

GAZETTE-TIMES

Owner: Gazette, Established March 26, 1882. Former Times, Established November 15, 1887. Date: February 15, 1912. Published every Thursday morning by Edward and Spencer Crawford at the Postoffice at Heppner, as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates: \$2.00 per month, \$5.00 per quarter, \$15.00 per year. Single Copies: .05

ROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

PAYING FOR BLOOD.

An average registered cattle sale the other day returned \$90,350 for 41

The highest price paid was \$12,000 for a bull and the "top" heifer paid for \$5500.

This was not a national stock show; it was a private sale of a large breeder, and the total amount received and the average price paid, have been matched many times these last few months in sales held over the country.

These sales, held in hundreds of counties every year, are not attended chiefly by breeders, who are paying for breeding stock to sell again.

The herds of the country are absorbing this rich blood; and farmers, baby beef men, stockmen who expect to grow beavers or sheep or hogs only for the market, are paying \$10,000 for a sire, \$5000 for a boar, \$3000 for a ram, hundreds of dollars for a rooster.

When it is considered that the change from a grade sire to a registered one means an increase in the milk yield of the future herd enough to pay for the sire in two years, you understand that this pure blood eagerness of the farmers is not a hobby, it's just business.

The herds and flocks and droves and bands on the farms of this country are being graded up to European pure blood standards faster today than ever, and countless farms have nothing on them that breathes that does not have a pedigree.

Unless it may perchance be the hired man, and probably he has an agricultural diploma, and is getting more a month in cash than the boss farmer once got for 1000 bushels of corn.

Remember when corn sold at ten cents a bushel?

Scrub animals, cheap seed, haphazard methods and wired together equipment no longer typifies even the average small farm in this country. And those farmers who still struggle under such handicaps are each day getting farther and farther behind.

So far behind, that each spring will see an increasing number of them selling their tattered belongings, and quitting the game, until there will be not even one left for a horrible example.

A COSTLY LUXURY.

Water appears to be about the most expensive thing we have.

Especially when it is surrounded with a tin can and is shipped across the continent.

Take tomatoes. Probably canned tomatoes are 90 per cent water, and eight-tenths of the remainder can, and that means bulk and weight and freight rate and scandalous prices.

The newest thing in commercial food preparation appears to be the dehydration plant.

It merely removes the water from the vegetables and leaves the tin without a tenant.

It is figured that the housewife can add the water, and that she would rather not pay at the rate of a dollar or more a gallon, for needless moisture.

The flavor, the amount of nutriment, is the same in the dried product as in that canned by the old method.

Some vegetables are the better for drying, as those who ever had the pleasure of sampling grandmothers' dried sweet corn can testify.

Here are some of the vegetables now being dehydrated: potatoes, rutabagas, turnips, squash, pumpkin, beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, spinach, peas, onions, cauliflower, peppers and celery.

The process is not the same as the old drying process, and it bids fair to revolutionize the canning industry of the country, and to give the housewives some of the millions that formerly went to the tin can industry, and the railroad stockholders.

Also it has already helped the farmer by absorbing the "truck" surplus at a fair price in mid-summer.

ARE CHEATING COMING GENERATIONS.

"This country over here is a fine one to visit but it is so far behind our's in every respect that I am going to be always satisfied with the United States hereafter."

The above is the closing paragraph from a letter from a man who enlisted shortly after the war started and who has been on the other side

about a year. Little does he know what a strong effort is being made by the socialist politicians in this country to "Europeanize" and "paternalize" this nation in his absence.

This man has seen the lack of initiative in the common people in countries where the government controls the great utilities such as the transportation telephone and telegraph systems as well as many other lines of industry.

He has been in a country where the "common people" never heard of such things as telephones and electric lights in their homes. These conveniences were for the rich and "official class" only. The government controlled the supply and there was no competition and so why furnish cheap phones and juice to the "people."

This is simply an illustration of the system. This man expects to come home to a country such as he left where the private individual was at liberty to develop and grow and build up a business under the protection of a constitution guaranteeing him these rights.

He doesn't expect to come home and find his country "Europeanized" and "paternalized" so that when the door is forever closed to him as a private citizen to enter the field of railroading, the telephone, telegraph, cable business, the maritime industry as a private owner of ships and numerous other lines.

This man the same as thousands of other Americans would never be satisfied to be a mere cypher all his life and draw pay as a government clerk with no chance of advancement, or hold down a soft berth on a ship with a soft bed and good meals as so alluringly pictured by Mr. Hurley in his program of complete government operation of the entire American marine.

This man doesn't want to be petted and pampered and made a mere ward of the government.

He wants an American's chance to build and develop along lines of individual initiative under the protection of the American flag.

This man little realizes that while he has been away from home fighting for democracy in foreign lands, an organized movement has been started in his own country to control the opportunities which have heretofore been the birthright of every American.

Men like this American saved the world from German autocracy and he fought because he believed in freedom of the individual.

He is to come home to a country honeycombed with socialism and ready to establish an official aristocracy to control virtually every move of an American citizen?

He has seen this system in operation in foreign lands and he is longing for the day when he can get back to the good old U. S. A. as he knew it before the war.

Whether you be laboring man or capitalist, this is your country and it is going to be up to you to decide whether you stay with American traditions and principles or step backward one hundred years and switch to a system which brought about a world war.

Let the people think.

ONE WAR REVELATION.

One great public fact brought out by the war is that multiplicity of government enterprises has shown a great trend toward inefficiency.

Industries embraced under war necessities and not protected against political pull, in most cases showed poor results far below American standards.

Under our political system and party rule those who advocate taking over all the important industries in times of peace, work against public welfare.

Government ownership and operation of any industry means increased cost of production and lessened output, with consequent higher cost to the people.

Who gets the increased outlay for the product. The army of officials who constitute the inevitable political overhead or public administration.

All who work for the government slow down in their efforts for they are not subject nor indeed can they be made subject to laws of competition.

To place all industries under government management means to create a privileged class, destructive to liberty and becoming constantly more inefficient.

The example of what it lead to in Germany, centralized autocracy, and what it lead to in Russia, anarchy instead of order, ought to be a sufficient warning.—The Manufacturer.

THE GREATER TASK.

A few weeks ago we thought we had a supreme task on our hands—winning of the war. Today we have a greater one. A just peace settlement will be harder to effect than a victorious ending of the war. Never was a peace conference held in which the rank and file had so vital an interest. Generally the overlords of the nations have arranged the terms of treaties, while the ordinary citizen who has fought the battle and will

pay the bills, has been ignored.

That day has passed. The patient every-day citizen, the toiler on the farm, in mill and factory, and shop, and store, who, in person, or through his sons, has paid the stupendous price of victory, has awakened to his right to say that in the interests of the great mass of men and not in the interests of the few shall peace terms be made. He has believed he was sacrificing and fighting in a war that was to end war. He has made up his mind that this sort of thing shall not happen again. The peace conference of 1919 is not to be a peace conference of kings and presidents. Should it prove such, should it forget the unnumbered millions who have won the great victory, and revert to the old underhanded, selfish methods whereby the elect by birth and financial power of each nation seek their greatest gain at the expense of the common good of all, then we betide remaining kings, presidents, plenipotentiaries. The curtain has fallen on that stage where the destinies of nations are determined by men who have not "looked at the calendar for two hundred years."—Our Dumb Animals.

It is short-sighted policy to starve cattle by attempting to maintain them in depleted fall pastures. This practice is common in western range states. It is unjust because it is inhumane, and it is unwise because it is unprofitable.

Although animals suffer less than man, they none the less suffer. Partial starvation is agonizing in the extreme. Aside from this, it causes stockmen to lose money.

When the cattle come off summer pastures they are usually in good condition. They are then turned into the fields to pick up what could not be gathered during the harvest. This is desirable both in order to save the feed which would otherwise be wasted. High price of feed tempts owners to delay feeding as long as possible. This is not wise, because cattle lose flesh rapidly.

Experienced feeders know only too well that it is more difficult to get flesh back on animals than it is to keep them in good condition and it is also much more expensive than to avoid its loss. It is not profitable to keep cattle fat, but they should be kept strong and vigorous.

Weak animals die at spring calving. When cows die, their calves, too either die or else are saved with extreme difficulty. Feed that the dead animals have eaten is lost. Had these animals been sold or killed in the fall and the hay fed to other animals, these others would have been in better condition.—Salt Lake News.

DON'T STARVE THE CATTLE.

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NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNTING.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have filed their final account, as executors of the last will and testament of Jane Penland, deceased, with the County Court of Morrow County Oregon and that said court has fixed Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1919 as the time and the County Court Room in the court house at Heppner, Oregon as the place for hearing said account and any objections thereto and for the settlement of the Estate of said deceased.

EMANUEL NORDYKE GUY NORDYKE GEORGE W. SPERRY Executors.

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE CONTRACT.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Morrow County, made and entered on the 4th day of January, 1919, I will on the 8th day of February, 1919, at the hour of Two o'clock, p. m. at the front door of the County Court House in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, sell at public Auction to the Highest Bidder for cash, subject to the confirmation of the said Court, the following described real estate contract, owned by Frank J. Habelt, at the time of his death, to wit: A certain contract with the Northern Pacific Railway Company for the purchase of the following described lands in Morrow County, Oregon to wit: Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter and the North half of the Southeast quarter of Section 7, in Township One South of Range 25, E. W. M., said contract being dated March 30, 1917. The purchase price of said land under said contract is \$480.00 payable in six annual installments of \$80.00 each together at the rate of six per cent per annum, said payments due and payable on March 30th each year; that two of said installments have been paid leaving a balance of four installments or \$320.00 to be paid. The purchaser of this contract will be required to give a bond for the fulfillment of the obligations of the grantee under the same.

PETER BAUERNFEIND, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Frank J. Habelt, Deceased.

ESTRAY ANIMALS.

I have taken up and am holding at my place, six miles northwest of Heppner, the following described

animals:

One gray mare, white tail and mane, harness marks, roached about one year ago, weight about 1200.

One brown roan mare, black tail and mane, gray head, white face, harness marks, roached about one year ago, weight about 1200.

One dark bay filly, black tail and mane, white stripe in face, neck at point of right shoulder been wire cut, age two or three years, weight about 1000.

One brown mule, roached about a month ago, no harness marks, age about two to three years, weight about 1000 pounds.

No visible brands on any of these animals.

Owner can get this stock by calling at my place and paying costs of advertising.

J. P. BAUGHMAN.

ALIEN SLACKERS NOT WANTED.

Idaho is to be no home for foreign born men who gave up their citizenship papers in preference to entering the war for the United States. Following close upon the announcement by the Atlas Tie company of Coeur d'Alene was barring all such men from its employment comes the announcement that mining companies the Blackwell Lumber company and other concerns are notifying every one concerned that these slackers cannot be employed in their plants. Many former employes have been discharged as soon as it was learned that they had renounced citizenship.

In Shoshone county officials are prepared to proceed under the Idaho statutes, which provides that no private corporation may employ a foreigner who has not first declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The latest governmental estimates of soldiers killed during the war are as follows: Russia, 1,700,000; France, 1,400,000; Great Britain 658,704, and Italy, 500,000.

The figures of course, are estimates, but the sharp scrutiny of loss and the steady accumulation of information tend to remove errors and exaggerations. Reports of Germany's losses vary greatly, but it is probably conservative to estimate them at 1,500,000. Austria-Hungary lost heavily, probably 750,000 men. Turkey lost at least 300,000. Serbia's losses have been estimated at 250,000 as enormous percentage, while Belgium lost more than 100,000. Roumania 300,000 and the United States perhaps 75,000.

The total number of deaths directly resulting from the war was therefore no less than 7,500,000 men. Probably the death roll is higher. As for permanently crippled men, the total will run more than 10,000,000.

Bakery Suffers Fire Loss.

A fire broke out in the bakery of W. C. Bowling on Main street at about 9:30 on Friday evening, and before it could be extinguished, much damage had been done the building as well as the stock therein. When discovered the fire was about ready to break through the roof and it was some little time after the alarm was given before a stream of water was playing on the flames. In about three minutes time, however, after the water was turned on, the fire was extinguished and no damage resulted to abutting property. The fire evidently started from a defective flue which goes up about the middle of the building. No one was near the premises at the time, but there had been a fire in the heating stove and it was from this the fire undoubtedly started. The building belongs to the George Noble estate and is one of the oldest houses on the street. Damage to this will run to about \$350. Just what loss Mr. Bowling sustained we have not learned but it will be several hundred dollars. As soon as the insurance is adjusted, arrangements will be made for repairing the building or taking it out entirely and replacing it with a concrete structure. As to this, Mr. Noble is not decided at present. In the meantime, the bakery is out of business and numerous housewives of Heppner are taking a turn at bread making.

Idaho Declares War on Rodents.

The farm bureaus of 15 counties in Idaho, in cooperation with the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, this year treated 266,958 acres of land with poisoned bait to kill ground squirrels. According to the estimates of the farmers benefited, \$1,168,974 worth of crops were saved, at a cost of \$30,920. In Bear Lake County, following the squirrel-eradication campaign, the local bounty office recorded the receipt of 136,500 squirrel tails. In Bingham County one member of the farm bureau reported he had received \$49.74 bounty on the presentation of 2,487 squirrel tails. These were killed by the use of only \$1.70 worth of strychnine and saccharine. He saved his crops besides. In Blaine County the farmers report a saving of \$26 for every dollar expended, and the county commissioners have increased their appropriation for this work of poisoning squirrels from \$300 for 1918 to \$3,500 for 1919.

W. W. Smead returned home on Saturday afternoon from Pendleton. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mahoney, of this city, returned to Seattle the first of week owing to the sickness of the week to resume her studies at the University of Washington.

Peoples Cash Market FRESH AND CURED MEATS POULTRY AND FISH C. D. Watkins, Prop'r Heppner, Oregon

FOR INCOME TAX INFORMATION SEE Farmers' Exchange of The Inland Empire Rooms 5 and 6, Roberts Bld., Heppner, Ore. F. R. BROWN, Manager.

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