

**THE GAZETTE-TIMES**

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 YAWTER CRAWFORD, Proprietor.  
 ARTHUR R. CRAWFORD, Editor.

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**MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER**

**THE HERALD, MR. VAN VACTOR AND MR. TUTTLE.**

The Gazette-Times has been called to account for its article of two weeks ago regarding the charges made upon Jos. E. Tuttle government agent, by the Heppner Herald.

We stated that so far as we could ascertain at that time the charges made by the Herald were unjustifiable and that Mr. Tuttle had not received a square deal.

Now we are not championing the cause of any man. We are here to stand for principles. Principles that do mean in every sense, a square deal for all.

The Gazette-Times did not say, and our friends and readers are well aware of the fact, we did not say, "that the people of Morrow county were not pritty good people, that they are not straining every energy to produce wheat and wool and meat to feed our armies and our allies." All that is entirely foreign to the case in point. We don't need to say that the people of Morrow county stand at the head in all patriotic endeavor. That is too well known. And as to being a "champion" of the people of this county, we are ready to stake our reputation against anything the Herald might wish to throw up, either by insinuation or direct utterance.

However, we have no desire to accuse the Herald of things of which it is not guilty.

When the article first appeared in that paper regarding the attitude of Mr. Tuttle, we inquired into the matter at some length. We did find that there had been a dispute between Mr. Van Vactor and Mr. Tuttle. We did not find that any farmers, stockmen and business men were complaining of the treatment they had received at his hands.

Therefore our article was written in the spirit that Mr. Tuttle had been unjustly dealt with by the Herald. We do not ask for leniency for Mr. Tuttle if his actions were ungentlemanly and unbecoming an official. Our people are entitled to fair treatment and this paper intends to use its influence at all times to see that they get it. The spirit of Morrow county people is to be fair, and the people have a right to demand that they be accorded the treatment they would give.

The statement made by the Herald was to the effect that widespread indignation among farmers, stockmen and business men had resulted from the attitude of Mr. Tuttle. Since the Herald's article of last week we have inquired of the majority of signers of the letter to Hon. Milton A. Miller of Portland. Those who had dealings with Mr. Tuttle found him courteous, the rest of the majority did not have any direct dealings with him. We fall to see where widespread indignation comes in.

If Mr. Tuttle was discourteous in his manner and offended a small number, and if that was his general attitude, we offer an apology to the Herald. As yet we have not been thoroughly convinced that "widespread indignation" resulted.

We are awaiting the letter from Mr. Miller, in order that the minds of a troubled people may be put at ease and that the liberty loan quota may go over the top with flying colors.

We also understand that charges have been filed against Mr. Tuttle through S. E. Van Vactor. If this is not correct, we stand corrected.

**"WHEN WE WIN AND NOT BEFORE."**

Morrow county people had that rare opportunity during the days of the last week to hear once more from the men who have been "over there." Lieutenant McDonald and Private McLaren, both of the Canadian overseas contingent, brought the same cheery message, that in the end victory will rest upon the side of right and civilization will be provided for in all the days to come.

It was the greatest feeling of satisfaction that the Canadians learned that the United States had come in to help finish the fight for free nations. Here was a great nation of people whose able leader had granted many points, and the country had suffered continuous insults in order that we might avoid war. Yet when the die was cast, after we could no longer maintain our position as a free people and still put up with Prussian arrogance and insults, we proceeded to get into the fray with both feet. Canada more than any other, unless it was France, appreciated our position and were fully able to realize what our "force in the war would mean.

The bond of friendship which has always existed between the people of Canada, (many of them born in the

(United States) and the people of this country, makes the cause more in common and easier to understand. Therefore when one of these returned heroes comes to tell of the things over there, we can completely understand him. His position is identical with ours, and what he went through our boys will go through. What he saw there, our boys will see and the spirit with which he fought moves our boys to fight like he fought.

Private McLaren was asked when the war will end. The question was answered promptly, "when we win and not before." When will we win? That is the question. In the words of Private McLaren, "the fight will go on for two years at least, from indications at the present time." He explained this by telling of the conditions which the allies have had to face ever since the Germans began to march through Belgium. Hun methods of warfare, trickery and all the unheard of methods of fighting. These methods are now being combatted in kind by the allies and the tide of the battle is turning. Victory will be in sight after the Hun hordes have been driven back across the Rhine, the Kaiser and his war party forced down and out and the world menace forever removed. But the words of Private McLaren should remain ever foremost in the minds of the American people, "the war will end when we win and not before."

**OVER THE TOP IN ONE WEEK.**

As Chairman of the Third Liberty Loan Committee of Morrow County and on behalf of the executive committee, we wish to express our thanks to the speakers, soliciting committees, and patriotic citizens who gave their services and the use of their automobiles so freely and were the means of Morrow County going over the top so easily and readily. It was due to the untiring efforts of the patriotic citizens that this feat was so easily accomplished.

We wish also to express our thanks to all who took part in the various programmes and by so doing made same a success.

Morrow County's quota was \$142,000 and we have already subscribed about \$170,000, which goes to show that Morrow county is always on the job and ready to do her part.

This represents another hard blow at the Kaiser. May he never recover.

J. A. WATERS, Chairman.

**PREPARE FOR WATER LINES.**

Though the shipbuilding capacity of the country during the next year may be taken up too much with ocean craft to leave much margin for boats and barges for inland waterways, the present time is not too early to prepare for water transportation. No less important than vessels are the wharves and connections with land lines—railroad and highway—and these should begin to run. It is time for river communities to begin action on the suggestion of Harold Rands, who is surveying Upper Columbia River transportation for the Port of Portland Commission.

All the conditions now favor building solidly the most modern and economical wharves, warehouses and machinery for loading and unloading at river ports. Hitherto capital has avoided such investments because they depended for traffic on steamers which might be driven out of business by railroad competition and by their own obsolete character. The railroads are now in the hands of the Government, which will not permit the competitive practices which were formerly in vogue, and the railroads are so overloaded with traffic that they no longer compete for it; the traffic competes for transportation. The Government is eager to restore water transportation for the purpose of carrying the great volume of traffic in excess of the capacity of the railroads, and will build river craft as fast as the more pressing need of ocean craft diminishes.

It is morally certain that, after having revived water transportation to meet the emergency of the war, the Government will not permit it to fall into disuse again. The status of the railroads will be radically changed after peace is restored, and provision will surely be made for co-ordination of water and rail lines, under which they will be woven into one system. Then all communities which use the waterways can safely proceed to build anew in confidence that water lines are coming back to stay.

Building and operation of river craft are as much the affair of the towns up the river as of the cities where river boats meet seagoing ships, for they benefit also. Provision of steamboats and barges is a partnership business in which up-river towns and Portland should join for mutual advantage. As the great port and the largest city of the Columbia basin, Portland will naturally do the most, but the best assurance of success is to be found in a combination of forces between the upper and lower river cities.—Oregonian.

**FOR SHERIFF.**

To the Democratic Voters of Morrow County:  
 I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for the nomination to the office of sheriff at the primary election, which will be held on Friday, May 17, 1918.

Respectfully,  
 H. C. GITHENS.

**WHEAT CRISIS FORCES CHANGES IN RULES**

**Households, Eating Houses and Bakers Must Decrease Use of Wheat.**

Urgent military necessities of the United States and the Allies has forced a more drastic restriction in the wheat conservation program. Coupled with an earnest appeal to all individuals, households, public eating places and bakers of bread and pastries for their co-operation and support, Herbert C. Hoover has issued a new set of rules designed to further reduce wheat consumption in this country until the next harvest.

These rules and Mr. Hoover's personal appeal are given out through Mr. W. B. Ayer, Federal Food Administrator for Oregon, in the following message:

"If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest (and this is a military necessity) we must reduce our monthly consumption to twenty-one million bushels a month as against our normal consumption of about forty-two million bushels or fifty per cent of our normal consumption, reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaving for general consumption approximately one and one-half pounds of wheat products weekly per person. Many of our consumers are dependent upon baker's bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the home.

"The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition our population in the agricultural districts, where the substitute cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations. With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley as substitutes has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

"To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

First—Householders to use not to exceed a total of one and one-half pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than one and three-fourths pounds of victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and about one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals all combined.

Second—Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present, and in addition thereto not to serve in the aggregate a total of more breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, and wheat breakfast cereals containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour to any one guest at any one meal. NO WHEAT PRODUCTS TO BE SERVED UNLESS SPECIALLY ORDERED. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products per month per guest, thus conforming with limitations requested of the householders.

Third—Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town consumer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

Fourth—We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of victory bread—sold by delivery of a three-quarters pound loaf where one pound was sold before and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond seventy per cent of the average monthly purchased in the four months prior to March first.

Fifth—Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

Sixth—There is no limit upon the use of other cereal flours and meals, such as corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera. Many thousands of families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than the one and one-half pounds a week allowed. We specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme so that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes and in order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the Allies and our own army.

"With the arrival of the new harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions, but until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice, and co-operation of the distribution trades and public."

**THE FEDERATED CHURCH.**

Sunday School 9:45 a. m.  
 Theme of morning sermon: "What Are Our Religious Services Worth to the Community?"

Christian Endeavor 7:00 p. m.  
 Topic: "What and How To Read." Leaders, Ritha Owen and Nellie Clark.

Junior leader, Lois Reid.  
 Evening service 8:00 p. m. Sermon subject: "Unintentional Failure."

H. A. NOYES, Pastor.

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH.**

Sunday, April 21.

Bible school at 10:00 a. m.  
 The women of C. W. B. M. will have entire charge of the morning service, to begin at 11 a. m. They have prepared an interesting and helpful program. Be sure to attend.

C. E. meeting at 7:00 p. m.  
 Preaching service at 8 p. m. Subject: "Parables of the Kingdom—Growth."

Thursday midweek service at 8 p. m.

F. A. ANDREWS, Pastor.

**Jess Beardsleys Have Daughter.**

A ten pound daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jess Beardsley at The Dalles on April 12. The young lady's grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Slocum of this county.

**Off For Livestock Survey.**

County Agent F. R. Brown left Heppner today for Pendleton, where he will join County Agent Schrock of Matilla county, and together they will go on to Malheur county. A fine day conference will be held among county agents and livestock men in Malheur county and the final day of the session will wind up in Union county.

**Will Poison Squirrels.**

During the week of April 22 to 27 a representative of the U. S. Biological survey will be here in Morrow county to assist the county agent in giving demonstrations in the best methods for controlling rabbits, squirrels and gophers. Those interested in helping to fight these destructive pests should notify the county agent at once.

**Took Slacker To Vancouver.**

Sheriff George McDuffee returned Tuesday from Vancouver Wash., where he took George Carter, an alleged slacker. Carter also showed some symptoms of an I. W. W. During his confinement in the county jail he made one attempt at breaking out. He had dug his way through the stone wall of the jail and had it not been for Wm. Ayers and his wife, the prisoner would have gained liberty. Government officials have taken up the case.

**Will Not Run.**

Floyd Fraser, young Gooseberry farmer, was in Heppner the first of the week meeting friends. There had been much rumor that Mr. Fraser would be a candidate for their republican nomination for sheriff. When interviewed he acknowledged that he had given the matter some consideration but had finally decided not to make the race. He intends to go to Portland shortly, in company with his father-in-law, Frank Holmes of Lone.

*The Busy Season of the Year*

Now confronts Business-man, Farmer and Stockman

*In order that all may render maximum service to our country in this, her trying year, every facility should be utilized for production of all necessities.*

*All issues of Liberty Bonds have been oversubscribed; we should now apply our energies to preparation for the next, which is sure to come.*

*We are willing and prepared to assist all deserving in the production of these necessities and in their preparation for future calls of the Government, and we invite the opening of accounts, with these ends in view.*

**The First National Bank of Heppner**

ASSETS OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS

**Belgian Relief Commission Sends Thanks.**  
 The Morrow County Chapter of the American Red Cross has received the following acknowledgement from the Commission for Relief in Belgium.  
 "To the Morrow County Chapter, A. R. C., Heppner, Oregon. The Commission for Relief in Belgium begs to acknowledge with many thanks your generous donation of clothing shipped March 25th 1918.  
 EDWARD J. WILLIAMS, Assistant Treasurer.

Miss Josephine Richardson was confined to her home a few days the first of the week on account of a severe cold which had affected her eyes. She is now able to resume her duties in the office of the Morrow County Abstract Co.

**Echo Shearing Co. Incorporated.**  
 The Umatilla Shearing Company, is the new name of the corporation just organized to handle the Echo sheep shearing plant. The company is capitalized at \$5000, and Echo is the principal place of business of the company. Incorporators are Ralph A. Holts, Don Pruitt and W. B. Phillips.  
 The company is incorporated for convenience in handling the business of the plant. The principal stockholders are Stanfield Bros., Jos. Cunha, Wm. Slusher, Anton Vey and Joe Monese.—Echo News.

**Will Preach at Hardman.**  
 Rev. F. A. Andrews, pastor of the First Christian church, will hold morning service at Hardman next Sunday.

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