

GAZETTE-TIMES

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

NO SLOBBERING.

Every mail and cable almost brings new evidence of the wonderful action the Hun is suddenly bearing for the American people.

He says he loves us nearly as ardently as he hated us a few weeks since.

He has a love mit us that would be touching, were it not so evidently inspired by self-interest.

"When do we eat?"
That great Hun query may explain a lot of affection.

We do not believe in kicking 'em when they are down or in rubbing the skinned nose of a prostrate foe in the gravel.

NEITHER
do we make it a practice to make pets of skunks that we trap in the hen house.

A trapped skunk is a rather pitiable object.

BUT
he still has his scent bag.
And, since it took forty years to make the Hun.

It may take as much as forty minutes to unmake him.
At least we think so.

BRING BACK OUR HOOVER

Some people may not appreciate the work of Mr. Hoover but the American farmers are about to rise in their places and sing, "Bring Back My Hoover To Me."

Though, until a few days ago, a number of American farmers may not have thought much of Hoover.

But when the food administration lifted the milling regulations the other day and allowed the American millers to go as they please, and charge as they desired, the rural contingent woke up with a yell.

The first thing the millers did was to boost the price of mill feeds from five to eighteen dollars a ton.

Mil-feeds are the by-products from the wheat.

They form the basic feeds for the dairy and stock-raising industries.

To boost these feeds from fifteen to fifty per cent in an afternoon over the entire country, and that was what was done, meant that hundreds of thousands of farmers saw their winter's profits pocketed in a day, and pocketed by the millers, because farmers and dairymen must have mill feeds if they feed their stock.

In time the poor city consumer will foot the bill, also the farmers will cut down their flocks and droves and herds by the hundred thousand, but for some months the farmer will carry the burden and bear the loss.

Only the work of Hoover prevented this sort of thing the last two years, and not only enabled the farmer to live, and the consumer to get foodstuffs at a reasonable price, but enabled the nation of workers to have butter and milk and wheat flour and sugar AT ALL.

Uncle Sam let Hoover go away from his job too soon.

As the tables of the nation will show in three months—or less—if the millers and the packers and the commission men are given full sway as of old.

WOOL INDUSTRY TO BE SAFE-GUARDED

Western wool men were encouraged by government solicitation and the inducement of war prices to increase their flocks and they are now seeking protection from a speculative movement to drive down prices, in which imports and government holdings are being used to try and accomplish disastrous results in the wool industry, and that is vital to the whole nation.

With the beginning of the year the war industries board has gone out of existence and marks the end of government control but this does not mean the industry shall not get favorable consideration.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to give the President power to fix rates of duty arbitrarily to prevent slumping markets against its own supply and incidentally protect Western growers.

The work of the Boston Wool Trading Association is to be broadened during the coming season and the warehousing system is to be continued for the protection of the growers.

Under that system the grower consigns his wool to where it is sorted, graded and baled, and then sold for him on guaranteed samples in some thirty varieties.

The grower gets all there is in his wool and has every incentive to grade up his flocks and permanently improve his holdings, while the evils of speculation are eliminated.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR PROBLEM

For the development of the resources of the West nothing would help so much as an abundance of available farm labor.

By this is not meant school children, women, store clerks, city bums, tramps or labor that must be forced to work.

Organized labor, composed of skilled men and women in the trades union would lose nothing from abundant farm labor.

San Francisco labor leaders are said to be dissatisfied with the outcome of the farm labor conference held in the Ferry building recently.

It is said that the conference was dominated by farm interests that were not inclined to give the workers the consideration labor men should have been given.

In spite of the apparent increasing degree of unemployment in cities the conference maintained that there is and will be a shortage of farm labor.

The conference went on record to petition Congress to remove all bars to immigration in order that unrestricted immigration may flow into the United States.

The American Federation of Labor will oppose any legislation in this direction.

As it stands, organized labor uses the high cost of living to keep wages at a figure so high no farmer can afford to employ it, and the cost of farm production cannot come down without a larger supply of cheaper farm labor.—The Manufacturer.

WORLD TRADE GROWTH IN A CENTURY

The chief causes of the growth of international commerce from less than \$2,000,000,000 in 1818, to approximately \$50,000,000,000 in 1918, is discussed in a statement made public by the National City Bank of New York. Growth in population, cheapening in transportation, and a division of labor among groups of men the world over were, according to the bank, the chief causes of this expansion.

"We can scarcely realize," the statement said, "that man, who had only been able to build up a world trade of \$2,000,000,000 a year in all the centuries of his life upon the globe, should have suddenly in one century, increased it to \$50,000,000,000. When Daniel Dod, a Virginia engine builder, came in 1818 to New York, then holding only 60,000 people, filled with the idea that he could build an engine which would drive a vessel across the Atlantic, and persuaded Francis Fickel to build the ship for him, they jointly laid one section of the foundation for the tremendous growth of world commerce. The others are the railroads, the telegraphs, the telephones, and the financial and banking systems.

"It was just 100 years ago that the little steamer, the Savannah, built in New York for the transatlantic experiment, passed out of New York to Savannah, Ga., which port it left a few months later on its successful venture across the ocean, to which the steamship was, up to that time, unknown. By 1850 world international trade had grown to \$4,000,000,000; by 1900 it was \$20,000,000,000; 1913, \$40,000,000,000, and in the year just ending aggregated probably \$50,000,000,000 when measured in the inflated currency of the present period. Meantime world railways had grown to 725,000 miles. It is difficult to realize that only 100 years ago the world had no steamship crossing the ocean, not a mile of railway or a foot of telegraph or ocean cable, while as for telephones, wireless telegraphy, or flying machines, they are the product of the present generation."

No long-winded editorials are necessary to convince the people of Heppner that it is the proper and necessary thing for them to take over the city water works. Mr. Gates has made a fair proposition and one that was worthy of the attention given it by the council, but there is just one thing to do, and only one, and that is to own the plant outright. We shall have to spend a lot of good money to get water from the mountains and it is not too soon to get down to brass tacks and tackle the job. Heppner will have to wake up, and that right quick, if she regains a lot of her lost prestige. In this matter of getting an adequate water supply there is no room left for extensive arguments. The time has come to act.

Heppner's schools will not open before the first Monday in February, and possibly not then, it will depend entirely on what the influenza situation is at that time. The city health authorities are trying to get the upper hand of the epidemic, and are beginning to do so. They are satisfied that the return of children to school too soon after getting over the disease was the means of spreading the epidemic the second time through the school and they will not run this risk again. We shall have to be patient in this regard and trust to the good judgment of those who are giving their time and energy to the wiping out of the plague. The children are all young and will have plenty of time to make up what they will have lost by reason of the enforced vacation.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY CLERK OF MORROW COUNTY FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1918.

Disbursements from General Fund:

Roads and Highways	\$28,346.03
Registration and Election	1,754.42
County Court and Commissioners	622.40
Sheriff's Office	2,075.87
Clerk's Office	2,291.59
Treasurer's Office	288.71
Assessor's Office	1,898.05
School Supt. Office	1,045.58
Court House	1,585.98
Coroner's Office	158.15
Widows Pensions	690.00
District Sealer of Weights and Measures	57.91
Poor	114.60
County	287.00
Circuit Court	298.90
Justice Court	363.75
District Atty.	64.20
Advertising	130.00
Current Expense	521.88
Jail, Board of Prisoners	85.15
State Library	168.85
Water Master	20.15
Health Officer	27.00
Tax Rebate	94.30
County Fair Expense	1,937.94
War Fund	784.15
Heppner Fire Relief	200.00
Auditing of County Books	310.00
Boys & Girls Aid Society, Portland	36.00
County Physician	60.00
County Agriculturist	750.00
Emergency Fund	50.00
Prohibition Fund	18.00
Lavatory at Fair Grounds	1,016.50
Warehouse Guard	200.00
Total Disbursements from General Fund	\$48,553.06
Disbursements from Road Fund:	
For Roads and Highways	\$ 53,097.82
Total, General and Road Claims	\$101,651.88

Summary of Warrant Account.

Outstanding General Fund Warrants June 30, 1918	445.78
Outstanding General Road Warrants June 30, 1918	525.32
General Fund Warrants Issued July 1 to Dec. 31	48,553.06
Road Fund Warrants Issued July 1 to Dec. 31	53,097.82
Total	\$102,621.98

General Fund Warrants Paid, July 1, to Dec. 31 \$ 36,555.53
Road Fund Warrants Paid, July 1, to Dec. 31 52,773.89
Outstanding General Fund Warrants Dec. 31, 1918 12,443.31
Outstanding General Road Warrants Dec. 31, 1918 849.25

Amounts on hand in various funds Dec. 31, 1918.

General County Fund	\$ 557.10
Special Road Funds	33,488.79
General School	6,034.07
High School	1,626.53
Union High School	128.77
Trust Fund	341.45
Indemnity Fund	12.00
Indigent Soldiers	5.25
Herd Law Fund	14.35
Prohibition Fund	455.70
Fire Patrol Fund	85.28
Irrigation Fund	96.00
City of Heppner	1,694.17
City of Hardman	34.04
City of Lone	488.54
City of Lexington	70.30
Special School Districts of County	7,885.04
Total	\$53,017.38

State of Oregon, County of Morrow, ss.

I, J. A. Waters, County Clerk of Morrow County, Oregon do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct account of the claims allowed by the County Court of Morrow County; the funds on which same were drawn, and the amount of outstanding warrants not paid, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1918. Also a statement of the amounts on hand in the various funds Dec. 31, 1918.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official Seal this 11th day of January, 1919.

J. A. WATERS, County Clerk.

(SEAL)


Oregon's legislature convened on Monday and are now busy with their work of grinding out laws for the regulation of our citizenship. W. T. Vinton was chosen president of the senate and Seymour Jones, speaker of the house of representatives. Our own Mr. Woodson has been appointed on several of the important committees and we confidently look forward to his making a fine record in the legislative halls at Salem.


Thanks, Pat.
Line in Tuesday's Herald: "Times Want Ads Get Results. Try Them." You bet they do; this has been proven time and time again. Here is just where people get results for their advertising, and we thank Bro. Pat for calling attention to the fact in a prominent way.

Tom Arnold, who farms an extensive tract of land on Eight Mile, A. C. Allison and son were in from ventured to Heppner Wednesday. His neighborhood has escaped the flu epidemic so far. Tyndal Robison, wheat farmer of Eight Mile, was a business visitor in Heppner on Tuesday.

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

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Farmers' Exchange of The Inland Empire
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H. M. Olden, who farms a lot of good land in the Fairview section, was doing business at Heppner Monday.