

THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER. Foreign Advertising Representatives: THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Our news columns carry this week the announcement that the State Highway Commission will now proceed to the completion of the Oregon-Washington highway through Morrow county as far as Little Butte creek. This will still leave a gap between that point and the Umanilla county line, which includes getting over Franklin hill. Just what is to be done here will be a matter of future development, but we are pretty well assured that the entire road through Morrow county will be built according to original estimates and further, that the gap that exists in Gilliam county will be closed also, and thus connect the road up with the Columbia river highway at Heppner Junction. This is good news to our people, and is evidence of the fact that the commission is adhering to the policy of completing the main highways as they have been adopted and put on the map.

The taking over of the grading from a point beyond Lexington to connect with the macadam road just west of Heppner by the commission, has now eliminated any controversy that might have arisen over the suggestion that the market road funds be applied there. This is fully settled now and we presume there will be no further agitation in this regard. It was a question as to whether these funds could be thus applied, and there was no intention to so place them until the matter was fully threshed out and it was found to be acceptable to all parties interested. We presume that the suggested use of the market road money on the Willow creek highway was more to get at some way of reaching the desired end—that of completing a job that was so near done, and placing the county in a position to receive the additional money that would be spent by the state in surfacing and maintaining the highway. As the highway commission has now taken the matter over and will let the necessary contracts and finance the same, we can dismiss the burden and turn attention to other matters of road construction.

The action of the commission in regard to the Oregon-Washington highway was no doubt the result of the visit of Mr. Booth and Mr. Barratt to this section recently, when they went over the entire route in Morrow county and Mr. Booth was readily convinced of the necessity of the commission taking over the work and accepted the views of Mr. Barratt in regard thereto. The action they have taken is very gratifying to the people of this county.

Take Time to Heal A Deadly Wound.

Impatience can almost become a sin. It is anyway a world vice today. In every city newspaper and from every other person you see come grouches because of this, that or the other uncomfortable fact caused by the war continues with us.

The farmer is blamed because he feels that he is still entitled to war prices. The workingman is roasted because he sticks like a leech to his abnormally high wage. Russia is put under the ban because she is still crazy as a loon from the heat of war. The big newspaper editors spend oodles of money in cables to show that peace is not yet here. The financier wails because peace did not instantly bring back the normal conditions of 1914. Pretty nearly all of us are entirely out of patience with the antics, world-wide of the ignorant reds and extreme radicals everywhere.

If the average intelligent man would stop to think a few minutes he'd realize that the supposedly unnatural conditions which are world-wide today are only natural, after all. When a great storm has deluged a field, you don't go out and plough the next minute. You are lucky if you can take the old plow through it two or three days later; it is expected, and you take it as only natural. If a fire destroys a factory, the hands do not go to work at their machines the next day as if nothing had happened; nobody expects them to. The natural thing is to rebuild the factory first. If a great flood washes out a mile of railroad track nobody expects the trains to be running smoothly over the spot in a few hours. It takes time to make repairs.

There has been a great human storm; a terrible human fire; a cataclysmic human washout. The signing of peace paper did not make actual peace. If full peace comes in 10 years after such a fearful conflict the world will be lucky. If farmers and workingmen and industry and commerce and finances settle down measurably in 10 years after the conclu-

sion of such a great war, we will all be very lucky indeed. AND ONLY TWO AND A HALF YEARS OF IT HAS PASSED!

Be patient and do your part towards peace and normalcy. It will all come in good time, and quicker if we be tolerant, good-natured and industrious ourselves.

Slats' Diary.

By ROSS FARQUHAR.

Friday—pa has started to raze a mustash. I dont think ma will allow him to complet it. She hassent noticed it as yet as it only looks like a littel streak of dirt on his top lip & she is a customed to seeing it look thataway.

Saturday—had to rane as like usual on a Saturday & caddent go a fishing. But diddent hafta wark in the garden. Jake cum down & we plaid in the house like we was bandits & finely ma rekwested us to stop. she sed Seize it yunguns or I will be a nervous reek if you don't. so we did. I was lucky ma forgot to make me take my Bath.

Sunday—They was a man hear in town which had the flew & he sed if he cud only get sum whiskey he woodent only be sick 1 day so his kin fokes got him sum. He was rite. his funeral is tomorow afternoon.

Monday—I wanted pa to give me permission aslo the price to send off to a cumpany & get a Educated monkey. He sed No not as long as I am a round hear. & when I begun to laff he swang at me. & got me to.

Tuesday—ma is started a studying French which will be 3 tungs she has mastered english & French & pa's.

Wednesday—a lady called on are house today & pa got to arguing with she & ma about religious things & the Bible and etc. The lady ast pa did he beleave in Infant damnshun. Ma interrupted & sed pa practised it when I was a Infant & he had to carrie me wile walking the flore with the colick or sumthing.

Thursday—I seen a poor littel dog get hit with a ottomobeel today in front of are house & he was fatally killed in the acksident.

It is not out of place to say, in referring to the Heppner Herald that in winding up its editorial in last week's issue, regarding the meeting of taxpayers held at lone, the "unkindest cut of all" was contained in the statement: "Perhaps, after all, the failure of the highway builders to pave lone's principal thoroughfare is about the biggest dead fly in lone's ointment jar." This could have better been left out; it is bringing up a subject that the citizens of lone are tender on, and we can not blame them. In other words it raises at this time the question in such a way as to create a factional feeling that has no right to be brought into this discussion. We fancy that there would be some pretty loud talk and no small amount of kicking on the part of the residents of our own city should the same thing take place here, and there was naturally much disappointment on the part of the lone people that the highway did not go through their main street, as they had a right to expect it would. This whole question of taxation and expenditure of county funds should be threshed out on its merits. Now that the question is up, let the people have the facts and leave out of the discussion the question of persons and localities. No one part of the county has a greater interest in the matter than has any other section.

The main part of the Herald's editorial was a preachment against bringing of personalities into this discussion, then, after the fashion of a kicking cow, when the milking is just finished, and one is congratulating himself that for this one time at least he will secure a fine milking, the bucket is kicked over and he is bespattered with the contents thereof, the above-mentioned quotation bepoils an otherwise fair statement.

Killing the Prohibition Amendment.

Prohibition will be effective in two years, and bootleggers will then be an extinct race, was the opinion expressed by U. S. Attorney General Daugherty at a meeting with Washington newspaper men today.—News Item.

Guess again Mr. Daugherty. One by one the bars are being let down, even this early, so that the accumulation of them if allowed to continue and remain in force for two years more will leave prohibition less effective in 1923 than it is now. It certainly is disconcerting and discouraging to the thousands and millions of good rural people who have fought the rum traffic in this country during the last fifty years.

Let's see how effective the prohibition amendment is becoming. (1) Almost any big liquor dealer whose wet goods are seized by the enforcement agents can get a court order for their return on some technicality or other or upon some lying statement or other. Anyway, in the cities. A seizure of \$20,000 of wine and spirits had hardly been made in one New York joint this week before

the government officials themselves had taken steps to investigate the legality of it.

(2) Not long ago the U. S. Attorney General decided that no liquor in transit could come into the United States, and that the ship carrying the cargo could be seized. The Customs officials had decided to ignore this decision "for fear of international complications."

(3) The Justice Department recently decided that it was legal to make beer FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES. Now three hundred breweries have filed demands for permits to make beer. Two or three breweries would be able to make all the beer needed for legitimate medical purposes in this whole country.

These facts can easily kill prohibition. But there are many other minor loopholes that add to the same effect.

Are the people who have voted down intoxicating liquors going to stand for it?

THE BITTER TRUTH.

Joseph Hergesheimer, who enjoys an even greater literary reputation in England than at home, dined with a friend at a New York restaurant.

The novelist was condemning the prevalent commercial spirit in literature and said: "In true art money should never be an object."

At this point in the conversation the waiter brought in his exorbitant bill and Mr. Hergesheimer, scanning the document, sighed and remarked:

"It is true that in art money should be no object—but it should be no objection either in these times."—Detroit Free Press.

MOST INCONVENIENT.

In the departed days a somewhat befuddled guest appeared unsteadily before the desk of a smart hotel and demanded in thick but firm tones that his room be changed.

"I'm sorry," the clerk humored him, "but all the rooms are taken."

"Mush have 'nother room," insisted the guest.

"What's the matter with the room you have now?"

"Well, if you mush know," explained the dissatisfied tenant, "ish on fire!"—Minneapolis Journal.

O. A. C. BOY SEES GRIM TRAGEDY

Starving Chinese Clamor For Garbage Thrown From Diner.

Conditions too appalling for description and misery too awful to look upon were witnessed only six weeks ago in the famine districts of North China by W. A. Sellwood, Y. M. C. A. secretary and graduate of O. A. C., who has just returned from 18 months' service in Russia and China, and who traveled 10 days, covering 800 miles, through the famine-stricken section from Peking near the northern boundary, to Nanking, near the Chinese coast.

"That ten-day journey was one long horror," said Sellwood. "I am haunted yet by the memory of the drawn, despairing faces and the pitiable cries for food of the starving, half-naked men, women and children who crowded under the train windows, lifting up their arms in desperate supplication to us, every time the train slowed up or stopped. There are 45,000,000 Chinese confronted with starvation in the famine district, and the daily death rate is 15,000 a day. Typhus and pestilence are adding their toll to that of wholesale starvation, and conditions are simply beyond any adequate description.

"In Russia I have seen corpses stacked up like cordwood, and many other things very shocking to people who live comfortable, well-ordered lives here in the United States, but these were nothing to the tragic things that were visible on every hand all along the 800-mile journey through the famine districts of north China. The corpses were not stacked up in orderly fashion as in Russia. The survivors are too weak and wasted to undertake any such task, and those who perish are left to lie where they fall, or are rolled into streams nearby. Almost at any time we could look out and see bodies floating in the streams or lying about on the ground. It is a common thing for famine victims to succumb while digging for roots to eat, and the mute evidence of this last futile effort to secure some morsel that will sustain life a little longer, is visible on every hand; the dead bodies of men, women and children may be seen lying beside the hole in the ground that has been dug with sticks, or with the wasted claw-like hands of the starving. Long ago all dogs, cats and even rats have disappeared in this land of horrors, except for a few wild, half-crazed dogs that are dreading by the emaciated human creatures because they fight so tenaciously for food and sometimes attack the children in their desperate hunger. Everything eatable has been eaten except leaves, roots and grass, and these are rapidly being exhausted. Where there are trees the bark from these is also used, and most of the trees are dying as a result. This vegetation is ground up into a sort of meal, and made into a kind of cake by mixing with water. It is baked when fuel can be obtained. Millions of Chinese are living on this diet alone.

"One of the most pitiable incidents of the journey was the wild clamor all along the railroad at points where the garbage from the dining car was dumped daily. Knowing approximately where to expect this garbage to be dumped, thousands of gaunt, starving

creatures gather for hours in advance and await the passing of the train. The railroad company, to prevent the frantic people from throwing themselves under the wheels in the struggle for this garbage, have built fences two or three feet from the train, and the rails are emptied outside this fence. Policemen stand guard along the fence to hold back the older and the better-nourished people while the children and the weaker adults are let through to get the first pickings."

Sellwood also tells of a desperate Chinese mother who tried to sell him her little three-year-old daughter for 50 cents. Recognizing the face of an American at the window of the train, this woman crowded to the front, holding up the child in her arms, and imploring him to buy it. It was explained to Sellwood that all Chinese mothers in the famine section are eager to sell their children, particularly to Americans, as this means that the child will be fed and have a chance to live, also that the returns from the sale will also mean a little food for the children that are left and for themselves.

Participation in Athletics. Athletic programs have been developed in a number of state departments of the American Legion. In Indiana and Iowa Legion basketball tournaments are under way, and in Massachusetts, under the leadership of a committee composed of notable Massachusetts athletes, Legion members propose interstate competition in a number of major sports.

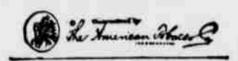
Proposed Oregon Law. The option of a \$2,000 farm or home loan or cash compensation at the rate of \$15 a month of service for Oregon veterans of the World war will be granted, if a bill sponsored by the Legion in the state legislature is passed.

Delays Cashing Certificates. Minnesota members of the American Legion are attacking the red tape and delay by the government in cashing its certificates issued to disabled veterans to pay their expenses while traveling to public health and vocational training centers. Because of the difficulty in cashing the paper, the ex-service men are now forced to accept a discount of ten per cent. Authorization by legislation of federal reserve banks and post offices to pay cash on presentation of the certificates is the remedy suggested by A. H. Vernon, Legion department commander, in letters to F. W. Galbraith, Jr., National commander, and to the federal board for Vocational Education. It is believed that the Legion will adopt the suggestion and back legislation to that end.



Cigarette

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