

THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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 Six Months 1.00
 Three Months .75
 Single Copies .05

MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

TOO MUCH INTERFERENCE.

Various boards, politicians and postal officials have made it very difficult for newspapers to do business.

The zone system putting subscriptions on a cash basis and prohibiting exchanges, has reduced the newspaper output to a minimum.

A constant stream of newspapers announce suspension under new rulings and increasing cost of labor and material.

Autocratic orders have in some cases been revoked by the President, but active bureaucrats continue to make life a burden for publishers.

One average city daily newspaper was put to an expense of \$6000 to change its circulation and exchange system to meet new regulations.

Smaller newspapers find it impossible to make all the reports and comply with all the regulations and demands of the departments.

Of course, after the war some of these interferences with the liberty of the press will cease but publishers are disheartened.

The government has not fully appreciated the loyalty or the devotion of the press in helping put through every need of our country.

There is not a day but new demands for free publicity are made by various boards and officials on the newspapers that have been crippled.

Intentionally or otherwise, the interference by national authority with problems involved in getting out newspapers has gone too far and must cease.—Manufacturer.

In line with the suggestion recently put forth that Heppner people begin work toward the completion of the proposed John Day project, S. E. Notson suggests that we also begin work at once looking toward the establishment of an airplane route into the interior. According to Mr. Notson it will not be long before the wagon roads into the interior country will be very poor, and it will be a problem for him to get the sugar quotas to the people living so far

from the railroad. He is sure an airplane route would solve the difficulty, and is also sure that it would require no harder work to convince the government of its necessity than to make the authorities at Washington see the feasibility of putting the John Day project through at this time.

THE GREAT EXPERIMENT

(By Franklin K. Lane.)

There is no such thing as Americanism unless Americanism is in our soul. We have got to feel it first, and then we have got to put it out among other people.

American is an inspiration. American is a spirit. It is the constant and continuous searching of the human heart for the thing that is better.

Our wars have been fought by men of foreign birth. We see their names every day in the list of those who are dead on the battlefields of France.

There is no such thing as an American race, except the Indians. We are fashioning out a new people. We are doing the unprecedented thing in saying that Slav, Teuton, Celt, and the other races that make up the civilized world are capable of being blended here, and we say this upon the theory that blood alone does not control the destiny of man; that out of his environment, his education, the food he eats, the neighbors that he has, the work that he does, there can be formed and realized a spirit, an ideal which will master his blood.

We are trying a great experiment in the United States. Can we gather together people of different races, creeds, conditions and aspirations who can be merged into one?

If we cannot do this, we will fail indeed, we will have already failed. If we do do this, we will produce the greatest of all nations, a new race that will long hold a compelling place in the world.

PIGS ARE PIGS BUT BACON IS SELDOM BACON

Though you pay 70 cents for a skimped pound of bacon these 50-cent dollar days, do you get the bacon of your youth?

You do not.

Somewhere in the country there are probably neighborhoods where the family smoke house still features the landscape.

And about this time of the year the squeal of the stuck pig echoes through the land.

And there is headcheese, and scrapple, and fresh sausage on the table, with the buckwheat cakes and the maple syrup.

And out in the smoke house there are hams and shoulders and bacon,

slowly turning into ambrosia.

A slice of bacon, from a not too fat hog; a hog that has been fattened on acorns and pig nuts, and a bit of corn and clover. Bacon that has been put down in a brown sugar brine, and that has hung for days over a slow-smouldering smudge of corn cobs and green hickory.

No townsman ever tastes that sort of bacon any more, just as no townsman ever meets up with a spiced Virginia ham, or a loaf of mother's salt rising bread.

Three, or maybe five, strips of that sort of bacon, and one, or maybe three, eggs warm from the hen, and a stack, or perhaps three stacks, of home made, yeast-inflated buckwheat cakes, with some good old country sorghum over the last six, and unsweetened fresh butter, with real coffee and clotted cream.

That was the sort of breakfast that made America, and that is now lost in a maze of near foods, substitutes, bakers truck, and thinly disguised sawdust, shavings and "liquid smoked" meats.

We still opine that a spiced ham over a hickory fire is the noblest work of God.

AND WE FIGHT FOR IT.

North Bend, Oregon is a typical enterprising city of the Northwest, modestly admitting a population of about 3500.

Allowing for suffrage and basing the voting strength on one-third of the population, North Bend should poll a vote of at least 1000.

Yet in its recent city election when nine important charter amendments were submitted to the ballot, including several tax measures, but 56 votes were cast.

Today the people of North Bend, together with the people of every other city in the United States are joining with our allies in fighting for liberty and the institution of democracy. All are doing their utmost to overthrow the autocratic Prussian rule and ultimately allow the German people that self-government which we ourselves are privileged to enjoy.

That self-government is primarily based upon the ballot and the right of every qualified citizen to vote.

Now consider the inconsistency of our stand. We fight to institute democratic government, where a monarchy now exists. We contend that the horrors of Prussian rule are due to inequality of voting power among the people—yet, we who have the privilege of the ballot, we who are entitled to the highest privilege of citizenship, exercise that right to the tune of 56 out of 1000.

The instance of North Bend is no striking exception to the rule these days, when a 40% vote is considered a fair showing.

It is a question whether the Oregon System is at fault, necessitating as it does that the voter exercised considerable time and thought before casting his vote or a general willingness to let the other fellow do it. But the result is the same and the citizens of Oregon should be ashamed of the lack of true Americanism manifested repeatedly by remaining away from the polls of every precinct in the state.

Our forefathers who fought for the privilege of the vote, used it and used it wisely but our later generations not having fought for it, feeling that we have it as part of our inheritance are willing to waste or discard it.—Oregon Voter.

A POOR COMBINATION.

A quart of whiskey and a pro-German conviction appear to be a poor combination if the experience of one of the leading millmen of Oregon is evidence.

This gentleman, one of the chief officials of one of the largest mills in the state, expressed his devotion to a quart of whiskey and the kaiser on a recent trip.

A United States deputy marshal happened to be on the train and promptly arrested the millman on a seditious charge, and the local authorities added a charge of violating the prohibition law.

Within 24 hours the gentleman had resigned his position, his employees had passed resolutions of loyalty to the government, and customers of the concern from three states had countermanded their orders.

The combination of whiskey and alien sentiments is considerably more deadly than a bomb, and a quick fuse sizzling towards the inwards of the bomb.

But we consider it much better for the nation that this millman be exposed and ousted and made innocuous than that he retain his important position, and his kaiseristic opinions.

While strong for temperance still we might favor the wholesale intoxication of a lot of alien thinkers in this country, that to date have escaped justice by keeping their mouths shut.

LOOKS LIKE A GOOD PROPOSITION FOR EDITORS.

A number of our exchanges have been speculating on what would happen if the government took over the newspapers. Well, the first thing the subscription price would be raised about 50 per cent and the sheriff would be kept busy chasing

delinquents. The next step would be to raise the wages 25 per cent and editors who hadn't had a cent in six months they could call their own, would be placed on a salary. The merchants who fail to get their ad copy in until press day would be hauled up before the council of defense and our lino-type man who hired out for two weeks and quit his job in a week would be sent to Leavenworth for about ten years as a deserter. It looks like a good proposition and we are for it.—The Fairbury, Nebr., News.

Weddings of the Week.

Judge J. P. Williams has been holding matrimonial court this week and reports the following weddings:

Jeff McFerrin and Amy D. Crawford of this city, were married on Saturday evening. These are well known people of the community and will continue to make their home here.

On Monday the Judge united Robert Lowell Brinson of Heppner to Miss Vina Thorp, also of this city. These young people will make their home at the Hamilton ranch, where Mr. Brinson is employed.

Who Was No. 30014?

The above is the number that gets the emblematic quilt donated to the Red Cross by Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Ausier. The drawing was held today at the store of Thomson Bros. Miss Margaret Becket of Eight Mile drew the number.

The proceeds from the sale of this quilt netted the Red Cross \$74.20.

W. K. Corson and Carl Miller, business men of Lexington, made a short visit in Heppner last evening.

Duck Lee returned home Tuesday evening from Tacoma, where he had been during the summer. He says he is mighty glad to be in Heppner again.

Vawter Crawford returned home from a stay of a couple of months in California on Saturday. He was at Oakland and worked some of the time in San Francisco.

Ben and Sam Brown, prosperous farmers of Lexington, who recently moved onto a new place, are busy getting in their fall grain. Much of this is up and looks fine, giving promise of a big yield the coming season.

F. A. McMenamin, for the Farmers Exchange, conducted a very successful sale on Tuesday at the Barney McDevitt place in Juniper canyon. A fair sized, enthusiastic crowd of people were in attendance and bidding was keen. Farm implements and livestock brought good prices and Mr. McDevitt was well pleased with the results obtained. The day was ideal, pleasant and warm and the chicken dinner prepared by the ladies of the McDevitt household was surely appreciated by the crowd and was a great treat. Mr. McDevitt expects to retire from active farming and will hunt his place.



MEATS and POULTRY

AT THE
HEPPNER MEAT MARKET
 H. C. ASHBAUGH, Proprietor.

FRESH AND CURED MEATS, POULTRY AND LARD. FISH IN SEASON.

Finest quality meats at the lowest possible price.

Phone Main 23

The Bans Are Lifting

No license is now necessary, regardless of cost, for the erection of farm buildings, flour and feed mills, wheat warehouses, and grain elevators, according to an announcement from the non war construction section at Washington, D. C., received by the State Council of Defense.

The telegram reads: "War industries board has removed, effective at once, all restrictions on all buildings including houses and garages costing not more than \$10,000. Between \$10,000 and \$25,000 State Council of Defense can issue licenses. Above \$25,000, Washington approval necessary. No license necessary irrespective of cost on farm buildings, flour and feed mills, railroads and public utility work, highways, streets and bridges, wheat warehouses and grain elevators. When schools, churches, hospitals and municipal buildings do not cost over \$25,000 they can go ahead."

Tum-A-Lum Lumber Co.
 Lexington Ione

Charter No. 11007 Reserve District No. 12

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Farmers & Stockgrowers National Bank
 AT HEPPNER, IN THE STATE OF OREGON, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON NOVEMBER 1st, 1918.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$265,628.56
Overdrafts, unsecured	345.35
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	5,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent, unpledged	6,400.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,146.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	1,650.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,176.52
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	19,058.71
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	67,611.48
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in last 3 items above)	246.30
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	1,592.61
Total of last 3 items above	\$ 69,450.39
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	1,377.91
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned	68.34
TOTAL	\$373,301.78
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000.00
Undivided profits	6,476.68
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	3,664.51
Net amounts due to National banks	39.95
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in above)	13,573.56
Total of last 2 items above	13,613.51
Individual deposits subject to check	265,934.95
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	1,363.69
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,439.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve	270,737.64
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	23,426.45
Other time deposits	6,566.91
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve	29,993.36
Cash Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks outstanding	145.70
TOTAL	\$373,301.78

State of Oregon, County of Morrow, ss.

I, S. W. Spencer, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. W. SPENCER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of November, 1918.

JOS. J. NYS, Notary Public.

My commission expires June 28th, 1919.

CORRECT—Attest:

J. W. EBYMER, JOS. M. HAYES, J. G. THOMSON, Directors.
 (SEAL)

Quickly Wears Away

PEOPLE sometimes dread to enter a bank; this is simply because they are not familiar with the customs of business. But this feeling of embarrassment quickly wears away with those who deal at this bank; at least we try to have it so. We want every customer to feel easy and at home.

The First National Bank
 Heppner, Oregon

RESOURCES MORE THAN A MILLION AND A HALF