

THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER



Dealing With the Un-Deported

America consists of Americans and of nothing but Americans. Those, who within the past few years, have come to think of America as a vast mixture of languages, races and clashing doctrines, have had the wrong viewpoint. They have been thinking of America as a place and not as an ideal.

Millions of immigrants have crossed the ocean from the Old World, they have reached our shores, but many of them have never reached America. On the other hand, many of our native born are not now and never have been Americans. There is no such thing as an American red. There is no such thing as an American I. W. W.

An American is a man who feels American, thinks American and acts American—no matter where he was born.

America has plenty of room and a warm welcome for those who wish to become Americans, but it cannot spare a single square foot of soil to those who intend to continue un-American and anti-American. Fortunately, we can deport some of the most noxious of these intruders, but these are but a small percentage of the unfit. What about the remainder?

There is but one answer: They must be Americanized.

This, however, is not a task for the Department of Justice, not even for Congress and the various state legislatures; it is a task for the rank and file of American citizens. It is a task of education plus, and of influence plus; it is really a task of moral coercion. It is a task for swift and energetic action, wherein American citizens in all their vast numbers must seize opportunities when they exist, and create opportunities when they do not exist, to Americanize all who come within their own circles or else to cast them out of their circles. It is no time to talk of "broad-minded sympathy" or of "conciliation," where a great question of right and wrong is involved. You cannot "conciliate" evil any more than you can "conciliate" a conflagration.

Class Bonding and Taxing

The \$3,000,000 North Dakota bond issue has so far been refused by big loan companies for various reasons.

It is to be used to establish a farm loan bank, build and operate state flour mills, elevators, stockyards, insurance, etc.

The William R. Compton Investment Co., of St. Louis now refuses the bonds on the ground that they do not wish to encourage state socialism.

If it could be shown that under state socialism these big industries could be conducted more successfully for all the people, the bonds ought to sell well.

If the farmers' organizations can handle banks, insurance, flour mills, elevators, cheaper and better than they are now handled it would be fine.

But the farmers' flour mill would have to pay him more for grain and sell him flour cheaper or what object could he have in taking the trouble to run it?

But has the farmer a right to run the state government in his own interest as a class? Where does he get the right to bond and tax all to benefit his class?

Rural Attitude Towards Labor Unions

From the big cities we hear that the impression is wide-spread that the people of rural communities, the farmer and the townsman, are opposed to labor unions. This is simply ignorance.

The country people are not opposed to organization. As a rule they favor it. The farmer has his farmer's club, or grange, or farm bureau, and the townsman has his club, association, and in many cases, board of trade. And the folks in the quiet places of our nation are not inconsistent. What they do themselves, they are willing for other people to do.

But that which they do oppose is the ruthless actions of certain labor unions and leaders, the widespread unnecessary strikes, which cause suffering in city and country, that make living and working hazardous, that

breed gloom and that, by their effects destroy property. A country-wide railroad strike, for instance.

We believe that the attitude of the rural communities of this nation is pretty well summed up in the following resolution adopted by the National Grange at Grand Rapids, Mich.:

"The interests of the whole public are superior at all times and in every respect to the interest of any single class of our citizenship."

That is true Americanism. We commend it to every man and woman in this nation today.

Robbing Interior Publishers

At their Eugene conference, Oregon newspaper men complained bitterly in resolutions of the burdens heaped upon them by the cost and scarcity of news paper.

They have reason to complain. The government ought to intervene. The federal trade commission could well continue its investigations and make further report on the news print situation.

Many metropolitan newspapers are prodigally wasting white paper. Many an interior daily and practically all the weeklies can only get a ton at a time. The prices that they are paying is exorbitant. Nine and three-quarters cents a pound is the figure some of the small dailies are asked. There are some interior dailies and numbers of weeklies that have scarcely known from week to week whether they would have a white paper supply with which to continue publication.

All the while many of the metropolitan papers are consuming paper with the utmost extravagance was the cause of the recent flurry in congress which got nowhere. Many big dailies in the cities with favorable contracts are ignoring the request to conserve paper, and, utterly disregardful of the distressing situation in which many interior publishers are placed, are consuming paper in unrestrained prodigality.

Out of regard for the situation the public is perfectly willing for metropolitan newspapers to lessen the number of their pages. The Journal, which has turned away advertising, in one instance a page for one of its principal clients, has heard no complaint on account of its reduced size.

The precarious position in which the extortionate prices and insufficient supply of news print have placed interior publishers undoubtedly has its appeal to the public. It ought to be the occasion for a further probe by the trade commission.—Portland Oregon Journal.

Cradle Shows Strength of Land

A crusade under state and national agricultural forces is on in 39 states for "Better Sires—Better Stock."

This is a wise campaign.

How about "Better Mothers—Better Babies"?

Scientific care is at least as important for mothers and babies as it is for hogs and cows; and sound, healthy children are as necessary to a sound, healthy nation as good livestock. At least 32 of these 39 states agree to the proposition, for that many of them have made permanent their Children's Year committees and are carrying on a determined campaign to give American babies a chance to become strong men and women.

In 1916 more than 75,000 babies died before they were a month old—five times as many as died during their second month. That happened because of the health condition of the mothers during pregnancy and because they lacked skilled care and attention. Perhaps there was venereal disease in the parents; perhaps the parents were ignorant of the need for skilled care and attention; perhaps the family income was too low to buy it where the need was recognized.

Under the provisions of the Shepard-Towner maternity bill the government would undertake half the cost of maternity and infant welfare work in the states. The state universities would help educate mothers—and fathers, too!—by popular simple pamphlets on the importance of maternal and infant care and how to get it; and through public health nurses and consultation centers, scientific principles would be applied to save and increase the nation's greatest wealth—human life.

Reform and the Moving Picture

Now that the nation has been legally if not actually purged of the drink evil, the many unemployed, moral reformers are casting about for new spheres of activity. Not all of them can be absorbed in the campaign against tobacco.

Many a man and woman strongly opposed to drink cannot be persuaded to join in the fight against smoking. They are of those who fought drink because of the crime, misery and poverty which so often resulted from it, and not because drinking gave men pleasure or entered into competition with the little prayer meeting around the corner. Unable to see crime, misery or poverty as consequences of the smoking habit, and indeed convinced that the fragrant weed has a soothing effect upon irascible dispositions, they cannot be induced to join in the new crusade.

But, the moving pictures also give

pleasure to millions of people and compete with revival meetings. Hence a new campaign against them. In several states the restrictions are already severe, and now comes word from Oregon of a still more drastic regulation. It has been seriously proposed "to make it unlawful to show in any public place a movie act, scene or episode which, if actually performed in real life, would amount to a felony under the laws of Oregon."

If such a law were passed for the movies it would have to be applied to the speaking stage, and then farewell, a long farewell to Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, Julius Caesar, Richard, yes and even Othello's occupation would be gone.

And if there is an evil suggestive influence in the pictures of the screen and stage is there not the same influence in the graphic pictures of the master novelists and poets? They, too, would have to be banned if the Oregon law is to be carried to a logical conclusion. And then farewell, a long farewell to Dickens, Lytton, Dumas, Balzac, and to Homer, Dante, Goethe and many other of the illustrious bards and dramatists.

And what of the Oregon newspapers? Are they to be debarred from reporting crimes? Surely it is not the picture, screened or written, but the way in which it is employed which has the evil influence. Let the movie reformers exercise a little intelligence or they will be innocently aiding the reaction which must inevitably follow upon excessive restrictions.—San Francisco Call.

R. M. Hart, local confectioner, has been improving the interior appearance of his store the past week with new decorations, consisting of wall paper and paint.

Clarence Rice is over from his ranch near Monument to spend a week on business.

Dr. B. F. Butler returned on Saturday from a brief business trip to Portland.



WHERE TO EAT

The Question Is Settled

DINE WITH US

Our New Big Dining Room is not exclusive to transient trade. It's for the folks of Heppner First, Last and All the Time.

—Give the wife a rest and a treat—a Sunday dinner here.

SHORT ORDERS, TOO

Elkhorn Restaurant
Willow Street

Christian Science. Christian Science services are held every Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock in the lodge room in the I. O. O. F. building.

All interested are invited to attend these services.

Fed. Case has gone to Hot Lake to undergo a course of treatments at the sanatorium.

Hermon Neilson of Hardman was a Tuesday caller in Heppner.

ONLY "QUALITY PRINTING" PRODUCED AT THE G. T.



Carrying a Ton a Mile for less than a Cent

Freight rates have played a very small part in the rising cost of living.

Other causes—the waste of war, under-production, credit inflation—have added dollars to the cost of the necessities of life, while freight charges have added only cents.

The average charge for hauling a ton of freight a mile is less than a cent.

A suit of clothing that sold for \$30 before the war was carried 2,265 miles by rail from Chicago to Los Angeles for 16½ cents.

Now the freight charge is 22 cents and the suit sells for \$50.

The cost of the suit has increased 20 dollars.
 The freight on it has increased only 5½ cents.
 Other transportation charges enter into the cost of the finished article—carrying the wool to the mills and the cloth to the tailors—but these other charges amount to but a few cents more.

The \$10 pair of shoes that used to sell for \$5 goes from the New England factory to the Florida dealer for a freight charge of 5½ cents—only one cent more than the pre-war rate.

Beef pays only two-thirds of a cent a pound freight from Chicago to New York.

American freight rates are the lowest in the world.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.



"I've Freed Myself Of The Old-Time Wash-Day Grind"

AND you, too, can bring a little sunshine into your house on "Blue Monday"—escape the drudgery of wash-day—with the Crystal Electric Washing Machine.

Let the Crystal shoulder the burden. It will do your washing more quickly—more cheaply—than any laundry. Washing even the finest, delicate linens without the slightest injury—the Crystal makes certain the sanitary cleansing of all clothes. Let us demonstrate exactly what the Crystal will do for your home.

Let us tell you how the Crystal removes the dirt without resort to the complicated and unnecessary mechanical appliances that are so evident in other washing machines.

E. J. STARKEY, Agent—Gilman Building, Heppner, Oregon.

OUR PRICES RIGHT—OUR PRINTING THE BEST—G. T.

Our Extraordinary Announcement

With the beginning of the New Year we are pleased to announce the fact that we are exclusive agents for

John Deere Plows and Oliver Chilled Plow Works
"THE LINES THAT LEAD"

We feel that we are very fortunate in securing the exclusive sale of the above lines, as each item has been thoroughly tested and tried out and therefore we know beforehand the success that such lines must meet in the hands of any dealer. We shall endeavor to merit a continuance of your patronage by selling nothing but lines that we know are without question a success for the purpose intended.

Peoples Hardware Company
Heppner, Oregon

This is the season when we all need and enjoy

Dried Fruits

We have them in full variety, but also best quality

Fancy Dried Peaches, Prunes, Pears, Grapes, Figs, Apricots, Raisins and Sultanas.

If you prefer these canned we also can supply that want.

Phelps Grocery Company

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

GET a package today. Notice the flavor—the wholesome taste of Kentucky Burley tobacco.

Why do so many "regular men" buy Lucky Strike cigarettes? They buy them for the special flavor of the toasted Burley tobacco.

There's the big reason—it's toasted, and real Burley. Make Lucky Strike your cigarette.

It's toasted

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.