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HARDING AND COOLIDGE WILL LEAD REPUBLICANS

Standard Bearer of G. O. P. Are Typical Americans—Oregon Man Nominated Coolidge for Vice Presidency.

Warren G. Harding of Ohio received the republican nomination for president of the United States on the 19th ballot at the Chicago convention and Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts was unanimously chosen as his running mate. The vice-presidential nominating speech calling for Governor Coolidge was made by Judge Wallace McCammant, of Oregon, one of the delegates from this state.

Warren G. Harding, United States senator from Ohio, and Republican nominee for the presidency, was born on his grandfather's farm, where his father then resided, just outside the village of Blooming Grove, Morrow county, O., November 2, 1865. He was the eldest of eight children. He is the son of Dr. George T. Harding, who at the time of Warren's birth was the village doctor.

The Hardings were of colonial stock, coming originally from Scotland, settling in Connecticut, removing later to the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, where some of them were massacred. Others fought in the Revolutionary war. Warren's mother, Phoebe Dickerson, was descended from an old time Holland Dutch family and thus blended the blood of the Holland Dutch with that of the hardy Scotch.

Helps on Farm
The country roundabout where the Hardings located was mostly woodland. His grandfather owned a small tract of land and was neither better nor worse off than his neighbors. They were all engaged in cutting away the timber and transforming a primitive forest into cultivated farms.

As Warren grew up he learned to fell trees, chop wood, split rails, plant and hoe corn and do all the things incident to farm life. In this way young Harding acquired the habit of industry.

He attended the village school until fourteen when he entered Ohio Central college at Iberia, from which he graduated. During his college course he was editor of the college paper, where he first displayed a "nose for news." Like all boys of that day he was obliged to work during vacations to pay for his tuition. He cut corn, was an amateur painter and drove team in the grading of the T. & O. C. railroad which was being constructed through that community.

At seventeen he was teaching school and "tooting a horn" in the village brass band.

At odd times Harding worked in the little printing office in the village nearby. He became a first class compositor and interested himself in the mechanism of the entire plant. When linotypes were introduced, he mastered the keyboard so that he finally mastered the intricate workings of a newspaper office from the editorial room to the press room.

When he was nineteen, having completed his college course, his father, Dr. Harding, seeking a wider field, removed to Marion, O., the county seat of an adjoining county, where he still resides, and despite his seventy-six years, is in active practice of his profession.

buys Newspaper
The Star was a struggling daily in a backward county seat of four thousand inhabitants. Young Harding wanted to own it, however, notwithstanding the fact that it was difficult

to tell whether it was an asset or a liability. His father having faith in the young man and wishing to gratify his supreme desire, lent his credit in assisting in taking the plant over—the consideration being the assumption of its indebtedness. The county was Democratic and this paper was not even the official organ of the minority party.

The story of how it grew and expanded, ultimately taking over its competitor is too long to be written here. It was the old story of devotion, energy, resourcefulness and determination.

Senator Harding is closely identified with many large business enterprises. Since he took over the Star, Marion has grown from a country town of 4000 inhabitants to a flourishing manufacturing city of 20,000 and the senator has been a factor in its industrial development.

Three Times Abroad
He has been a "booster" for new industries in a substantial way by taking stock in these companies to the limit of his financial ability, and at present he is a director in a bank, several manufacturing plants and other enterprises. He is a trustee of Trinity Baptist church, of which he is a member and regular attendant.

During the past twenty years Senator Harding has been three times abroad, visiting most of the European countries to study at close range their systems of government and the economic problems with which this country has to deal.

After his election to the United States senate, and before taking his seat, Senator Harding visited the Hawaiian Islands to get first-hand information upon the production and distribution of sugar.

Senator Harding has twice represented the thirteenth senatorial district of Ohio in the state legislature, served one term as lieutenant governor, refusing to stand for re-election, and he is now nearing the close of his first term as United States senator.

Resembles McKinley
One of his first official acts upon reaching Washington was to sponsor the bill for preparedness, which had the endorsement of Colonel Roosevelt, and he was closely associated with the late president during its pendency.

He was elected as chairman of the national convention soon after he entered the senate, without factional strife.

As a public speaker he is calm, yet forceful. He has a wide vocabulary and is quick at repartee.

Senator Harding was selected to present the name of William Howard Taft for renomination at the turbulent convention at Chicago and was again selected to present the keynote speech at the last national convention. He was the presiding officer at this convention.

His friends point to the fact that he resembles in many ways the late William McKinley. Both were of Scottish descent.

In 1891 Senator Harding married Florence Kling, daughter of Amos Kling, now deceased, who was one of the leading business men of Marion. Mrs. Harding's ambition is for the success of her husband, but she laughingly remarks that "a man must be well fed and well groomed if he would succeed."

At the time of their marriage, Mrs. Harding's father objected strenuously to the match.

Calvin Coolidge
Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, was born in a typical American town—Plymouth, Vt.—twelve miles from a railroad, on July 4, 1872. His family was a typical American family and behind him were generations of Massachusetts ancestors who had served their country in every emergency. He was not brought up in poverty, but enjoyed the comforts of a farm home, free from luxury.

(Continued on Page 2.)



CONTRACT FOR SURVEY JOHN DAY IS SIGNED

Engineering Firm of Lewis & Clark Will Commence Field Work at Once—Additional Land May Be Included in Great Project.

The contract which was recently awarded to the engineering firm of Lewis & Clark of Portland has been signed by both the firm and the directors of the John Day Irrigation District. This means that work on the project will start immediately.

The contract was signed in this city on Tuesday evening at a meeting of the board of directors, at which John H. Lewis, representing the firm of engineers, was present.

It is likely that several thousand additional acres will be included in the final survey. The state made an original low-line survey, but when the district was formed it included a high-line survey. The directors considered that the higher up they could go the more land they could include in the project, and it is not unlikely that an additional 100,000 acres may be included and the water placed on the land at an altitude of 1200 feet.

The directors, in issuing a statement as to the course which they will pursue in developing the project, feel that the first work should consist in making a thorough investigation of the land between the John Day and the project with a view to bringing the water on to the land at the highest possible elevation.

By awarding the contract at this time, the engineers will have a season of good weather before them in which to do the field work and the directors believe that they will have an entirely tangible project by next spring.

FARMERS' ANNUAL PICNIC LARGELY ATTENDED

Fine Spirit Manifested At Get-Together Meeting at Fair Grounds Last Saturday—Faville, Sikes and Ballard Spoke.

What has been pronounced by many as the best picnic ever held by the farmers of Morrow county, was the affair that was brought to such a successful conclusion in this city last Saturday.

The spirit of cooperation was in the air. The business men of the city, who from the beginning, had planned with the farmers, the details of the picnic, closed their houses during the afternoon and were present at the pavilion to listen to the splendid talks made by F. L. Ballard, leader of county agents for Eastern Oregon; F. A. Sikes, editor of the Farmers' Union News and E. E. Faville, editor of the Western Farmer and speaker of note.

Mr. Sikes spoke more of conditions directly affecting the farmers and did not go deeply into any one subject although he touched upon many.

What the farm bureau movement is doing for the farmer, or in other words, what the farmer is doing for himself, for the farm bureau is an organization of farmers only, was told by Mr. Ballard. Cooperative buying, rodent control and sunflower silage were but a few of the number of projects which the farm bureau is fostering, and of which Mr. Ballard spoke.

Mr. Faville spoke of "enthusiasm" and it didn't take his audience long to find out that he was full of his subject. The brilliant farm journalist made a strong appeal for a better understanding and a greater cooperation between town and country people and described how the interests of the one are wrapped in the interests of the other.

Mr. Faville's address was filled with patriotic fervor as time and again he pointed out the need for true Americanism, the spirit of "America first, last and all the time."

Oscar Keithley, president of the Morrow County Farm Bureau, presided and introduced the speakers. L. A. Hunt, county agent, explained briefly what was being done by the farm bureau in the effort to secure adequate fuel oil for harvesting and other farm purposes. He announced that 75,000 gallons of distillate were now enroute from California and would assure the farmer of an ample supply of this fuel.

The custom of former years in partaking of a big lunch on the ground at noon was by no means passed up this year. The exhibit pavilion was fitted up with long tables which were loaded down with a bounteous spread. This feature of the picnic was in charge of Mrs. L. A. Hunt, Mrs. Jos. Devine and Mrs. Oscar Keithley.

The person who took the short, black coat from dance hall, June 12, will please return same to this office. No questions asked.

Mrs. Geo. W. Milholland and children returned Wednesday evening from Seattle, where they visited for several weeks at the home of Ms. Milholland's sister, Mrs. Vernie Matson.

FARM BUREAU GRAIN GRADING SCHOOL HERE

Prof. Hyslop of O. A. C. Will Show Farmers Importance of Grain Grading June 28-29.

(By L. A. Hunt.)

For quite a long while the Morrow County Farm Bureau has been trying to arrange for the right kind of man to put on the right kind of grain grading school. The fact that no grain grading school has been put on in this county in the past is not because the Farm Bureau failed to recognize its importance but because of the fact that they have been unable so far to secure satisfactory dates for the right man to do the work. Finally this has been overcome and on the 28th and 29th of June there will be held in Heppner a real grain grading school that will be worth while of any farmers attending. It will be the best possible school that can be put on in Morrow county and will be handled by the well known Prof. Hyslop of Corvallis who is recognized as a supreme authority on cereals all over the northwest. The Farm Bureau unhesitatingly recommend this to the consideration of every farmer and grain raiser in the county and trust that you will be on hand to assist in making this a real success.

The following are some of the vital questions that affect you in the grain business. See how well you can answer them yourself.

What does your grain grade? Just why is it pulled down to that particular grade? What can you do to raise the grade with increased return to yourself? These and a list of other questions are coming up and will be cared for at the two-day grain grading school to be held by the Morrow County Farm Bureau in Heppner, June 28th and 29th.

Prof. Hyslop of Corvallis will go into every detail of the whole grading system.

Dockage determination and the limits permissible under the grades. What constitutes damaged grain and how it is determined.

The identification and grade importance of mixed grain.

The production of wheat to meet the grades as they are at present.

The need for changes in the grades and their administration.

The use of the State Grain Inspection Department in the marketing of grain.

Full testing equipment as used at the mills will be demonstrated in the testing of your samples.

It is vitally essential that every grower understand the principles of grain grading, that he know what his grain grades are and that he know this before it is sold. He is able then to market his crop more intelligently and with more profit to himself.

This is the one meeting of the year that you must not miss. It means dollars in your pocket. The school will be held at the High School building beginning Monday, June 28th at 9:30, and will last for only two days.

In view of the fine rain and the splendid crops which we are assured you owe this to yourself and to your business to attend to this matter.

Following the grain grading school Professor Hyslop will accompany the farmers on the Morrow county tour which will comprise Gilliam, Sherman and Morrow counties. A further announcement of this will be made in next week's paper.

Fine Jersey Herd Will Be Sold At Public Auction

The fine Jersey herd of Vaughan & Parker will be sold at public auction on Saturday, June 26, at the Vaughan & Parker ranch, just below Heppner. This herd is said to be one of the best in the county. At the same time about twenty five head of heavy work horses belonging to T. J. Matlock of Hinton creek, will also be sold. Mr. Matlock has a name for raising good horses that is not confined to the borders of Morrow county and men who are looking for exceptionally good horses will not pass up this sale. F. A. McMenamin, who has conducted so many successful sales in the past, will officiate as auctioneer at this combination sale.

Sims Home Is Scene of Delightful Party Last Friday

The C. M. Sims home on Church street was the scene of a delightful affair last Friday afternoon when Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Fred E. Farrier, Mrs. Bert Stone and Mrs. C. B. Cox were hostesses to about forty ladies. The entertaining was done on the lawn, where bridge was played and delicious refreshments served.

Series of Dances.

A series of dances are being held at the Fair pavilion during Chautauqua week, the first of the series being given on Wednesday night. They will continue through the week with the last dance on Saturday evening. Bowker's orchestra of Portland is furnishing the music.

Heppner Post No. 87 of American Legion Organized

Permanent organization of Heppner Post No. 87 of the American Legion was effected last Saturday evening when about twenty-six ex-service men met in the city council chambers and elected officers and completed other detail work. R. E. Crego was elected commander of the post. Other officers are Dr. N. M. Johnson, vice president; Marshall Phelps, adjutant and Berli Gurdane, treasurer. The next meeting of Heppner Post No. 87 will be held on Saturday, June 26. All former service men are eligible to membership by paying the membership fee of \$1.50 and the annual dues which are \$2.

Gooseberry Wheat Ranch Purchased by Vaughans

Dr. R. J. Vaughan of Heppner and his brother, S. C. Vaughan of Baker have purchased 950 acres of fine wheat land consisting of the Tilman Hogue and Akers estate ranch situated on upper Gooseberry. The crop was not included in the deal and the total transaction was for \$23,800. The deal was handled by Roy V. White, Spencer Akers of this city represented the heirs.

Local Bank Cashier Takes Bride at Tacoma, Wash.

Announcement of the marriage of Walter Emmett Moore, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Heppner, to Miss Georgia Marie, daughter of George Loughney of Tacoma, has been received by friends in this city. The wedding occurred in Tacoma on June 9th. Mr. and Mrs. Moore will be at home to their friends in Heppner after July 1st.

Glass Marble Floor Being Laid in Lobby of New Hotel

Nothing finer anywhere will be found than the glass marble floor which is now being laid in the lobby of Heppner's new \$100,000 hotel. When finished the floor will have a polished glass effect. It will take about three weeks to complete the work.

Miss Mary Currin Weds.

At the Gresham home of Mr. and Mrs. George Currin Saturday the wedding of Miss Mary E. Currin and Joseph E. Supple of Tacoma was solemnized. The service was read by Rev. Mace of Portland.

The bride, gowned in white meteor satin and silver lace, was attended by Mrs. James Mott of Astoria and her sister, Miss Mabry, and a friend, Grace Smith, of Portland, were bridesmaids, while little Frederika Hoppold, a niece of the bride, flower girl. Howard Rebstock, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man.

DOOLITTLE-ROOD

Lester Doolittle and Miss Millie Rood, well known young people of Heppner were married in Portland on Friday, June 11. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. F. Swanson of that city. Witnesses were Mrs. Fannie Rood, aunt of the bride and Miss Pearl Wright of Heppner.

Republican Central Committee Holds Election Of Officers

The county central committee of the republican party met at the Farmers & Stockgrowers National Bank, Thursday afternoon, June 10, to effect an organization for the ensuing term. W. W. Smead was elected county chairman; C. L. Sweek secretary; M. D. Clark, treasurer. S. E. Notson was elected member of the state central committee and F. H. Robinson of Ione was elected congressional committeeman.

Autos Collide on Highway.

Two automobiles were severely damaged last Thursday evening when the cars of John Calmus of this city and W. F. Barnett of Lexington collided on the Willow creek highway just below Heppner. Fortunately the occupants of neither car were injured, although Mr. and Mrs. Barnett received slight bruises. The cars were brought to Heppner for repairs.

BOLSHEVISM WILL NOT LAST SAYS TOLSTOY

Son of Noted Novelist Enlightens Local People on "The Truth About Russia" In Which He Describes Conditions in His Native Land.

"Bolshevism in Russia cannot last." This was the message brought to the people of Heppner last night by Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of the noted Russian novelist.

Eighty five per cent of the population of Russia is made up of the peasants, the people who live in the rural communities and on the farms, and according to Count Tolstoy, the peasants are opposed to the rule of the Bolshevists. They are tolerating the Lenin and Trotsky regime now because they have not the organization, the arms and other means to make an effective uprising and oust the soviet government from power. However, Count Tolstoy believes that the time is not far off when the people of Russia will be able to rise, throw off the shackles of slavery and form a republic, the United States of Russia.

Tolstoy's philosophy is that evil only can come out of evil. Hence, the Bolsheviki gained their power as a result of the world war, primarily, and as he believes war is evil, the rule of bolshevism could not result in good.

The idea of Bolshevism as explained by Count Tolstoy, is one of socialistic Utopia. Everything is held in common by the people. Following out this communistic idea, when the Bolsheviki took over the government of Russia all factories were taken and the communistic rule applied.

In order that the industrial worker should get "the full product of his labor" wages were increased 200 per cent while the working day was reduced to as low as one hour. There could be but one result from such an operation. The factories could not run at a profit and were forced to close down. There were exceptions where the government was forced to keep plants going for the manufacture of war materials. With no importations of food stuffs and clothing into Russia and with their own factories practically all idle, Count Tolstoy pointed out the extreme seriousness of the economic situation.

And to cap the climax is the money situation. There is lots and lots of money in Russia but it is absolutely worthless. A man may have a train load of Russian money but it would not buy him a pair of shoes no matter how badly the shoes may be needed. There is nothing back of the money. It has been printed in such large quantities until the paper has all been used up and now the paper itself is worth considerably more than the money.

Hence the system of exchanging one article for another has grown up and this is the only way that business is carried on.

The Russian people of the lower class, the peasant tenants and the industrial workers have been slaves for centuries, but when the rule of the Czar was overthrown and the provisional government came into being, this slavery was but temporarily relieved. Kerensky gave promise for a time of being the man of the hour. The man who could lead Russia from darkness into light, but it was not to be. "I firmly believe that Kerensky laid down to the Bolsheviki willingly," said Count Tolstoy.

Well when the Russian army of 15,000,000 soldiers got tired of its dog life existence, it joined the Bolsheviki, thereby giving Lenin and Trotsky the necessary strength to back up all demands.

When the government needed grain it went to the country villages and attempted to take it from the farmer, but the farmer refused to part with his grain. Sharp battles ensued but the farmer held to his grain. He does not like the Bolsheviki and as we said before, it is Count Tolstoy's prediction that these peasant farmers will eventually overthrow the present Russian government.

Count Tolstoy spoke briefly of his father, Leo Tolstoy, the famous man of letters, of his father's struggle in the later years of his life, of his great moral crisis when he went forth to find God. He did not find Him in the Greek Orthodox church, he did not find Him in the writings of the great philosophers but he did find Him in the hearts of the plain Russian peasants. Leo Tolstoy's religion was that of love. In his definition of love he says, "Love in its best form is love of self. A step up, a bigger love is love of self and family. Above this is love of country, of native land, called patriotism. But the perfect love embraces all of these and that far greater affection, the love of all man-kind." Count Tolstoy is an ardent advocate of the Brotherhood of Man and he believes that this once put in practice will serve far better than any League of Nations, for it will be a League backed by love and not by armies and navies.

Six Beautiful Girls Give Two Programs at Chautauqua



* ST. CECILIA SINGING ORCHESTRA

To close the Chautauqua week fittingly is a big job. Throughout the week some splendid attractions will give music and entertainment of many different kinds and will follow each other in whirlwind style. We have reserved the Singing Orchestra to wind up the 1920 program just because we are determined to close in a veritable blaze of glory. These charming girls will be presented in a short prelude on the afternoon—just a taste of what they are capable of—and then during the last evening they hold the boards for a couple of hours packed full of fun, fancy and finery; music, mirth and mimicry.

A well rounded six day Chautauqua will have something to offer every taste in the community. This Singing Orchestra of vivacious girls has a most interesting program of costumed pieces—old home songs—readings, vocal and instrumental solos, duets and ensemble numbers. You can rest assured there will not be a "draggy" minute during the last night and the management anticipates that there will be many first place votes for the St. Cecilia Singing Orchestra.