

THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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WHERE \$100,000,000 WENT

Answering a correspondent who asked if there had ever been any accounting of the \$100,000,000 which Congress gave the President as pocket change to spend during the war, the Albany Knickerbocker-Press very properly points out that when the President asked for the money he expressly stipulated that he should not be called upon to render any account of how it was spent. Mr. Wilson felt and said that it might be "embarrassing" for him to be so called upon.

This is now quite understandable. But our Albany neighbor reminds its correspondent, and the rest of us, of certain items supposedly met from the little hundred-million-dollar "chicken feed" benevolence. There was, to begin with, the grand European Joy ride which has kept us out of peace for the last two years. That alone must have cost a pretty penny. The superb steamer George Washington had to be practically remodeled to carry our roving autocart abroad. Then there was the battalion of 36-count 'em—50 chefs commandeered from one of our large hotels, together with a very large and very expensive orchestra to furnish music for the Chief and the swarming hordes of beneficiaries on the eleemosynary floating palace during its voyage to make the world safe for Democracy. Of these there were some 1,400, including sociologists, astronomers, cartographers, historiographers, biologists, photographers, financiers, favorite "run-alongs" to say nothing of the innumerable throngs of private secretaries, secretaries to private secretaries, clerks, stenographers and so on, together with their sisters, their aunts and their cousins galore.



"He's the man for you and me, mother."

And everybody on a high salary and all expenses paid. As for automobiles, there was a whole ship-load of them and the supply scant enough at that, for the Paris people could hardly hire a taxicab in the city, so many of them were in use by the swarming hordes of the White House Court suite.

We don't know whether Mr. Wilson paid for all of this and the rent of an entire Paris hotel, with an incidental bill of a million dollars for damages, out of his hundred million-dollar slush fund or not. If he did and if he paid out of it also the cost of the royal progress through all the accessible capitals of Europe, that alone must have eaten appreciably into the demerit total of the fund. Our recollection, however, is that a special appropriation of \$2,000,000 was made to cover these expenditures.

And then there were the three other George Washington trips across the Atlantic. Of course, a hundred million dollars will go a good ways, but you can get within hailing distance of the bottom of even that pile if you indulge in free-for-all international migrations. And that, too, even under the restricting obligation of giving the nations of the earth a close-up view of the stern simplicity of Jeffersonian Democracy.

How much might have been left of the hundred millions after this trans-oceanic blow-out is pure speculation. But if the President paid all these bills out of the loose change Congress gave him, how could he have enough left to dump \$40,000,000 into that Muscle Shoals nitro plant? And this to say nothing of financing the valuable Creel's International Army of misinformation experts?

The fact of the matter is that that Muscle Shoals investment was a pretty rank bit of gold brick financing; the best you can say of it. For 20 years the Muscle Shoal crew had been hanging around Congress to unload the thing on the country in some way. But it was a case of "nothing doing" until the war came, and then everything was done—done brown.

Muscle Shoals, it will be remembered, was a tremendous water power proposition. There was the little defect that

there wasn't any water power, and so the first thing the War Department did after Congress had dumped in \$20,000,000 of tax-payer money and the President had dumped in \$40,000,000 more—likewise tax-payer money—was to build a \$0,000 horse-power steam plant and buy more horsepower from a distant electric company.

To date, the entire concern has cost \$100,000,000. But it is not all lost. It is estimated that by spending another million dollars on it, the plant might have a salvage value of \$800,000. Thus the easy-going American tax-payer only stands to lose about \$99,200,000.—Harvey's Weekly.

What Has He Done?

What has George E. Chamberlain done for Oregon?

This was a pertinent question asked from the platform in this city the other evening by Walter L. Toose and it was aptly illustrated by Mr. Toose with a little story concerning the Senator's recent visit in Malheur county.

As Mr. Chamberlain stood and viewed that wonderful stretch of country out from Ontario, with the endless fields of green alfalfa and the abundance of vegetation with which nature endows after we have provided nature with the fundamental—water, he grew eloquent and said, "I have not words to express the feeling such grandeur brings to me," and he went on at some length, but was finally cautioned by a Malheur democrat to lower his voice, as the wonderful scene which he was viewing was across the border line and most of it was in the state of Idaho.

For four years Mr. Chamberlain had the benefit of working unhampered with a democratic administration. But the south was in the saddle. The west got but little and Oregon got nothing. Mr. Chamberlain was on the military affairs committee of the Senate, in fact was chairman of that important committee. He was in Washington for twelve years and should have looked somewhat to the state's interests, but he didn't. Twelve million dollars from Oregon for reclamation and but \$5,000,000 spent in this state on irrigation projects. There is the great John Day

which is fast approaching the day of materialization. Will it materialize with a Chamberlain in Congress to look after our interests?

The sheep and cattlemen of Eastern Oregon are feeling the results of free trade. It was good in the days of the war when nations were at each others' throats and production in Europe had come to a standstill. A hungry world had to be fed and that condition still exists. Yet, what is the stockman and the farmer for that matter, getting for his products?

Robert N. Stanfield is committed to a policy of a protective tariff and his own experience under the necessary industry of stock raising, both as a woolgrower and in the livestock business generally, has proved to him the necessity of the application of the Republican policy of a protective tariff.

Ruinous competition is facing the American farmer and stockman unless he gets this protection. A vote for Stanfield will put a man in Congress who can work with Senator McNary in getting something for Oregon.

An Unsound Law.

Constitutional Amendment fixing legal rate of interest in Oregon.
 214 Yes; 215 No. Vote No.

This measure is to be voted on at the general election to be held on November 2, 1920, and is the most deserving of any measure on the ballot to receive an unqualified NO from the voters of Oregon. Money has its price the same as any other commodity and that price is governed by the law of Supply and Demand. Today there is the greatest demand for money in this country that we have known for years, not only for development purposes alone but for the repayment of maturing mortgages on farms.

This demand for money by the farmers is the strongest known in years. From the Big Bend district of Eastern Washington where farmers were offered money by the mortgage brokers at rates from 5 1/2 to 7 per cent as recently as a year ago, but the tables are reversed today and the farmers are offering from 8 to 8 1/2 per cent for money to renew their maturing mortgages. The farmers of the famous Twin Falls and Idaho Falls districts of Southern Idaho, the cream of the irrigated districts, are offering 9 per cent for money to pay off their mortgages.

What chance has the Oregon farmer to obtain money at the maximum rate under the proposed law in competition with such offerings? What is going to happen when the lenders withdraw their money from the state and loan elsewhere at more remunerative rates? The courts will be cluttered with foreclosures and the state will be covered with farmerless farms.

If your home is burning you will try to put out the fire. Put out this fire by VOTING NO.

Same Here.

There is a fine feeling of friendship existing between the people of Grant and the people of Harney. The people are pretty much the same. They both look upon the livestock industry as the chief source of their revenue. Their relations have always been most friendly and cordial. On election day there will be a fine opportunity for the people of Grant county to express this friendship in a very substantial way. What is known as the Roosevelt Bird Reserve bill proposes to set aside the big lakes in Harney and the lands surrounding the same and turning them over to the federal government as a duck pond. They will be set aside,

like the forest reserve and be under government supervision and ownership. The people of Harney want the lands surrounding these lakes for their own use. Is this unreasonable or unfair? The people of Harney are opposed to this measure. And they have a right to be, and they have a right to expect their friends to stay with them in this opposition. The people of Grant like the people of Harney. They are friends and friendly. And Grant county people ought to vote against this measure and stay with their friends.

We ought to make the opposition unanimous. We know something about this government supervision of our lands. We know something about the government taking 50 per cent of our lands off the tax rolls, and charging us every time we set a foot on the lands. Let's help to free Harney from this threatened danger. Let's make our opposition unanimous.—Blue Mountain Eagle.

C. W. McNamer, Ione and Heppner meat merchant, was here Wednesday.

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Goodrich Tires today are sold by good dealers everywhere at a lower price than in 1910—and what is more to the point in this comparison, Goodrich Tires in 1920 give on the average nearly double the number of miles per tire.

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SIZE	1910	TODAY
30x3	25.45	19.10
30x3 1/2	33.85	23.20
32x4	48.65	36.80
34x4 1/2	65.35	53.15
35x5	82.75	65.35

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