

**THE GAZETTE-TIMES**

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**ADVERTISING RATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION**

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**HEPPNER COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER**

**NEW ADVERTISING RATES.**

During the past week the Gazette-Times has issued a new advertising rate card, effective the fifteenth of this month.

We have supplied our patrons with a copy of this card, and from it will be noted that we have made a very material increase in rates. For this step we have no apology to offer, as it is in keeping with the general advance of every commodity entering into the production of a first-class newspaper and follows the dictates of good business judgment.

For over two years we have known that this advance in advertising rates would have to come, and it has only been postponed on account of the idea that we harbored that advanced charges and costs of production could be overcome by economy of operation. We found this could not meet the situation.

The circulation of this paper has nearly doubled in the past seven years and our advertising rates have not been advanced. The advertisers have received the benefit of this service for these years at rates not in keeping with the service rendered.

We trust that our advertising patrons will at once recognize the business judgment that prompts us to conduct our business along the same lines that other successful business or trade operates, and that we shall continue to merit your support of a paper that is prepared to give value received for the money you invest in our advertising space.

**IS THERE AN EMERGENCY?**

Does an emergency exist that genuinely justifies a legislature acting in good faith to tack an emergency clause onto a \$10,000,000 road bonding act? That is a question which is concerning not only legislative members but some of the road boosters who are concerned lest there be a revolt of popular sentiment against a road program carried through by high-handed methods.

Highway Commissioner Thompson put it up to the legislature squarely

that "if enough members had the nerve to put the emergency clause into the bill so it could not be referred by petition to popular vote, public sentiment would sustain and applaud them." His suggestion captured the progressive sentiment of the legislature, but some of the more thoughtful men were filled with misgivings.

Would it be fair to the people to take from them, by a trick of legislation, their constitutional right to petition for a referendum of any measure that was not a genuine emergency measure? Would not such arbitrary action by the legislature, while tickling the road enthusiasts into paroxysms of applause, give offense to the general run of people? Would there be a reaction of public sentiment that would do more harm to the good roads cause in the long run than the good that would be done by the immediate spending of millions? Would it be honest and right for the legislature to resort to the emergency subterfuge for the sole and only reason of forestalling the delay that might be caused by involving the referendum?

Commissioner Thompson's suggestion was natural as coming from a man who is direct in his methods and believes that the shortest distance between two points is in a straight line. He feels that the people want the roads built as rapidly as they can be built, and that no clique of road obstructionists should be permitted to tie up the road program by a referendum petition.

C. E. Spence, Master of the State Grange, already had served notice that the referendum would be applied to the \$10,000,000 bonding bill did it not include a guarantee that all the work done would be done by the highway commission itself, buying its own materials and employing its own day labor, and not by the contract system. He asserted openly that ample funds were available to finance the expense of securing the 25,000 signatures necessary to a referendum petition. His threat was for the sole purpose of obstructing the road program unless there was a condition in it that met his views.

Mr. Thompson is of the type of man who does not rest easily under malice by the one man who is best known as an opponent of any practical state highway program. His a threat, especially one made with suggestion was for the legislature to take the one step that would protect the bill from such assault. But to adopt his suggestion would cause the legislature deliberately to commit a fraud, unless a genuine emergency existed. And if the legislature stultified itself by committing a fraud, even in a good cause, would not it hurt itself and the cause perhaps more than it would help the

situation?

Is there an emergency? The fact that Oregon needs the roads cannot justly be regarded as an emergency of the present hour. We have needed the roads for years and will continue to need them until they are built. There is nothing in the nature of an emergency about that need. Like the poor, it always has been with us.

But is there not, or is there, an actual emergency presented in the industrial situation? Will there be thousands and thousands of unemployed as a result of the returned soldier situation, the shutting down of shipyards and sawmills, and of the industrial crisis that is expected by so many far seeing men? If there is such a crisis imminent, if as Secretary of Labor Wilson says, it is necessary immediately to provide employment in roads and public works in order to meet the situation, the emergency is genuine. In the face of an actual industrial crisis, the legislature would be justified in declaring an emergency in an act that would provide employment on road work in every county of the state, as would the proposed \$10,000,000 bonding act. But unless the legislature believes that such a crisis exists, and acts in good faith, it cannot put the emergency clause into this bill without stultifying itself. Simply to put it in as high-handed, arbitrary means of defeating the constitutional provisions of a referendum for the sake of getting good roads in a hurrah of hurry, would be indefensible.

Representative Woodson of this county has introduced in the House a bill which has for its object the curbing of the habit of sheriff's of holding large quantities of county funds in their hands that should be turned over to the county treasurers for disbursement to the various funds of the county. The bill should certainly pass.

**REVOLUTION VS. LAW AND ORDER—CAN IT WIN?**

The "Seattle Revolution" as it is called by strike leaders, is on and they boldly state it is only a beginning.

They brag about closing every industry and say that the whole coast will soon be closed as tight as Seattle.

They have broken all agreements with their employers and the government and boast about it.

Thousands of soldiers and police are on duty in Seattle. The soldiers are equipped with rifles, with bayonets fixed, hand grenades and machine guns ready for action.

And this state of affairs has been brought about by labor leaders who have torn up their union contracts like so many "scraps of paper." They are worse profiteers than any we have had to contend with as they virtually advocate force of arms to gain their demands as their action has proved they will abide by no decision which fails to grant any demand they make.

They have cowed the working population of Seattle, for a man takes his life in his hands if he tries to work in defiance of their orders. Think of it in free America and in the face of the fact that it is less than two months until the present wage agreement will terminate. That agreement was reached by arbitration and collective bargaining, the very plan that many employers long denied workers. If an agreement under such bargaining is to be torn up, as has been done at Seattle, the public will conclude that collective bargaining is a failure. The public will say what is the use of collective bargaining if the workers will not keep their contracts. There could be no harder blow to collective bargaining, the idol, the dream, and the very foundation for successful operation of worker's organizations.

At a time such as this when 4,000,000 soldiers are returning and industry is straining itself to the utmost to absorb the unemployed, when prices are falling and when general uncertainty prevails, strikes such as this paralyze a reconstruction program and bring nothing but woe.

Worse still the action of the Seattle strikers is killing the very industry on which they depend for a living, namely shipbuilding. Already the cost of building ships in foreign countries has fallen so far below cost of production in this country that there is no hope of getting foreign business in our yards and our own government cannot waste the taxpayers money building ships at exorbitant prices merely for the special benefit of one class of laborers, hence has cancelled many contracts in our own yards.

If shipbuilders cannot rely on a contract with workers, if after a contract is made, workers deliberately tear it up as has been done at Seattle, builders can have no faith in taking other ship contracts, because they cannot know what they may figure on relative to payment of wages. If they cannot depend on workers keeping their contracts, they cannot successfully bid for contracts. Nor will the Emergency Fleet corporation have confidence in awarding contracts to builders whose workmen cannot be trusted to keep their agreements.

No government in all time has done more or tried harder to aid the worker than has the present govern-

ment at Washington. It has used the newly established department of labor as an activity to promote industrial equality and democracy, to establish collective bargaining, and to apply the great Biblical maxim that "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

This disgraceful spectacle is disgusting the public as it knows there is not the slightest justification for such action.

If Seattle revolutionists of the Bolshevik type can use such methods as this and win, there is no longer any safety for the individual or property in this nation until such an un-American element is overcome.—Manufacturer.

The period between Lincoln's birthday anniversary, February 12, and the anniversary of the birth of Washington, February 22, will be observed throughout the United States as a means of promoting thrift. Stores will arrange attractive window displays using the pictures of Lincoln and Washington with that of Benjamin Franklin as American exponents of thrift. Merchants in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District are planning to aid the thrift campaign in this manner.

**DOWN IN AUSTIN.**

The city of Austin, Texas, has only three members of the President's cabinet left. The resignation of Attorney-General Thomas W. Gregory strikes one Austinite from the official roster. But Postmaster-General Burleson remains, as does Secretary of Agriculture Houston (long an Austinite) and Col. House, who is a Cabinet member without portfolio. It is doubtful whether one little city ever monopolized more of presidential favor and influence than this fortunate Texas municipality under Mr. Wilson. In the whole story of the government since its birth, all Michigan has had but six Cabinet members—Secretary of State Cass under Buchanan, Secretary of War Alger under McKinley, Secretary of the Interior McClelland under Pierce, Secretary of the Interior Chandler under Grant, Secretary of the Navy Newberry under Roosevelt and Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson under Cleveland. In one administration Austin, with a population of perhaps 40,000, has done almost as well as Michigan in a century and a half. Some town! Heretofore, once in a while a President has found it necessary to take two members of the same cabinet from the same big city—like New York—but rarely; and even two simultaneous members from the same state has usually been considered a dubious concentration of authority. Thirteen states never had a Cabinet Member in their ambitious lives. Austin gets the equivalent of four in one jump. Indeed, our good President is a precedent-smasher! Austin has hung up a record which will never be duplicated again. It is so unusual—and so ludicrous (considering the size of America and the widespread availability of self-sacrificing politicians)—that we shall be perfectly willing to have Austin retain her monopoly of the presidential ear if Col. House can arrange among his neighbors for some other member of the Austin bar to leave Texas long enough to maintain the official quartette unbroken. It is a wonderful thing to live in Austin. It is more wonderful to live in Austin on good terms with Col. House.—Grand Rapids Herald.

"It goes without saying that there must and will be another big Bond Issue. Having put our hands to the plow we must not look back. We cannot afford to. Because while the world war is really over, it is not technically ended until President Wilson issues a proclamation to that effect. We still have a huge army overseas and while it should be brought home as soon as ships can bring our soldiers back, until they get back, they must be fed and clothed and otherwise cared for. It would be an everlasting shame not to do that. So people should subscribe for the impending loan and purchase War Savings Stamps as readily and liberally as they subscribed for the past loans. It's for the support of our soldiers and nothing is too good for them."—Speaker Champ Clark.

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH.**  
Sunday School 10:00 a. m.  
Morning Worship at 11:00.  
C. E. at 6:30 p. m.  
Regular preaching services at 7:30.

**THE FEDERATED CHURCH.**  
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.  
International Lesson, "The Ten Commandments."  
Morning Service, 11:00.  
Sermon Theme, "Soldiers' Religion."

Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.  
Topic, "Our Relation to God—Trust."  
Evening Service, 7:30.  
H. A. NOYES, Pastor.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES.**  
I. O. O. F. Hall.  
Sunday at 11:00 a. m. Subject: "Soul."  
Wednesday evening testimonial meeting at Mrs. Gene Slocums.  
Everybody is welcome.

# For Sale

## Pure Bred Belgian Stallion


**BOURDON PRINCE No. (8807), was foaled June 18, 1914. Weight at present time 1975. Is full brother to Grand Champion Mare of Iowa, Jollie De Thimson No. (4117).**

Will sell for cash or take in exchange young stock, horses or cattle. Would consider taking automobile in good mechanical condition.

He is sound, well broke, kind disposition, with no bad habits. Sure foal getter. Offspring can be seen at my place.

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## Phone Main 203

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN

February 12th the Anniversary of the Birth of the "First American"

**IT IS THE GREAT BOON** of such characters as Mr. Lincoln's that they reunite what God has joined together and man put asunder. In him was vindicated the greatness of real goodness and the goodness of real greatness. The twain were one flesh. Not of all the multitudes who stood and looked up to him for direction with such loving and implicit trust can tell you today whether the wise judgments that he gave came most from a strong head or a sound heart. In him goodness and intelligence combined and made their best result of wisdom. For perfect truth consists not merely in the right constituents of character, but in their right and intimate conjunction. This union of the mental and moral into a life of admirable simplicity is what we most admire in children; but in them it is unsettled and impractical. But when it is preserved into manhood, deepened into reliability and maturity, it is that high and revered simplicity, which shames and baffles the most accomplished astuteness, and is chosen by God to fulfill his purposes when he needs a ruler for his people, of faithful and true heart, such as he had who was our President. \* \* \*

The Shepherd of the People! that old old name that the best rulers ever craved. What ruler ever won it like this dead President of ours? He fed us faithfully and truly. He fed us with counsel when we were in doubt, with aspiration when we sometimes faltered, with caution when we would be rash, with calm, clear, trusted cheerfulness through many an hour when our hearts were dark. He fed hungry souls all over the country with sympathy and consolation. He spread before the whole land feasts of great duty and devotion and patriotism on which the land grew strong. He fed us with solemn, solid truths. He taught us the sacredness of government, the wickedness of treason. He made our souls glad and vigorous with the love of liberty that was his. He showed us how to love truth and yet be charitable—how to hate wrong and all oppression, and yet not treasure one personal injury or insult. He fed all his people, from the highest to the lowest, from the most privileged to the most enslaved. Best of all, he fed us with a reverent and genuine religion. He spread before us the love and fear of God just in that shape in which we need them most, and out of his faithful service of a higher Master who of us has not taken and eaten and grown strong? "He fed them with a faithful and true heart." Yes, till the last. For at the last, behold him standing with hand reached out to feed the south with mercy, and the north with charity; and the whole land with peace, when the Lord who had sent him called him, and his work was done!

He stood once on the battlefield of our own state, and said of the brave men who had saved it, words as noble as any countryman of ours ever spoke. Let us stand in the country he has saved, and which is to be his grave and monument, and say of Abraham Lincoln what he said of the soldiers who had died at Gettysburg. He stood with their graves before him, and these are the words he said:

"We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far beyond our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

May God make us worthy of the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

PHILIPS BROOKS