

Local Happenings

WHEAT RANCH WANTED—I want a big wheat ranch in this country and will trade two fine ranch properties in the Umpqua Valley near Roseburg in as full or part payment. I have 841 acres, well improved. What have you to offer? Address full information to A. T. LAWRENCE, Roseburg, Oregon. 4t.

Miss Ruth French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. French of this city, was married to Mr. Guy Wagner of this place on Saturday, January 21. Rev. W. O. Livingstone, pastor of the First Christian church performing the ceremony. The young people are making their home in this city at present, but may decide to go to Salt Lake City, where the parents of Mr. Wagner reside. We wish to apologize to the young people for overlooking the announcement of their wedding in our last issue and assure them that it was inadvertently passed over and to them we extend our very best wishes for their future.

At the regular meeting of Maple Circle No. 259, Neighbors of Woodcraft held last week, the following officers were installed: Mary Luntferd, Past Guardian Neighbor; Kate Swindig, Guardian Neighbor; Lula Herren, Adviser; Hannah Briggs, Magician; Rosa Richardson, Clerk; Cora Crawford, Banker; Lillian V. Cochran, Attendant; Anna Boyd, Captain of Guards; Sarah Copenhaver, Outer Sentinel; Dora Starkey, Musician; Amy McFerrin, Flag-bearer; Ruth Hottman, Hattie Ferguson, Clara Sprinkel, Ada Cason, Lena Stapleton, Oma Scribner, Nora Moore and Lillie Fell, Guards. Following the installation the members were served with plenty of good things to eat and enjoyed a splendid social time.

CECIL ITEMS OF INTEREST

J. Monroe of Heppner was looking up his Cecil on Monday.

Miss Gaille Craig left on the local on Tuesday for her home in lone.

Karl Troedson and O. Lindstrum of lone were doing business in Cecil vicinity on Wednesday.

Miss A. C. Lowe returned to Cecil on Wednesday after spending several weeks in the Rose City.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Miller and son Elvin of Highview ranch were callers in lone on Saturday.

Minor & Hynd have been busy unloading a car of grain for their various sheep camps around Cecil.

H. G. Smith, highway engineer, made a short visit to Cecil on Tuesday before returning to his home in lone.

Mr. and Mrs. Zenneth Logan of Mountview ranch visited with Mr. and Mrs. Everett Logan at Cecil on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Noble of Rhea Siding left on the local for Portland on Wednesday, where they will visit for some time.

John Healy, who is feeding sheep at Strawberry ranch near Rhea, spent a day or two at the county seat during the week.

Miss Mildred Duncan of Busy Bee ranch and Miss Crystal Roberts of Ewing were calling on their friends in Cecil on Sunday.

Miss Annie C. Hynd and Miss Eleanor Furney were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Krebs at the Last Camp on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Minor spent Wednesday and Thursday at the Last Camp before leaving for their home at the county seat.

Mrs. R. E. Duncan of Busy Bee ranch and also Mrs. Geo. Perry of Ewing were visiting at the home of Mrs. Everett Logan on Friday.

V. Gentry of Heppner was a busy man in the Cecil vicinity on Friday, but at time of writing we didn't learn whether he was hunting rabbit tails or sheep.

Roy Stender, we are glad to say, has recovered from his recent illness and is now hunting up some treasures supposed to be found in Juniper canyon, whether gold or coal we know not.

A car load of gentlemen, members of the "Tough Nuts" team of Ione's local rabbit hunt, were seen on Saturday near Cecil, working harder than they ever did before in their lives.

Hal Ely, A. Troedson and W. Palmette and several of their friends from Morgan vicinity were busy men among the Cecil rabbits on Saturday. There are not any rabbits in Morgan, as they all make for the fine junction between Cecil and Heppner for a good feed.

Two young gentlemen accompanied Miss Violet Hynd and Doris Mahoney to Butterby Flats on Saturday. In a short time the Mayor and Constable John were seen chasing a car containing two gents towards Heppner and getting all sorts of trouble for them if they returned. The Mayor and Constable John saw the young ladies safely on the flyer for Heppner on Sunday. Never mind, Archie and Ted, "faint heart never won fair lady."

OUTSIDERS MAKE FOR INDUSTRIAL TROUBLE

Head of National Manufacturers Gives View of Employers Regarding Labor Disputes.

Holds Average Employer Was Once Worker and Understands His Viewpoint.

By J. E. EDGERTON.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Whether or not you agree with the following fact that it came from the pen of J. E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers is enough to solicit your earnest consideration. He is the head of an organization whose total number of employees runs in vast figures. It is to be believed that his opinion is the opinion of the average member and as such is a viewpoint upon which the worker can concentrate his attack or support.

The industrial antagonisms that have done so much to halt the progress of civilization as well as bring privation and suffering on untold thousands of innocent persons is as a rule a situation brought about by persons whose only direct interest has been a selfish one.

The understanding between employer and employe can be made as near perfect as any relationship known to man. In many cases it has been made perfect. In many others the understanding has been warped and twisted, illwill and an unfriendly spirit has been given birth to and instead of mutual benefits from good team work the two factions have been forced to a contrariness of direction that has all but destroyed both.

In the last few years this has been a condition that has grown rather than decreased and in tracing the cause to its source one is convinced that outside interference is the grim, underlying base upon which has been piled the troubles of capital and labor and the same base in its ceaseless shift and change keeps these troubles in endless ferment and makes their clearing away difficult if not impossible.

Good intention is not a guarantee against the unhappy consequences of unwise action on the part of either individuals or nations as units. The intelligent use of the powers which men are endowed and of the opportunities which are made available to them by a beneficent Creator is the only formula by which the highest success and happiness may be obtained. A vast deal more is required of us than simply wishing to do right. Every person according to his endowments and opportunities has an intellectual as well as a moral responsibility. This fact is made emphatically clear in the Parable of Talents. Through the honest and industrious employment of his energies and abilities, the man to whom his master had given five talents doubled his capital, and the one of lower degree to whom two talents were given registered also one hundred per cent profit on his efforts. To the third member of the historical trio was given only one talent, presumably because of his inferior mental endowments. Like many of his descendants living in the present age he went off and hid his talent and finally returned empty-handed. It is not recorded what he did beyond this. But it might reasonably be inferred that during the absence of his master he was delivering a course of lectures under the auspices of the Palestine Welfare and Protective Association on "The Evils of Profiteering and the Rights of the Down-Trodden Workingman." At any rate, the two efficient producers were highly commended, and promoted, while the "slacker" who was more concerned about obtaining his rights than performing his obligations was condemned for his slothfulness.

But even if all human conduct could be assayed and found to contain in perfect proportion the elements of pure motive and intelligent direction, there would still sometimes probably be frictions in the relations of men. Indeed, as long as there are varying degrees of human capacity, a frictionless world is inconceivable. Men's opinions and interpretations of moral law are as diverse as their viewpoints, and it is from the clashing of viewpoints that friction results. The problem of removing friction is, therefore, the problem of assimilating viewpoints. This would not be a very difficult task if only the acceptance of abstract principles was involved. But it is in the concrete application of commonly accepted principles that the difference in viewpoints is always difficult and sometimes impossible to reconcile.

The abstract right of organization in the proper manner and for legitimate purposes on the part of any persons is universally recognized. In the industrial realm the abstract right of such persons either individually or collectively to bargain with whomsoever they wish is not denied by anybody. But in the appropriation of these rights, there are those

who expand them beyond their meaning, forgetting that the right to organize does not carry with it the right to use such organization harmfully to the legitimate interests of others or for unworthy ends, that does not bargain collectively does not imply an obligation on the part of others to become the second parties to such bargaining if for reasons satisfactory to themselves they are unwilling to do so. They forget also that all moral law is indiscriminate and universal in its application, and that the right to do a thing connotes the right to refrain from doing it. The exercise of one man's right does not necessarily abrogate the right of its abuse.

There are providentially imposed limitations upon all rights. Otherwise, they would be absolute, and an absolute right can not exist permanently out of Heaven. If the character and uses of an organization had nothing to do with its right to exist, lynching parties might be organized with moral impunity; and civil statutes, deprived of a base, would be ineffective and short-lived. Even the sacred right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, for the securing of which all law is instituted can be and often is forfeited because of its abuse.

The confusion arising from the operation of the principle of collective bargaining seems to be general and is very difficult to dissipate. Those who directly profit most from the exercise of this right construe it to mean that they may bargain with their employers through any representative whom they may choose or who may be gratuitously furnished for the purpose by those in the organization having higher authority. The rejection of this interpretation is usually met with the protest that the principle of collective bargaining is being denied. Most if not all those holding a contrary view would be willing to recognize the principle by dealing with their own employes collectively through representatives voluntarily chosen by them out of their own number and without outside suggestion and interference; but they are not willing to bargain for labor at their own employes through representatives outside of their employment. They predicate this position upon the supposition and belief that their own employes have sufficient intelligence for the purpose, that an alien dictatorship is not necessary, and that they are themselves better friends to those whom they employ and are more unselfishly interested in their welfare than can be foreign agents who live upon the tolls they arbitrarily take from those whose labor they sell.

These sharp differences in the understanding of moral rights are the real basis of industrial antagonisms. They have grown as our industrial processes have multiplied and become more complex, and have been highly accentuated by the industrial parasites parading in the guise of friends to the toilers. So industriously have laborers been re-

mind of their rights by political and economic buccaneers that obligation as an important item in the program of life has been almost lost sight of. A large portion of the wage-earning masses has been indoctrinated with the idea that work was sent upon man as a curse and that only those who work with their hands are to be regarded as working men. The idle life has been held up before them as the only happy life. They are made to believe that their employers have little or nothing to do except to draw dividends and play golf.

The derive material profit from strife between employer and employe undoubtedly constitute the chief obstacle to the establishment of harmony and goodwill in the industrial world. The overwhelming majorities of both employers and employes are essentially honest and would generally enjoy harmonious relations except for the assiduous meddling of outsiders. Ninety-five per cent of all men who employ labor have themselves been wage-earners and have earned their promotions by hard work and sacrifice. They know the wage-earner's viewpoint much better than the wage-earner does or can know theirs, and the average employer of labor is very naturally the best friend his employes have outside their own family circles. May the time soon come when the public will recognize these facts and will by the pressure of an aroused sentiment force into productive employment the professional disturbers who live only upon the sweat of others' brows. Then and then only can and will there be peace in the world of industry.

WANTS

WANTED—Man or woman to establish permanent business distributing our products. Pays up to \$10 per day to the right party. Write Kleen Zo Ore Co., 207 McKay Bldg., Portland, Ore.

FOR SALE—One P. & O. plow, 2-bottom, 16-inch; 1 double disc, 9 x 10; 1 4-section steel harrow; all about new. See J. C. SHARP, 2 miles north of Kilkenny ranch.

A Portrait Free

In order to be doing something during these dull times, we will make you a 14x20 oval convex \$5.00 portrait FREE. We want you to show it to all your friends and advertise our work. You will be paid 95c to pay for postage and boxing and we will send the portrait prepaid, free. Mail your photos, with 95c. Give us a trial. No frame catch—buy your frame where you please. We copy anything and everything. Money back if not pleased.

PALM ART CO., Hastings, Neb.

Chatham, Morgan, Ore.—Advertisement.
ALPALFA RANCH TO TRADE.
Who has a good wheat ranch to trade without any money changing hands either way, for one of the best owned, highly improved Willow creek alfalfa ranches—a money maker. Owner simply wants to raise wheat for a while. See me at once. E. M. SHUTT.—Advertisement.
Need eye for sale at the Scott & McMillan Warehouse, Lexington.—Ad.

THE GAZETTE-TIMES—Your Home Paper. \$2.00 Per Year.

Central Market

FRESH AND CURED MEATS
Fish In Season
Take home a bucket of our lard. It is a Heppner product and is as good as the best.

Big Bargain in Small Creek Ranch

16 acres, all under ditch, partly in cultivation, alfalfa, strawberries, raspberries; good five room house, good barn and out buildings; stock and machinery; good spring and well. Price \$2250.00 if taken at once. 7 miles from town.
ROY V. WHITEIS
Real Estate and Insurance, Heppner.

Just Arrived!

From the Factory
Carload of
Oliver Chilled Plows
All Kinds
25 Per Cent Reduction
of former prices
Come in and see us in regard to your future needs.
Peoples Hardware Co.

CALIFORNIA

The Sunny Southland

THE above picture is a photographic reproduction of a scene in the heart of Los Angeles—Westlake Park—chosen because it embraces at a glance so many of the ideal features for pleasure in Southern California, and is typical of numberless scenes similar in character. Representatives of the
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
will gladly furnish instructive and beautifully illustrated booklets giving complete information about this glorious playground of the West. Let them tell all about hotel rates, railroad fares, through car service, the famous Circle Tour through San Francisco and Salt Lake City, or a part of the way by ocean trip. No journey of equal interest in America.
Call on or address
C. DARBEE, Agent, Heppner, Oregon
WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.