

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

DRS. VAUGHAN & GROVE
DENTISTS
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 Oco

F. H. ROBINSON
LAWYER
IONE, OREGON

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

E. J. STARKEY
ELECTRICIAN
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He Sticks and Stays
Reasonable Rates for Sales
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HEPPNER SANITARIUM
DR. J. FERRY CONDER
Physician-in-Charge
DR. PARIS T. RICHARDS
Associate Physician
Treatment of all diseases. Isolated
wards for contagious diseases.

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

THE MOORE HOSPITAL
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
For Surgical and Medical Patients.
Entire New Equipment. Large
Modern Surgery.
DR. C. C. CHICK, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Phone Main 532

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
these wise physicians.
Best of attention and care assured.
Phone 385

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
STATE OF OREGON FOR THE
COUNTY OF MORROW.
Christina Cook, Plaintiff)
vs.
Charles D. Coleman and Lo-J. Summers
(tas Reblson, Defendants)

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF
OREGON: You are hereby summoned
and required to appear and answer the
complaint of plaintiff filed against you
in the above entitled court and cause
on or before six weeks from the date
of first publication of this summons,
to-wit: On or before the 26th day of
January, 1922, and you are hereby notified
that if you fail to appear or answer,
for want thereof plaintiff will apply
to the court for the relief demanded
in her complaint, viz. for judgment
against you for \$900.00 and interest
thereon at the rate of ten per cent per
annum from February 20, 1919, for the
further sum of \$100.00 attorneys fee
and the costs and disbursements of this
suit; that the real property mortgaged
by you to plaintiff to secure the fore-
going obligation, viz., Southwest quar-
ter of Section 9, Northeast quarter of
Section 17, Northwest quarter, North

half of the Southwest quarter and West
half of Northwest quarter of Southeast
quarter of Section 16 in Township 6
South Range 25 E. W. M., be sold upon
foreclosure and the proceeds applied to
plaintiff's judgment and that you be
foreclosed of all right, title and interest
in or to said real property save the
statutory right of redemption.

This summons is served upon you by
publication thereof in The Gazette-
Times, a weekly newspaper published at
Heppner, Oregon, once a week for
six weeks, by order of Hon. Gilbert W.
Phelps, Judge of the above entitled Court
and the date of first publication is
December 15, 1921.

WOODSON & SWECK,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Heppner, Oregon.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract
(221869)

PUBLIC LAND SALE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. LAND OFFICE at The Dalles, Ore.,
November 29, 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given that, as di-
rected by the Commissioner of the Gen-
eral Land Office under provisions of Sec.
2455, R. S., pursuant to the application
of Jos. A. Robbins, Serial No. 021869, we
will offer at public sale, to the highest
bidder, but at not less than \$1.50
per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the
Friday day of February, next, at this
office, the following tract of land: NE 1/4
NW 1/4, Sec. 10, T. 4 S., R. 24, E. W. M.
(Containing 40 acres). This tract is
ordered into the market on a showing
that the greater portion thereof is
mountainous or too rough for cultiva-
tion.

The sale will not be kept open, but
will be declared closed when those pres-
ent at the hour named have ceased bid-
ding. The person making the highest
bid will be required to immediately pay
to the Receiver the amount thereof.

Any persons claiming adversely the
above-described land are advised to file
their claims or objections on or before
the time designated for sale.

T. C. QUEEN, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the un-
derlying is hereby appointed by the
County Court of the State of Oregon for
Morrow County Administratrix of the
Estate of William L. Barlow, 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, Ore-
gon, within six months from the date
of first publication of this notice, said
date of first publication being Decem-
ber 22, 1921.

MARY S. BARLOW, Administratrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract
Public Land Sale.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at LaGrande, Oregon,
December 31, 1921. NOTICE is hereby
given that, as directed by the Commis-
sioner of the General Land Office, un-
der provisions of Sec. 2455, R. S., pur-
suant to the application of Jerm O'
Connor, of Heppner, Oregon, Serial No.
021143, we will offer at public sale, to
the highest bidder, but at not less than
\$2.25 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on
the 23rd day of February, 1922, next,
at this office, the following tract of
land: NW 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 6, Tp. 4 S., R.
25 E. W. M.

The sale will not be kept open, but
will be declared closed when those pres-
ent at the hour named have ceased
bidding. The person making the high-
est bid will be required to immediately
pay to the Receiver the amount thereof.

Any persons claiming adversely the
above-described land are advised to file
their claims or objections, on or before
the time designated for sale.

CARL N. HELM, Register.
J. H. PEARRE, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Isolated Tract
Public Land Sale.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at LaGrande, Oregon,
December 31, 1921. NOTICE is hereby
given that, as directed by the Commis-
sioner of the General Land Office, un-
der provisions of Sec. 2455, R. S., pur-
suant to the application of Jerm O'
Connor, of Heppner, Oregon, Serial No.
021143, we will offer at public sale, to
the highest bidder, but at not less than
\$4.00 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on
the 23rd day of February, 1922, next,
at this office, the following tract of
land: SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 30, Tp. 3 S., R.
25 E. W. M.

The sale will not be kept open, but
will be declared closed when those pres-
ent at the hour named have ceased
bidding. The person making the high-
est bid will be required to immediately
pay to the Receiver the amount thereof.

Any persons claiming adversely the
above-described land are advised to file
their claims or objections, on or before
the time designated for sale.

CARL N. HELM, Register.
J. H. PEARRE, Receiver.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS ANNU-
AL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the Annual Meeting of the stockholders
of the Heppner Mining Company will
be held at the office of S. E. Van Vactor,
Heppner, Oregon, on the second
Tuesday in February, 1922, being the
9th day of February, 1922, at the hour
of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said
day. This meeting is for the purpose of
electing officers and the transaction of
such other business as may appear.

D. B. STALTER, President.
J. O. HAGER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

TO HIGHWAY MOTOR TRANSPOR-
TATION COMPANIES AND PER-
SONS, And to whom it may Concern:
You and each of you are hereby notified
that the law passed at the special
session of the Legislature providing
for supervision and regulation of trans-
portation of persons and property for
compensation over public highways by
motor vehicles is now in force and ef-
fect, and you are advised to secure in-
structions by communicating with the
Commission immediately. For your
reference and convenience a copy of
the law is now on file with County
Clerk.

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 31st day
of December, 1921.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF OREGON.

By Fred A. Williams, Chairman.
ATTEST: Wm. P. Ellis, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the un-
derlying has been appointed by the
County Court of the State of Oregon for
Morrow County, Administrator of the
Estate of Bernard F. Doherty, de-
ceased; and that all persons having
claims against the said estate must
present the same, duly verified accord-
ing to law, to me at the office of At-
torney F. A. McMenam, in Heppner, Ore-
gon, within six months from the date
of the first publication of this notice
namely December 26, 1921. Date of last pub-
lication being January 26, 1922.

JAMES G. DOHERTY,
Administrator of the Estate of
Bernard F. Doherty, deceased.

Prominent Physician Says
Disease Is Not Necessary

Famous Rochester Surgeon
Gives Views on Health of
Nation and Its Needs.

Dr. Mayo Gives Figures in War
vs. Disease as Agent of
Death—Health Hints.

By CHARLES H. MAYO, M. D.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The most famous
surgeon in the world today is un-
doubtedly Dr. Charles H. Mayo, of
Rochester, Minn. To him have come
men and women from every part of
the world and the Mayo hospital has
become a world institution. His ad-
vice is sought by medical men in all
parts of the civilized globe and he is
generally considered the last resort
in surgery when all other means
have failed. His article should be
read with careful attention.

Death, although inevitable to all
multicellular life, be it plant or animal,
is often untimely from disease. The
efficiency of nations largely de-
pends on a full appreciation of dis-
ease as a cause of sickness in all
types of life, and its control or pre-
vention. Germany doubled her popu-
lation in two generations and sci-
entific care until its acreage produc-
tion far exceeded our own. It is
generally conceded that disease is
largely unnecessary, not only con-
tagious diseases, but also the com-
mon diseases which make invalids
of so many persons. That disease of
plants, grains, trees, animals and
persons are due to microbial action
is becoming generally known. A few
persons are mentally so constituted
that they refuse to believe that the
same agents cause disease of people.

It is fortunate indeed that there are
more helpful than harmful microbes,
since higher life could not exist with-
out the single-celled organisms. Many
such organisms are used in the
arts and sciences, in the making
of dyes and fermented products, in
the household in the making of bread
through the action of yeast. The
avoidance of them in the preserva-
tion of fruit and vegetables can well
be compared with the methods of
modern aseptic surgery. In each
cubic inch of soil there are millions
of bacteria, acting as chemical soil
solvents for plant root absorption.
Some varieties fix the nitrogen of the
air for the nourishment of plants, for
example, alfalfa; Henry Ford plans
to obtain practically the same results
at Muscle Shoals by electrically fix-
ing the nitrogen of the air.

THE ETERNAL STRUGGLE.
In recognition of the fact that all
higher life is struggling against the
destroying agents which have an
equal desire to live, we spray and
fumigate plants and orchards to de-
stroy insects, moulds and destruc-
tive germs, or to maintain a temper-
ature for food, such as milk, which
prevents the growth of deleterious
microbes. The farmer sprays his
potato vines, cleans his seed grain,

and treats it to prevent mould, rust
and smut, as a result of research
work on agriculture. Such studies
have also shown that wheat rust is
carried through the winter on a bar-
berry shrub, that botulism, a deadly
poison and product of bacterial ac-
tion, develops in badly preserved
olives as well as other foods. Such
microbes kill, if eaten, and cause the
disease "limber neck" in chickens,
although they are often carried in
the intestines of hogs without appar-
ent harm.

Great economic losses occur from
diseases of domestic animals, such
as contagious pneumonia, hemor-
rhagic septicemia, and blackleg. Vaccina-
tion has proved very effective in
cases of blackleg, and the use of vac-
cine and serum prevent hog cholera
if employed before the disease su-
pervenes.

Tuberculosis is a great destroyer
of cattle, hogs and chickens, and the
State agricultural departments are
doing a great deal to eradicate the
disease. Infected milk is frequent
cause of tuberculosis of the lymph
glands of the necks of children as
well as intestinal tuberculosis, which
leads to prolonged ill-health and
handicaps them early in life. Our
larger cities compel the inspection
of dairies and the testing of cows
for tuberculosis, or the pasteuriza-
tion of milk to protect children
against milk-borne diseases. Many
epidemics of contagious sore throats
and typhoid have been traced to con-
taminated milk. Man is subject to
glanders conveyed from diseased
horses, and to actinomycosis and
carbuncles from diseased cows.

WHY FRENCH FAILED.
Within a few decades the world
has recognized certain carriers of
disease, such as the mosquito in dis-
seminating yellow fever and malaria.
The lack of this knowledge led to
failure by the French to build the
Panama canal. General Gorgas gave
the world a great medical master-
piece of hygienic control by convert-
ing the pestilential canal zone to one
of the healthiest places in the world.

The research investigations made
some years ago by Ricketts and Wilder
in Mexico revealed that typhus fe-
ver is carried by the body louse.
Ricketts died of typhus during the in-
vestigation. We now know that the
disease is also carried by the Central
American woodtick, and the common
bedbug, if such have access to in-
dividuals with the disease. Spotted
fever in man is due to the bite of the
Rocky Mountain tick. The cattle fe-
ver in Texas, carried by the tick, is
overcome by dipping the animals and
the selection of certain breedings
more immune to the disease. An ex-
ample of disease of trees is found
in the chestnuts which have been
killed throughout large areas of our
country by injury to the paper bark
of the trees. Slight variations in the
chemistry or taste of the substance
give immunity; for example, the Jap-
anese chestnut is free from the dis-
ease.

DISEASE PREVENTABLE.
Attention is called to a few of the
varieties of disease in the living cells
of plants, animals and man in order
to emphasize the fact that they are
all so much alike; that the diseases
of man are as preventable as are
those of plants in the best managed
greenhouses and gardens and of ani-
mals on well managed farms, and
that the economic gain is far greater.
The application of scientific knowl-
edge in the war prevented death
from tetanus caused by the contami-
nation of wounds, by contact with
the richly manured lands of France
and Belgium; especially prepared
serums and antitoxins were used
which furnish the body with a small
amount of material in the blood, such
as is left after recovery from small-
pox, typhoid fever, measles, or scarlet
fever, rendering the patient im-
mune to a second attack. On the
knowledge of how this is accom-
plished in the body, and the manner
in which it can be transferred, not
necessarily by the individual having
the disease, is based all on the pre-
ventive treatment of contagious dis-
eases; thus measles and scarlet fever
undoubtedly soon will be classed in
this group of unnecessary diseases
avoidable by vaccination. The spread
of such knowledge over the country
by four million soldiers will contrib-
ute much to the development of a
campaign for national health.

As the wounds and diseases of these
soldiers were cured they were returned
again and again to the lines in order
that a military decision might result.
The failure of such decision has left
the world in chaos for three years.
More than 40,000 of the physically
and mentally best medical men of
our country were in army medical
service; the remaining two-thirds,
many of them old, retired and poorly
equipped for the profession, cared
for more than 100,000,000 persons.
It is to the credit of our nation dur-
ing the trying period in which there
were 600,000 deaths from influenza,
that there was so little complaint,
all realizing that the shortage of physi-
cians in civil practice gave our boys
a better chance.

TOLL OF CANCER.
We lost less than 77,000 soldiers
in the war, but during the same two
years 180,000 persons in our civilian

population died from cancer. History
shows that in former wars death
from disease was a large factor in
the termination of war, since death
from disease and death in battle oc-
curred in a ratio of from 8 to 1 to as
high as 16 to 1. In the Spanish war
we lost in battle 353 soldiers, while
8,000 and that many died of disease.
Twenty thousand soldiers were sick
with typhoid fever at one time, due
to failure to establish proper medical
authority. In the Boer war the Eng-
lish lost 9,000 of 56,000 soldiers sick
with typhoid. In contrast to this the
recent French report on the Great
War shows that six soldiers died in
battle to one from disease. The neces-
sities of war finally gave medicine
an opportunity to make this marvel-
ous showing when given authority.
These figures demonstrate the saving
of life that is possible in time
of peace. Attention is called to the
lack of public health care as a na-
tional waste, since we lose 600,000
persons a year from unnecessary dis-
ease; 300,000 fail to live through the
first year of life, and 125,000 die
within the first six weeks. Our ma-
ternity death rate is the highest of
any civilized nation, largely from neg-
lect or lack of opportunity to secure
special care in many of the farm dis-
tricts. In spite of such adverse con-
ditions it is probable that twelve
years have been added to the average
length of human life by applied
medical science within the last few
decades, largely through the preser-
vation of children.

LOOK TO AMERICA.
For some years to come the prog-
ress of medical science will depend
on America. In England, unfortun-
ately, all research investigation of
disease has been checked by a per-
nicious bill, passed through the in-
fluence of anti-vivisectionists, which
prevents animal experimentation, al-
so by the development of generalized
state medicine and the consequent
loss of initiative. It may be men-
tioned that these same anti-vivisec-
tionists permit the coursing of hares,
and wear the furs of trapped animals
often held suffering for days until
visited by the trapper. The influence
of such persons is becoming active in
America and must be combated as
we combat disease. They wilfully
misrepresent experimental research
on animals and are unwilling to be-
lieve that such experimentation is
very expensive, requiring buildings,
equipment, much labor, and accurate
detailed observations carried out with
the exact technic under anesthetics
as is used in operating on patients,
yet with far greater difficulty. It is
only by the clear and honest inter-
pretation of such work that the enor-
mous economic loss caused by dis-
ease in our pets and domestic animals
to say nothing of persons, can be pre-
vented.

We are not naturally law-abiding
people. Civilization is but the state
of social conscience of the mass. For
instance, prohibition is evaded, espe-
cially in such states and cities as
have a high percentage of foreign
born inhabitants, who are aided in
such evasion by the congressmen who
represent them. Their efforts to take
advantage of the medical profession
and make bartenders of physicians,
and saloons of drug stores, was
doomed to fail. In the control of the
use of alcohol, Congress should have
ascertained the small amount of
liquor released to wholesale and re-
tail druggists for medicinal use pre-
vious to passing of the prohibition
act. Prohibition is logical in coun-
tries with universally pure drinking
water like ours, and has reduced re-
markably not only those diseases
caused by alcohol, but the associated
diseases of social and moral life
largely dependent on alcohol and its
sale.

SOME NATIONAL NEEDS.
The press has become a great pow-
er in the general education of our
people and, for the most part, the
newspapers and magazines are con-
ducted with the greatest wisdom. The
editors should realize the importance
of the press in the development of
our national life. In considering the
mentality of our people it is distress-
ing to note the special consideration
the press is giving to the salacious
details of divorce proceedings of mar-
ital misfits, and to full descriptions
of all kinds of crime with pictures
of the murderer and victim, and de-
tailed drawings of the scene. There
is rarely sufficient news of educa-
tional interest or importance to call
for an extra edition, unless it can be
sold on the basis of information con-
cerning crime. This leads us to won-
der to persons of what mental age
our editors are making an appeal for
the advancement of our nation. They
properly blame physicians for devel-
oping drug addicts by the injudicious
prescribing of heroin, morphin, or
cocain. Do they accept responsibility
for creating this news appetite for de-
based food which several years ago
could only be found in the police ga-
zette? Just as they assemble all ath-
letic news in one folder, could they
not assemble the information on sor-
did crime on a separate sheet so that
it could be omitted from home news-
papers?

Our national mentality shows the
appeal of types of advertising and
the dangers of medical advertising.
The necessity for control is apparent
not only in drug advertising but also
in that of irregular practitioners who
depend upon advertising in lieu of
education and accomplishment to se-
cure a practice. There are no drug
medical advertisements in the news-
papers of Kentucky not certified by
the State Board of Health. How

easy and safe a procedure! Can not
the editors and members of the med-
ical profession get together for the
national good? A large proportion
of the public takes it for granted that
persons licensed by the state to care
for the sick people are in a certain
sense guaranteed by the state. This
is true of the modern physician, who
must pass a rigid examination after
having devoted four years to acad-
emic work and five to medical school
and internship often with a graduate
course.

A WORD ON CULTS.
The followers of a few cults, who
are dependent on advertising for pat-
ronage, have a limited preliminary
education, and have spent a few
months in the study of their special
cult, such as the chiropractor with
little education, who has taken the
spine out of osteopathy. The chiro-
practor, from his limited horizon, be-
lieves that all disease is due to ver-
ry rare condition of nerve pressure
caused by a displaced rib attachment
or slipped vertebra. These very per-
sistent persons have, in fact, studied
a far fewer number of months than
the trained nurse, who knows a great
deal more than they concerning dis-
ease and its cure. It is fortunate for
chiropractors that they have thus far
avoided the treatment of animals,
especially those with contagious dis-
eases. It would be interesting indeed
to see them treating the spine of ani-
mals for blackleg, or glanders, or to
see them treat hogs dying of cholera,
and chickens with limberneck or pip,
by replacing slipped vertebrae. It
would do such practitioners no harm
to know more concerning the funda-
mentals of such branches of radical
science as are unchangeable and in
which the facts are fixed. All persons
who are licensed to treat the diseases
of men should take the same mini-
mum medical examination in order
to show their ability to diagnose dis-
ease and protect the public, regard-
less of the method of treatment. In
addition to this, special examination
given by their special boards should
be required for the practice of par-
ticular cults, as is now done in the
State of Kentucky. In calling atten-
tion to the fact that disease is micro-
bic in origin, regardless of whether
the living cell involved is a part of
man, animal, or of plant, I am ap-
pealing to our intelligent people.

HEALTH SERVICE.
A national board of health was
created by Congress in 1878 follow-
ing the yellow fever epidemic but,
through lack of appropriations, it
ceased to function and was later
merged into the Marine hospital ser-
vice. In 1893 this service was incor-
porated under the Treasury Depart-
ment as the Public Health Service.
At present this board of health is an
efficient department under the Sur-
geon General Cummings, and has
charge of much of the excellent work
of caring for disabled veterans. Con-
gress has been inconsistent in the
care with which it controls public
works. Boards are at times devel-
oped and in emergencies committees
are appointed with authority but with-
out appropriations, or with great ap-
propriations and no authority. These
unfortunate conditions to a large ex-
tent hold true of the thirty-four
boards, bureaus, and committees now
existing in Washington in charge of
medical affairs. Their work lacks
coordination and is wasteful in the
overlapping of responsibilities and
duties; but the persons holding such
positions are backed by their friends
in Congress, and will resist any effort
at unification. The fear of losing
these sinecures is unwarranted, since
all such employees would be needed
in the greater organization for na-
tional health. The necessity for na-
tional educational supervision was
shown by the illiteracy of 25 per cent
of our draft recruits, and hence our
educators have asked for a special
cabinet officer. Health and education
are inseparable during childhood and
school life, and it is of exceedingly
serious import to our efficiency as a
nation to find that so little care has
been given to the physical education
of our youth that 36 per cent of those
in the third decade of life were in-
capacitated for military service be-
cause of disease, in most instances
preventable. Lack of education may
be recovered from, but disease often
leaves permanent disability.

THE ROCHESTER PLAN.
One of the most important of city
officials is the Health Officer. His
duties are many in the enforcement
of laws to protect the health of citi-
zens against unnecessary disease,
contaminated milk, and other food.
The plan for financing the health off-
icer of Rochester may be applied in
any small city. The garbage of the
city is fed to hogs on the city farm
and the sale of these animals fur-
nishes sufficient funds to finance the
city health officer.

President Harding has accomplish-
ed a remarkable achievement in as-
sembling the representatives of the
nine great powers in the disarmament
conference. If the President can
bring about his desire to improve the
condition of the people by affording
them greater opportunities in educa-
tion and by aiding in the preservation
of our birthright of good health, his
record of accomplishment will be en-
viable. The cabinet officer proposed
by the Public Welfare Department
Bill provides for an assistant secre-
tary for national health problems, one
for educational problems, one for
the welfare of our soldiers, and an-
other for general social service, all
cooperating under the chief of the
bureau who has a seat in the cabinet.