

**THE GAZETTE-TIMES**

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MORROGUE COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

**SUPPRESS PUBLICITY.**

The essence of C. S. Jackson's tax publicity bill is that it does away with notice to the public of the names of property-owners whose taxes are long past due. The property-owner may postpone tax payment indefinitely so far as any fear of publicity is concerned. Mr. Jackson's measure puts an end to printing the delinquent tax list.

In one important way the measure is deceptive. It sails under the camouflage of substituting a mailed notice for the published notice. In effect, the bill proposes no such substitution, for already each property-owner whose postoffice address is on file with the tax collector is notified when his taxes are due. The only substitution there will be in effect under the Jackson bill will be to send another notice by mail to follow the ineffective first notice, instead of publishing the list in the county paper where the public may read it and ascertain who the delinquents are. The Jackson bill in effect substitutes suppression for publicity.

It is notorious that the bill originates in Mr. Jackson's desire to punish the country press of the state by depriving it of the little revenue that has come to it by annual publication of the delinquent tax list. If the measure is understood by the taxpayers and the public, it will be defeated on its merits. Were the motive behind it generally understood, it would be buried by an overwhelming negative majority as a rebuke to the bullying tactics employed by a wealthy newspaper publisher to bend the small country papers to his will or break them as punishment for their independence of his dictation.—Oregon Voter.

**FARM LABOR EXEMPTIONS**

A careful survey of the farm labor situation carried out in twenty five counties of the state shows the following interesting facts and has helped to bring to the attention of the draft boards and federal authorities the seriousness of the labor situation from the farmers standpoint. The same situation is also found in the war industries.

The 1918 crop was seeded and harvested with little or no loss on account of labor shortage but many men who helped during the season have already been called and practically every county is facing a reduction in crop for the coming year unless great care is used in making exemptions. The sheep men are suffering in every important sheep county on account of the experienced herders being taken. Cattle men and the wheat farmers in the larger wheat belts are very little better off. In other words the farmers have been able to get by under conditions in the past but face a more serious situation the coming year.

Five Eastern Oregon counties report a visible shortage at this time of 162 farm laborers and 131 stockmen. In these same counties 8,500 acres of land are reported idle for lack of help to get the crop planted.

To offset this shortage Jay Dobbins of Enterprise, Oregon, has been appointed advisor for the Eastern Oregon section. Those who have skilled help subject to call should take up with him the matter of claiming exemption for many who do not wish to make that claim for themselves. While the county agent has received no instructions from Mr. Dobbins we have been instructed from Washington D. C. to assist in every way possible the establishment of just exemption claims.

Until different instructions are received we suggest that where farm help has made no claim for exemption, the farmer for whom such man has been and is working submit the facts to the county agent who will forward the claim to the district advisor together with a statement of the labor situation and such recommendations as the case may warrant.

**A WIN THE WAR CONGRESS**

The Main election supports the administration's policy of force to the bitter end. Let us elect no pacifists this Fall. The four Congressmen elected from Maine, all Republicans, stood by the President when many of his own party failed to do so. They voted for every war appropriation, for the conscription acts, and for conferring all the extra-ordinary powers the President and his advisers sought. This is a good time for the voters to turn down every pacifist no matter to what party he belongs and to make it their particular business to elect to Congress none but those who can be depended upon to sustain the policy of force until Germany has been driven to her knees and a peace with victory achieved.—Leslie's Weekly.

The same may be said of the four Republican Congressmen from Oregon—Senator McNary and Representatives Hawley, Sinnott and McArthur. They have unhesitatingly given the President the support he has sought in carrying out his effective war program. Governor Withycombe also has cooperated in every war activity. Their records stand 100 per cent. There is no excuse for replacing these trustworthy and dependable public officials in these critical times by untrained and inexperienced men. The voters of this state will fall short of their patriotic duty if they neglect to elect Senator McNary and Representatives Hawley, Sinnott and McArthur, and Governor Withycombe.

Senator McNary and other members of the Oregon delegation are on the job at Washington attending to their official duties while contenders for their seats in Congress are actively campaigning here at home. Voters will do well to retain in Congress the men who are now faithfully representing the interests of the state and loyally standing behind the President and his prosecution of the war. This is no time to send new and untrained men to Congress.

Senator McNary was one of the 27 Republican Senators to support the Susan B. Anthony equal suffrage amendment. The measure failed to pass. Twenty-one of the 31 negative votes were cast by Democratic Senators. Oregon women should remember this when they go to the polls November 5.

Governor Withycombe has been safe and sound. He has conducted the state with credit through perhaps the most trying period of its existence; he has thorough grasp of all state matters, and we say frankly that he should be permitted to continue to work and the state will be the gainer.—Hillsboro Independent.

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Frank Moore, young farmer on the creek between Heppner and Lexington, was in town Saturday. Frank states that he finds good use for his "Tin Lizzie" aside from riding back and forth from the ranch to town. He has rigged up an attachment for the Ford and runs his feed chopper with it. This beats paying out \$2.75 for a gasoline engine to run the chopper, and the auto works like a charm.

Mr. Rhinehart of Monument came to Heppner on Monday and is now sick at the Sanatorium with what appears to be typhoid fever.

**UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU**

U. S. Public Health Service Issues Official Health Bulletin on Influenza.

**LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.**

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1918 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold' accompanied by fever, pains

**Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases**



in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient 'looks sick.' His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found

that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names."

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room."

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When crowds is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't you'll spread disease."

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County his final account as administrator of the estate of Ellen E. Lacy, deceased, and said Court has appointed Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1918, as the time for hearing and settlement of said final account; objections to said final account must be filed on or before said date.

WILLIAM C. LACY, Administrator.

James Ayers, who farms on Little Butter creek, was a business caller at Heppner on Monday.

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