that you are really alive to the potential possibilities of your town and county by attending the club meeting on Monday evening.

Oregon's new rural credits law will become effective and funds thereunder available after the first of the coming month. There was an attempt made in the legislature, when the law was up for consideration, to establish a new office to care for its execution, but this failed, and the administration of the law is in the hands of the State Land Board, where it rightly belongs.

In order that the law may be better understood, we give some extracts, covering the important points:

The bill provides that loans at five per cent of not less than \$200 nor more than \$5,000 shall be made to one individual, who must live on the land offered as first mortgage security, the loan in no case to be for more than fifty per cent of the value of the land mortgaged, regardless of improvements. Absence from the land of nine months per year for school purposes will not disqualify an applicant. The loans are to be written for not less than ten nor more than thirty-six years, but any debtor may, if he chooses, pay off any part or all of his debt at any time after one year.

Loans shall be made only for the following purposes: The payment for lands purchased; the purchase of livestock and other equipment, and the making of improvements which, in the judgment of the Land Board, will increase the productivity of the lands or add to their value as farm homes; the satisfaction of incumbrances upon the lands which were incurred by the applicant for the aforesaid purposes.

Applications will be made through the county attorneys of the State Land Board and the fees paid to them will in no case be less than \$10 nor more than \$30, according to the size of the loan. For instance, if the loan be for but \$200, the fee will be \$10; if it be for \$5,000, the fee will be but \$30, and this will cover appraising the land and examining the title.

Every applicant for a farm loan shall state clearly in his application the purposes for which such loan is desired, and upon its approval by the Board this statement shall be deemed a part of the note or contract under which the loan is granted. But no failure to apply such funds to the purposes stated in the application or enumerated therein shall invalidate a loan when once made, nor shall anything therein contained be deemed to prevent any farm owner from selling or leasing lands subject to such incumbrance; but if he shall violate his contract by applying the money borrowed to purposes other than stated in his application or enumerated therein, or if he shall lease such lands or sell them to any person not fulfilling the conditions and purposes provided therein, the Land Board is authorized and directed to require the payment of the loan upon six months' notice, and said note or contract will contain a clause providing therefor.

BACK TO THE PEOPLE.

After all, the people, and not the legislature, shall prove to be the direct law making body of the State of Oregon. After a forty-day session of the legislature, it is found that they have referred eight measures to the people. These measures, if enacted into law, must be passed favorably upon at a special election which will be held on the 4th day of June, 1917.

The eight propositions which the people will vote upon are as follows:

State issue of \$6,000,000 in bonds to begin construction of a comprehensive system of roads and highways embracing entire state.

Direct expenditure of \$100,000 a year for four years to build a new penitentiary at Salem.

To raise pay of legislators from \$3 a day to \$6 a day, extend legislative session to 50 days and limit number of bills that can be introduced by each member and each committee.

To authorize assessors of Western Oregon counties to restore Oregon & California grant lands to tax rolls.

Requiring municipalities to hold their primary and general elections on same day state primary and general elections are held.

To provide for classified assessment of property with graduated rate of taxation on property of different classes.

To enable Port of Portland to build or to subsidize steamships and operate line of steamers to foreign and domestic ports.

To prevent repeal of any parts of state constitution by implication.

All acts of the Legislature against which the referendum is invoked also will be on the ballot.

THE AMERICAN POSITION TOWARD THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

American citizens of German birth or ancestry have never been disliked by American citizens of native birth or descent. Our fellow-citizens of Teutonic blood belong, and are recognized as belonging to our most desirable acquisitions from foreign lands. They have for generations, even before, as well as during the revolution, proved themselves constructive factors in our life, law-abiding and loyal to America and its government. This regard does not stop with German-Americans. It extends to the people themselves of the German fatherland. Informed Americans are too well aware of what they owe to Luther and Kant, Goethe and Beethoven, Humboldt and Schiller and illustrious Germans of this generation to feel ill-will to so great a people.

Public opinion in the United States opposes, not the citizens of the German empire, but the policy of the German imperial government since July of 1914. Our German-Americans owe it to themselves and to Germany and to America to comprehend and act upon this just distinction drawn by the American people. The masses of America have not acquired this information from sources hostile to Germany. They have acquired it from Germany itself. From German authorities our people have learned that the methods of the imperial government are those of medieval autocracy and that the people of the empire do not really rule it.

Th Teutonic system of education from the common school to the university is a political system in its purpose, and this purpose is to inculcate devotion to the ruling power. The American system is nonpolitical and has no other purpose than to qualify the young to become good citizens and useful members of society. German education encourages absolutism in ruler, and subservience in the ruled. American education fosters responsibility on the part of the rulers to the ruled, that is of the elected servants of the state to the voters and makes for democracy. Americans, accordingly, desire the emancipation of the German people and the reform of the imperial government. But Americans have not hate for the people of Germany. They have not the slightest desire to humiliate the German empire, or see its independence impaired.—Spokesman-Review.

House Bill No. 518, to submit to the people a proposal to build a new penitentiary at a cost of \$400,000, passed the Senate last Monday. The bill was introduced first in the House by Representative Ritner of Umatilla county. Before this measure reaches the people to be voted upon, there will be ample time to inquire fully into the needs of the state so far as its penal institution is concerned. From this distance it cannot be said whether or not the amount proposed will be sufficient to construct the new building. It has taken several legislative appropriations to complete other public buildings at Salem, and this \$400,000 may prove to be only a starter and further and future bills will have to be passed and voted on by the people to complete the delayed work.

Major General Frederick Funston, commander of the southern department United States Army, dropped dead in the lobby of the St. Anthony hotel at San Antonio, Texas, on Monday evening. General Funston was a national figure and had won great distinction as a soldier. At the time of his death he was in supreme command of the troops on the Mexican border, and had succeeded in handling that delicate situation in a successful and satisfactory manner. During the Philippine war he won promotion by the capture of the insurrectionary chief, Aguinaldo.

Heppner has on her Sunday clothes today and extends the glad hand of welcome to the visiting Elks from Condon, Fossil, Pendleton and The Dalles.

George Washington is 185 years old today, and his memory is still fresh in the hearts of his countrymen.

You don't see so many of the boys going to the depot as formerly. There is a reason.

Would you like to see Heppner off the map? Don't allow our commercial club to die.

Try the Sam Hughes Company

"House of Reliable Merchandise"

We are Heppner representatives for the Florsheim Shoe and Hardeman Hat.

A Complete Line of
Fresh Groceries
Always Found
Here.

A GOOD PROVIDER FOR THE HOME

A WIDOW in speaking of her late husband said: "He was always a good provider." In the mind of this bereaved woman, this was a high tribute to her husband's character. It is often true that the best husband is the man who saves a part of his income for the future. By this plan he is able to provide all necessities and many of the luxuries; he constantly accumulates money and property that will safeguard his family against want when he is unable to work, or after his death.

4% TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FORM A GOOD SAFE INVESTMENT.

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Heppner, Oregon

CAPITAL \$100,000.00

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TRY OUR STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM--Made from fresh crushed strawberries.--You will like it.

SOFT DRINKS OUR SPECIALTY

THE PALM

HIGHEST GRADE OF CANDIES IN THE CITY

WOOL MEN GO AFTER COYOTES

(Continued from page 1)

carcass.

(2)—A method which has stood the test of long usage is, "The Drag Trail," made by dragging part of a carcass, entrails or other animal matter behind a cart or saddle horse. A fresh horse skin makes an excellent drag, as the operator can stand on it while placing the poison or trap, and remount his horse without leaving a sign of his presence. Poison baits should not be placed too thickly along such trails. Six or eight to the mile are usually sufficient to account for such coyotes as discover and follow the line.

(3)—Poison baits may be placed anywhere along stock and cross-country trails in connection with a scent attractive to coyotes. The rotten fish scent (government formula) is especially useful. A few drops on brush or grass tufts usually cause coyotes to investigate. Baits placed within two or three feet of such drops

are likely to be found by the animals.

(4)—Poisoning large baits or carcasses is not recommended. The practice is largely responsible for much of the objection on the part of residents to poisoning. Large baits without poison are useful as poison stations, especially when the snow is deep. Whenever coyote signs are noticed about such "stations," the small, lard-sugar baits may be used to good advantage.

Care and precaution to avoid accidents in poison operations cannot be too strongly advocated. Proper application and supervision will do much to overcome the existing prejudice against this valuable and economical method for controlling predatory animals. Further suggestions on the subject of poisoning will appear in the National Wool Grower as they are determined from the several large experiments now in progress under direction of the government.

It has been suggested that dogs are readily trained to respect lard-sugar pellets if offered one or two containing Ipecac instead of strychnine.

Respectfully submitted,
T. M. ALEXANDER,
A. H. CHRISTIANSEN,
FRANK A. MAU.

National Wool Growers' Committee.