

DR. F. E. FARRIOR
DENTIST
Office upstairs over Postoffice
Heppner, Oregon

DR. R. J. VAUGHAN
DENTIST
Permanently located in the Odd Fellows building, Rooms 4 and 5.
Heppner, Oregon

A. D. McMURDO, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Office in Patterson Drug Store
Trained Nurse Assistant
Heppner, Oregon

C. C. CHICK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Trained Nurse Assistant
Office upstairs over Postoffice
Heppner, Oregon

WOODSON & SWECK
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Office in Masonic Building
Heppner, Oregon

SAM E. VAN VACTOR
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
First National Bank Building
Heppner, Oregon

S. E. NOTSON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Court House
Heppner, Oregon

FRANCIS A. McMENAMIN
LAWYER
Roberts Building, Heppner Ore

F. H. ROBINSON
LAWYER
IONE, OREGON

ROY V. WHITEIS
Fire Insurance writer for best Old Line Companies.
Heppner, Oregon

E. J. STARKEY
ELECTRICIAN
House Wiring a Specialty
Heppner, Oregon
Phone 872

E. E. MILLER
"The Old-Time Auctioneer"
He Stocks and Stays
Reasonable Rates for Sales
Ione, Oregon

HEPPNER SANATORIUM
HOSPITAL
DR. J. PERRY CONDER,
Physician-in-charge
Phone Main 02
Treatment of all diseases, isolated wards for contagious cases.

FIRE INSURANCE
WATERS & ANDERSON
Successors to
C. C. Patterson
Heppner Oregon

THE MOORE HOSPITAL
Heppner, Ore.
MRS. RAY MOORE, Prop.
Patients privileged to choose their own physicians and surgeons.
Phone 94

MATERNITY HOME
MRS. G. C. AIKEN, HEPPNER.
I am prepared to take a limited number of maternity cases at my home. Patients privileged to choose their own physician.
Best of attention and care assured.
Phone 395

LEGAL NOTICES
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, executrix of the estate of James L. Swift, deceased, and that all persons having claims against the said estate must present the same, duly verified according to law, to me at the office of my attorney, S. E. Notson, in Heppner, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, said date of first publication being May 26, 1921.
SARAH ELIZABETH SWIFT,
Executrix.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed her final account as Administratrix of the Estate of Freeman N. Frye, deceased, and the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Morrow County has fixed Tuesday, the 6th day of September, 1921, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as the time, and the County Court Room in the Court House at Heppner, Oregon, as the place, of hearing and settling said final account. Objections

to said final account must be filed on or before said date.
OLIVE L. FRYE, Administratrix.
An International 18-29 Tractor at Gilliam & Hishes on full terms.
GET your poultry supplies at Gilliam & Hishes.

YOU can buy alfalfa seed at Gilliam & Hishes.
LOST—One black 3-year-old stallion, branded seven if dash on right hip. \$10 offered for information leading to recovery. Oral Henriksen, Cecil, Oregon. 4t-pd.

Wanted—Position by man and wife in ranch. Address this office. tf.

NOTICE OF ESTRAY.
Notice is hereby given that we have taken up and are holding at Parkers Mill, one steer, marked with crop in left ear, and overbit and crop in right ear. Owner may have same by paying costs of advertising and feed bill.
PYLE & GRIMES, Parkers Mill, Ore.

FOR SALE—One 20-40 Case tractor; been used two years; Case separator in good running order. Will sell this rig at a sacrifice and on time. Machine at my former place six miles south-east of Heppner. ARTHUR W. DYKSTRA, Halsey, Oregon. R. F. D. 1. 3t.

The American Legion
(Copy of This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

IN NEED FOR NEGLECTED MEN
Three Thousand Veterans From Legion Ranks Are Explaining Situation to American People.

Three thousand volunteer speakers from the ranks of the American Legion in every state are now carrying by word-of-mouth to the American people the Legion's story of the "suffering, shameful neglect and injustice" in the government's administration of the nation's debt to the disabled, which was contained in the formal memorial which the Legion has presented to President Wilson.

President-elect Harding, and to all members of congress. Probably never before in the history of the country has such an array of orators been mobilized to speak at the same time upon a single text.

The Legion aims to present to the people of the United States the facts regarding the disabled in the same language as they were presented to the officials of the government. The Legion's memorial was carried to the President at the White House by John Thomas Taylor, also chairman of the Legion National Legislative committee.

National Commander F. W. Galbraith, Jr. gave it to Senator Harding at Marion, where he had a long and important conference on the disabled situation with the next President.

The Legion denounces the present method of caring for the disabled as a "failure" which only can be remedied by the entire reconstruction of the federal machinery dealing with the problem.

The functions of the three agencies, which deal with the problems of the disabled, the bureau of vocational education, and the United States public health service, "must be centralized and all three placed under common control," the memorial urges.

As an equally essential remedy for existing conditions, the memorial urges the immediate appropriation for the use of the appropriation of a sum ample to build or rent a sufficient number of hospitals to take care of the 16,900 ex-service men who are unable to receive treatment at present because of lack of beds and shelter.

The "failure" of the government to afford future to the sick and wounded veterans is attributed by the Legion to "an astonishing state of divided responsibility and wasted effort among the government agencies with which the problem rests."

The break in the chain of responsibility occurs, according to the memorial, as a result of the fact that the war risk bureau is under and responsible to an assistant secretary of the treasury, an officer of the executive branch of the government, while the federal board for vocational education is responsible only to congress, and is under none of the executive departments of the government.

The memorial asserts that the United States has been more liberal than any other nation in its provisions for the disabled soldiers, but that it has failed in large measure to make these provisions available in spite of the benefit of the experience of other nations in the recent war and the experience of this nation in previous wars.

"In the re-habilitation of a disabled man there are three needs—a medical treatment, vocational training and financial support," the memorial states. "The government has recognized the three needs, but overlooks the fact that they are the simultaneous needs of one man, not of three different men or of one man at three different times. It makes three problems out of what really is one problem."

"Continuing this faulty conception, it has given the problem over to three agencies. All, by force of circumstances, are exercising functions they were not intended to exercise. This presents an amazing spectacle of administrative chaos, duplication, wasted energy and conflict, which is the key to the present condition.
"The result is the suffering of the disabled veterans. Thousands are waiting and have waited for months for compensation for their injuries.

Thousands have waited for months for an opportunity to re-establish themselves as self-sustaining members of society by vocational training. Thousands are in need of hospitalization, and the government has no hospital facilities available for them. Of the 20,000 now in hospitals, 4,500 are quartered in institutions unsuited to the needs of the men quartered there. New hospital cases are developing at the rate of 1,500 a month in excess of the number discharged. Sixteen thousand beds are needed now. Hundreds of veterans are the object of public and private charity. Afflicted and penniless veterans have been driven to refuge in almshouses and jails. Many have died from lack of food and shelter. Many have died from lack of proper medical care, without compensation with which to obtain it, abandoned by the country they served. All this is attributable directly to the manner in which the government has administered the affairs of the disabled.

"The bureau of war risk insurance is responsible for the payment of compensation and for medical and hospital care of the man. Logically, this would involve establishing contact with the men at the time of their discharge from the military or naval service. It should then determine the existence and degree of disability and compensation on this basis.

"Due to the centralization of the bureau's forces in Washington, it is practically impossible under the present law to establish contact with the man entitled to these benefits. The disabled man is placed in the position of a man injured in industry who must carry on an involved and technical correspondence. It is usually months after he is dropped from the pay rolls of the army or navy before he is taken upon his roll of the bureau, even though his service discharge shows a definite degree of disability. On November 26, 1920, 83,000 cases were pending in the bureau awaiting definite adjustment of compensation. Thousands are suffering and many have died as a result of this neglect.

"The federal board for vocational training will accept the evidence of the bureau's medical files granting compensation as proof that a man is entitled to vocational training. The bureau, however, will not accept the evidence that the board has awarded training as proof that a man is entitled to compensation.

"If the veteran is receiving compensation and wants training, usually he must take another physical examination, administered by the board to determine whether the claimant has a vocational handicap entitling him to training pay, or merely a compensable disability granting him training only. If the veteran is not receiving compensation, due to delay by the bureau, he must be examined by the board, to determine his eligibility for training, as well.

"When a man enters training with training pay, his compensation stops and he is shifted from the pay roll of the bureau to the pay roll of the board. The board, which was created as a training agency only, has become a compensating agency as well. Many men have been kept on the pay roll of the board, not as a training measure solely, but as a measure of financial relief which they were en-

itled to, but unable to obtain from the bureau.
"When a man is dropped from training he is supposed to be dropped from the pay roll of the board and taken up by the bureau. On both shifts there is delay. The average length of time for a man to be dropped from the bureau pay roll and taken up on the board pay roll is about three weeks. The average time required for the second shift back to the bureau pay roll is two months. No provision is made for the man's maintenance during these intervals. In the majority of cases a man must undergo a new physical examination before the bureau will again pay him compensation. In other words, he must again prove his claim.

"The position of the United States public health service is peculiar. It took its place in the re-habilitation scheme poorly equipped for this work.

it was to perform, but was apparently the best medical governmental agency then available. It acts as an agent both of the bureau and the board, but is responsible to no authority common to both board and bureau, because there is no such authority.

"In view of this condition the remarkable thing about the present re-habilitation program is that it has accomplished what little it has. Such progress as has been made is a tribute to the sincerity of the men in the bureau, the board and the public health service who generally have made the best of an impossible situation.

"The best of this impossible situation, however, has been insufficient always. This is particularly true regarding hospitalization.
"Of the 20,000 men now in hospitals, 4,500 are in institutions which are unfit because suitable hospital facilities

are not available."
The Legion avers that 18,000 beds are needed at once. Of this number, 1,200 are necessary for transfer of tubercular patients from present unsatisfactory hospitals, and 3,000 for transfer of neuro-psychiatric patients from the inadequate lodgings which they occupy now. The number of tubercular cases in need of immediate hospitalization is estimated to be 4,500 and the neuro-psychiatric cases at 5,000. Beds are also required for about 900 general, medical and surgical cases.

The statistics above are based on statements from the following sources: Public health service, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon of New York, medical director national committee for mental hygiene; bureau of war risk insurance, Dr. T. Victor Keweenaw of Indianapolis, member, American Legion hospitalization committee.



F. W. Galbraith, Jr.



John Thomas Taylor



Me-o-my, how you'll take to a pipe—and P. A.!

Before you're a day older you want to let the idea slip under your hat that this is the open season to start something with a joy's jimmy pipe—and some Prince Albert!

Because, a pipe packed with Prince Albert satisfies a man as he was never satisfied before—and keeps him satisfied! And, you can prove it! Why—P. A.'s coolness and its freedom

from bite and parch (cut out by our exclusive patented process) are a revelation to the man who never could get acquainted with a pipe! P. A. has made a pipe a thing of joy to four men where one was smoked before!

Ever roll up a cigarette with Prince Albert? Man, man—but you've got a party coming your way! Talk about a cigarette smoke; we tell you it's a peach!



Prince Albert is sold in tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pinstriped and half pound tin humidor and in the pound crystal glass humidior with sponge moisture trap.

PRINCE ALBERT the national joy smoke

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MACK PERFORMANCE COUNTS
Chain Drive Forever
It has been brought to your attention that reports are being circulated to the effect that MACK trucks, in the chain-drive models are being discontinued. Such reports are untrue. Chain-drive MACK trucks have been built for twenty-two years and will continue to be built as long as MACK trucks are made by the International Motor Company. Optional types of final drive (including the chain) are offered in the 1 1/2, 2, and 2 1/2-ton MACK models but the 3 1/2, 5, and 7 1/2-ton models are exclusively chain-drive. You cannot buy a better truck than a MACK—so why delay your decision? PERFORMANCE COUNTS Cohn Auto Co. Mack International Motor Truck Corporation

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR Ford Prices Further Reduced
Effective June 7, 1921, the prices of Ford cars and trucks and Fordson tractors are further reduced. The following comparison of prices of Ford products will be interesting and convincing:
Jan. 1, 1920 Sept. 7, 1920 June 7, 1921
Runabout \$550 \$395 \$370
Runabout, starter \$625 \$465 \$440
Touring \$575 \$440 \$415
Touring, starter \$650 \$510 \$485
Coupe \$850 \$745 \$695
Sedan \$975 \$795 \$760
Truck \$640 \$545 \$495
Tractor \$850 \$850 \$625
Runabout, starter and demountable rims \$465
Touring, starter and demountable rims \$510
All Prices F. O. B. Detroit
A perusal of the above will show you that the Universal Car is still the best value for the money possible to obtain.
Latourell Auto Company AUTHORIZED FORD AND FORDSON DEALERS HEPPNER OREGON