

THE GAZETTE-TIMES

VOL. 35, NO. 14.

HEPPNER, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00 PER YEAR

COMMITTEE REPORT ON FIRE PROTECTION

Recommendations Are Made to Accord With Desires of Citizens.

On Saturday evening, July 6th, a meeting was held by the citizens of Heppner in the Star theatre for the discussion of matters pertaining to better fire protection. This paper made mention of the meeting in last issue and it is not necessary at this time to give further details, but we desire to put before the public the report of the committee appointed, which report we were unable to publish last week. It is as follows:

We, the committee appointed by the chairman of the citizens' meeting held at the Opera House on Saturday evening, July 6th, and instructed to initiate a movement for better fire protection for Heppner, beg leave to report to the City Council as follows:

Adhering to the expressed wish of the said Citizen's Meeting, we interviewed Mr. Mike Curran on July 8th, and asked him to organize a fire department in this city with himself as temporary fire chief, Mr. Curran having been highly recommended for that position, and having efficiently served as fire chief of The Dalles for ten years just prior to his coming to Heppner.

Mr. Curran accepted this responsibility, and went on duty Monday morning, July 8th, in conjunction with City Marshal Clark, in re-reeling the fire hose, oiling the various joints thereof, locating and oiling the various fire hydrants, and preparing generally for future fires.

This Committee, on behalf of the citizens, guaranteed Mr. Curran his wages until a special meeting of the city council could be called, and, voicing the expressed wish of the citizen's meeting, we strongly recommend that the city council appoint Mr. Curran as fire chief at a reasonable salary to be paid out of the general fund of the city's finances, so that the additional expense can be borne by every property owner within the city's limits instead of by the few business men along the main streets who are already bearing the burdens of public contributions.

We further recommend that the regular city marshal be instructed to be on duty nights, and that the fire chief be given concurrent authority to make arrests the same as the Marshal, and that the fire chief be on duty during the day time, and that this arrangement be in force especially throughout the present harvest season.

We also visited the power house and interviewed the manager, Mr. W. E. Pruyn, in regard to the water pressure used during fires. Mr. Pruyn stated to us that during the last two fires the full force of the fire protection reservoir was turned on at all times from the beginning, and that only two small service pipes on back streets were broken by the high pressure, and that none of the main pipes were broken thereby.

Mr. Pruyn stated that the lack of force was perhaps due to the hydrants not having been fully opened up. We find, upon interviewing fire fighters at both the recent fires, that the water pressure was very weak, and that the disastrous losses of property was largely due to the delay in getting a good force on early. We have found citizens who think that the city main pipes are too weak to turn on the high pressure. Whether this is the case or that the inexperienced fire fighters have not been turning on the full force at the hydrants we do not know, but recommend that this all-important matter be investigated by the fire chief and remedied as soon as possible.

We further recommend that the city retain the present hose carts, equipped with good, strong hose, and that a hook and ladder truck, equipped with hooked ladders, plenty of extra hose, axes, buckets, etc., be secured to take the place of the two hose carts destroyed in the recent fires. We find that in both the late fires ladders were sorely needed but none were to be found at the right time, and that a lot of property might have been saved by their use.

We carefully investigated the origin of the last fire by interviewing the County Sheriff, the City Marshal, numerous eye witnesses and other citizens who might be in position to throw light upon the matter, but we have been so far unable to find any satisfactory explanation as to its origin.

Without an organized fire department and an experienced chief to look after the proper handling of the carts, hose and nozzles, and without a sufficient force of water to check fire in the start, the city will remain at the mercy of the flames of future

fires, and we recommend, on behalf of the citizens, that the city council take immediate action in appointing a permanent fire chief and in supplying him with adequate fire fighting apparatus.

Respectfully submitted,
M. D. CLARK,
S. E. NOTSON,
CHAS. THOMSON,
M. L. CASE,
E. M. SHUTT.

Committee.
Dated at Heppner, this 8th day of July, 1918.

Lightning Kills Two Mares.

In the storm that visited this section last Monday evening R. L. Bengtson lost two fine mares that were killed by lightning. The animals were in the pasture south of the house, on the hill, when the storm came up and were evidently standing together, for when Mr. Bengtson went out to the pasture the next morning to look after his horses, he found the two mares lying side by side and not the sign of a scratch upon them. They were valuable animals and break up two teams for him.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Claud Adkins, 325 Sheridan Street, Portland, Oregon, a six-pound son on July 11, 1918. Mother and child doing fine and Claud is the richest man in Portland, but our informant thinks he will live through it.



ACCIDENT AT ROCK PIT

A very serious accident occurred at the rock pit on Tuesday afternoon, caused by the premature discharge of a blast. The crew had set several blasts to go off, when apparently something went wrong. F. C. Dollarhide, general overseer of the crews of Morrow and Gilliam counties, being present, had his attention called to the matter, and as an expert powder man, he started to make an investigation. He had no sooner entered the pit than one of the blasts went off. Mr. Dollarhide was struck by some of the flying rock which hit him in the face. A small piece of rock was embedded in one of his eyes, destroying the sight and he also sustained other and minor injuries. Being taken to a physician here it was found that the piece of rock was so tightly embedded that it could not be readily removed and the physician decided that he should be taken to a Portland specialist at once. First aid was rendered Mr. Dollarhide and he was hurried by auto to Pendleton late in the evening, and from there took train for Portland. At last reports received here he was doing as well as could be expected but it may take some time to determine whether or not he will be totally blind.

Mr. Dollarhide had just moved to Heppner with his family from Portland and for the time being they had set up housekeeping in tents on the fair grounds, his family coming here more for a vacation. His duties kept him on the road much of the time between here and Gilliam county, where the construction company is engaged in road work.

Judge Patterson is in receipt of word from Portland today that there is hope of saving at least one of Mr. Dollarhide's eyes, and he may be able to save the sight of the one that received the worst injury.

Bulk Handling Is Proper System.

Bert Peck is handling his grain in bulk this season and is thoroughly convinced that it is the proper system. He began threshing about two o'clock Monday afternoon on his place six miles west of Heppner. The grain was taken from the machine direct into his wagon bins and then hustled to the elevator at Heppner where by six in the evening he had deposited to his credit 130 bushels. Other grain is taken from the machine direct to the bins in the field and no sacks are used whatever. Many farmers of the county are using this system now and grain is beginning to reach the elevator in Heppner from different directions, coming in in specially prepared wagon bins that drive onto the elevator platform scales, are weighed up and the grain dumped into the pit in a jiffy, making quick work of it.

Word was received in Heppner today announcing the sudden death at his home in Pendleton of Harley Fell, son of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Fell. No particulars were given and the news comes as a distinct shock to the many friends of the family in this city. He was an only child and was about 17 years of age.

Native German, He Hates Prussian Government

Future Teuton Generations Will Bless America, Says Peter W. Goebel, Former President of American Bankers' Association.

"I HATE the German government with a consuming hatred because she has made the people of my blood and kindred the outcasts of the world, the Ishmaelites of civilization. This transformation of a people into a race of demons, whose very name is anathema among the generous-minded peoples of the world, is the result of a system of education designed to further the selfish aims of an autocrat."

With a voice vibrant of passion and strong in denunciation, Peter W. Goebel of Kansas City, former president of the American Bankers' association, now Kansas chairman of the war savings and thrift stamp campaign, a native of that same Germany, but as stalwart an American as any who boasts generations of American-born ancestry, voiced the spirit of awakened Americanism in the course of the most widely eloquent and elementally powerful address that was heard from the platform during the entire two days' session of the Kansas Bankers' association convention at Hutchinson recently.

"As a lad of 14 years," said Mr. Goebel, "I lived in a German garrison city. There I have seen little insignificant sergeants and sublieutenants strike in the face strong men—privates in ranks; I have seen them spit in the faces of strong men and call these soldiers the most vile epithet that ever fouled human lips, and these men were forced by the iron discipline of Prussia to stand and endure those insults."

"That is why I am enlisted in this war with every energy that I possess, with every dollar that I own, to the end that the world and my own kindred may be forever rid of the foulest tyranny that ever disgraced and blackened the page of history with the recital of the outrages. I know that future generations in Germany will bless the day that America entered the war on the side of liberty and humanity. I know that the German people will celebrate the anniversary of that day with the same reverential thankfulness that we Americans celebrate the 4th of July—as the day upon which the ultimate emancipation of Germany from the most damnable tyranny of history was declared."

HEAVY STORM OF HAIL IN IONE SECTION DESTROYES OVER 6000 ACRES OF GRAIN

The heaviest wind storm ever known in the Ione section, so report reaches this paper, occurred there at about 5:30 Monday afternoon, followed by a heavy downpour of hail and rain that lasted for more than an hour and a half. The course of the storm was from southeast to northwest and struck with full force at the Ben Buschke place on Rhea creek and ending near the Henry Stender farm nine miles northwest of Ione.

The storm swept area was two miles wide and 18 miles long and wherever the hail struck the grain fields were laid bare.

The heaviest downpour near Ione occurred in Rietmann canyon and on the hills just north of town. This caused the water to collect along the embankment of the railroad east of the depot and the gathering up of rubbish forced the water over the track and down the main street of the town.

Stores and basements along the street were overflowed and deposits of mud left to a depth of from one to eight inches. The heavy collection of water just below the depot where there is a small bridge made the overflow of the west end of town very heavy and water on Main street between Bristow & Johnson's store and River's garage was about two feet deep at the highest stage.

The wind uprooted a number of big shade trees along the streets and damage was done to concrete walks by the tearing out of the tree roots. The hail also did a lot of damage to shade trees and fruit and altogether the little city presented a sorry appearance after the storm had spent its fury.

A lot of water also came down the canyon just west of town and oppo-

sited the place of M. R. Morgan, and Mr. Morgan received a heavy deposit of rock and gravel over a portion of his field.

Many roads were made almost impassable in places by washouts. This was especially so along Rhea creek below the Mason farm, where there was a very heavy fall of rain that washed out the road and filled in huge piles of rock in places, making it almost impossible to get by on horseback.

The damage to roads will be considerable.

The heavy damage was caused, however, by the destruction of ripened grain by the hail. We were not able to get the full list of those who suffered loss, but in the aggregate there were some 6000 acres of grain destroyed. Some of the heavy losses are: Ben Buschke, 280 acres wheat, entire loss; T. R. Jackson, 300 acres wheat, not enough left for seed; Jason Biddle, 40 acres wheat, the storm getting only a small portion of his field, but he suffered considerable loss by the high water; Miss Nettie Mason, over 200 acres wheat, entire loss; E. L. Padberg, 500 acres wheat; Laxton McMurray, 320 acres wheat; Erwin farm, adjoining the McMurray place, loss not learned but it is extensive; Mat Halvorsen, 1300 acres of wheat and barley, total loss; A. B. Strait, 300 acres wheat, entire loss; Ollie Forbes, 300 acres wheat, total loss; E. H. Turner, a large acreage of wheat but we did not learn just how much; Paul Rietmann about 250 acres wheat, total loss; Ben Morgan, 400 acres wheat; S. Dennis, 30 acres wheat, total loss; John Hinkle, loss unknown, farm cut in two by the storm; H. A. Edmonds 600 acres wheat, total loss; C. H. Wetzel, 400 acres, entire loss; J. P. Louy, 320 acres, total loss; B. F. Sorenson, 320 acres, total loss except 18

sacks threshed; Henry Stender, loss not learned.

Besides this, many alfalfa ranches along Rhea creek and on Willow creek below Ione were badly damaged by being covered with mud and trash and roads in and around Ione are badly washed out and filled with rock.

The wind did considerable damage at Morgan also, where the end of the G. N. Ely warehouse was blown down and the store twisted about on its foundation. No report of damage to crops was received from this quarter.

The filling up of the city well at Ione has caused much inconvenience for the time, but we understand that this has been cleaned out now and the people will soon be supplied with good water again.

It was reported at Heppner that a storm had struck in the upper Gooseberry country late Tuesday afternoon, but this has not been confirmed. The weather for the past two weeks has been very hot and this section of the country is passing through a critical storm period. However, we hope that we shall not be called upon to chronicle any further damage to crops from this source.

Heavy rains fell in and around Heppner Tuesday evening but no damage is reported to have resulted further than the washing out of the roads in a few places. Heppner was passed up on this occasion, for all of which we are duly thankful.



WAR LOYALTY IS DEFINED

The Journal of Education of July 4 contains a stirring article on loyalty. It points out that loyalty in times of peace is a very easy thing to render, but that loyalty in time of war means much more. Loyalty in war time does not consist in simply doing no act against the Government, in saying nothing to discourage efforts on behalf of the Nation, in remaining passive. No, in war time, loyalty must take on a positive phase. Millions of our finest young men are expressing their loyalty by offering themselves upon the altar of the country, offering to do and to die for right, liberty, and justice. Many are expressing loyalty by working long hours, at sacrifice of ease and pleasure, in the Red Cross work. Others are expressing loyalty by purchasing bonds, war savings stamps, and thrift stamps to the limit of their ability. Others are carefully saving food of all kinds, especially those required by the Government for the soldiers and the allies. All these cost something.

But, on the other hand, there are some who loudly proclaim their loyalty, who do not enter the service of the country, who do not aid the Red Cross in money or labor, who do not deny themselves a single comfort in order to loan money to the Government, who make very modest subscriptions to the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and other war activities, and who evade the food regulations every time they think they can do so without being detected. Such people will all be known and listed before the end of the war. They will be found out. Just recently a lady said, "Well, we had plenty of flour. We don't like the substitutes, and we haven't been eating any." Another person, not willing to abide by the spirit of the regulations, went to two or more stores and bought sugar up to the limit in one day. These are small things, but if everybody took the same attitude, the efforts of the Government would fail, our armies would be defeated, we would be at the mercy of the Kaiser, and liberty would become a by-word. If your loyalty will not stand a little inconvenience, if it will not enable you to make some sacrifice, it is of a poor brand. However, the people of such limited loyalty are not numerous. The great masses of the people are right in their attitude. While there are still "sugar hogs" who put three or four big teaspoonsful of sugar in one cup of coffee, there are little children in Morrow county who deny themselves candy and buy thrift stamps with their money.

The Food Administration at Washington asks for one hundred per cent loyalty.

S. E. NOTSON, Co. Chairman.

How An Editor Got Wealth.

A man tells of a country editor who started out poor 20 years ago and has retired with the comfortable fortune of \$50,000. This money was acquired through industry, economy, conscientious efforts to give full value, indomitable perseverance and the death of an uncle who left the editor \$49,999.50.—Kansas City Times.

MORROW BOYS AT THE CAMPS

Roy Wakefield and Howard Swick Write Relatives Concerning Life in Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Wakefield are in receipt of a short letter from their son Roy, who, at the date of writing was at Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

At the time of writing Roy says: "Well, we are leaving today, so good bye to everybody until I get back again. It may not be long, and it may be quite a while. You won't hear from me again for about fifteen days and that will only be a card as I told you in my letter before. We are busy here in camp getting our money changed. Just think, I will draw over two hundred francs every month over there. How is everybody out there. I don't feel any too well these days as I can't get used to this climate. We have got our barracks bags loaded now but I do not know what transport we are going over in. The boats carry about fifty thousand troops. That is quite a few, don't you think? Well, this is all for this time. Write often, maybe I will get a letter once in a while. Troops do not stay long on this coast until they send them over. I saw a Condon boy in Palisade Park Wednesday. He is in the Navy, on one of the boats that are going to take us over. "SADDLER ROYAL WAKEFIELD, Co. C, 347th M. G. Bn., 91st Div, A. E. F."

Mrs. Frank Turner is also in receipt of a short letter from her nephew, Howard Swick, who is now at Camp Lewis, just reaching there a few days before the date of the letter, which was July 1st. He states:

"I was mustered in at 11 o'clock today and that means I can never get off now. This army life is all right, but I like home the best. Was homesick yesterday, but am all right today. Our officers are fine men and they treat us fine when we try. I have not been called down yet and what is more I am not going to be. Two-thirds of the men in this company are farmers. I failed to get with the boys from home and that makes it worse. We are under quarantine yet, will be in quarantine for three weeks more. There are 280 men in my company, and it is a wonderful thing to see more men than one can count out here of a morning training. We have to take six months training in one month. I thought I could never remember all that they told me the first day, but it is all right now. It is a sight to see some of the fellows trying, though. "This camp is preparing to hold 85,000 men and it is getting very near full now. Soldiers are leaving here by the thousands and as they go new men are arriving to fill their places. "The captain is going to talk to us tonight on obedience. We all have to attend and keep awake. Aunt Lillie, I will be a different boy when you see me again. It is wonderful for anyone. HOWARD SWICK, 3rd Co., 1st Bat, 166 Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash."

Dates For Fair Set.

The Fair Board has set the dates for the Sixth Annual Morrow County Fair for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 17, 18 and 19. The plans for the fair this year will not be elaborate, and the items of expense will be kept down to the very lowest notch owing to the fact that war activities are calling for all the spare cash. The matter of holding a fair this year was put up to the County Court and that body rather emphatically declared its purpose to carry out the fair. Following the Heppner disaster, the Court was again approached as to the advisability of proceeding with fair plans, and the decision is that the Fair Board must go ahead. More complete announcement will be made next week with regard to the plans, but from now on our people should prepare to spend three days of relaxation and recreation in Heppner, attending the fair, and it will be largely up to the people to make it a success.

The Federated Church.

Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Stereopticon Views of the "Women of the Bible." Morning sermon theme, "Parables from Nature." Christian Endeavor, 7:00 p. m. Topic, "Favorite Psalms." Evening sermon subject, "God's Thoughts." H. A. NOYES, Pastor.