

Heppner Gazette Times

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MORROW COUNTY'S OFFICIAL PAPER Foreign Advertising Representative THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Stanfield's Statement.

OREGON VOTER. THE statement given to the press by Senator Stanfield upon his arrival in Portland last Monday, was a shock and a surprise to many of his friends.

He did not repudiate the statements that came from Washington, D. C., in which he was quoted as saying that he would withhold decision as to an independent candidacy for United States senator until he had investigated the "yellow ticket" episode.

Nor did he in his Portland statement flatly say that he would not permit his name to be filed as an independent candidate. In the absence of any direct statement to the contrary, one is forced to assume that Senator Stanfield is seriously considering becoming an independent candidate in case he can find sufficient aggravation and personal injury in the circulation of the offending ticket.

If the circulation of that unlawful ticket on the eve of the primary election is finally given as one of the principal reasons for an eventual candidacy, THE VOTER believes that it will be put forward as a plausible excuse rather than as a legitimate reason for such a foolhardy act. As an excuse it can be made to serve the purpose well, for the ticket has had wide publicity given its questionable status.

But to allege that its political effect was sufficiently serious to warrant its use as the basis for an independent candidacy in view of the 10,616 Steiwer lead, would be a sample of political skill work not in keeping with the reasoning ability of either Senator Stanfield or his principal advisors.

The only ground on which Senator Stanfield could justifiably erect an independent contest would be a serious belief that he could be elected. That is a purely personal consideration, and excludes the question of the effect of such an act upon the fortunes of the republican party in Oregon next November. Possibly Stanfield and his friends can satisfy themselves that he has sufficient political strength to legitimately justify him making the effort to be

"NEWS and PROGRESS" No. 1

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE AND SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER AND NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—From latest volume in Manhattan Library of Popular Economics, republished in serial form through courtesy of Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York.

THE POWER BEHIND PROGRESS

IN the Fall of 1923 an odd form of calamity befell New York City. It was not an "Act of God." Fire, flood or famine did not threaten. There was neither rumor of war nor suggestion of riot. The weather was friendly, the public health good, transportation was uninterrupted and business moved smoothly—yet into this peaceful picture there suddenly descended a kind of community paralysis that filled multitudes with dismay.



The American newspaper enters every home in the land

What had happened? Merely that for the first time in two centuries New York found itself without its usual newspapers. A press room strike had halted their publication.

While most people had been aware of a controversy between publishers and employees, it had generally been regarded in the casual way with which one is apt to view the affairs of others until, on a certain day, it became suddenly and distressingly personal. On that day there was no paper on the doorstep. The news-stands were unnaturally bare. Commuters were driven to watching familiar landscapes as their trains rushed city-ward instead of renewing their contacts with the happenings of the four continents.

Store sales sagged abruptly, for only the strangely alone. People cannot co-operate in the dark. When the newspapers suspended, co-operation became difficult—in some cases, impossible.

There are communities abroad where the lack of a newspaper may be merely a vexation. Not so with America, for America, in a unique sense, is the land of voluntary co-operation; this is the basic principle of its wonderful development.

Machines can operate in the dark, but men, when judgment and volition are demanded, people must be keenly aware of one another. The newspaper is a happy instrument for satisfying human curiosity, but its real function is to bring about that awareness so that people, however widely separated, may work together intelligently and effectively.

The newspaper is in itself a remarkable example of voluntary co-operation. Not only is it a complex fabric woven of the labors and abilities of hundreds within its

plant and of thousands on the outside, but it usually is a part of one of those great associations of newspapers through which the news of the world is daily gathered, exchanged and made available to all.

Not less significant and quite as important is the triangular co-operation between publisher, advertiser and public. Once it ceases, publishing, merchandising and buying all languish and the wheels of progress stop.

When it is considered that there are 45,000,000 copies of each issue of 13,400 newspapers entering every home, office and workshop of the land, we begin to realize the vastness of this co-operation. We begin also to sense the extent of the constantly renewed influence which brings our millions of people into continuous conscious touch with each other.

(Next article, "From News Letter to Newspaper.")

326 or 268 per cent from the 1911 total of \$741,015. Part of this increase, of course, is due to the growth of railway facilities in Oregon, but even on a mileage basis the tax increase has been large. In 1911, Oregon taxes on the railways amounted to about \$360 per mile. In 1924—the latest year for which railway mileage in the state is available—Oregon taxes per mile of railway were about \$980. Further, from 1924 to 1925 taxes paid in Oregon by the large railways increased 6 per cent.

For the Western District as a whole, railway tax payments have grown from \$39,853,265 in 1911 to \$146,665,332 in 1925. This is an increase of \$106,812,067, or of 268 per cent. Western railway taxes averaged \$109,187 each day in 1911, and \$401,823 each day in 1926, an average daily increase of \$292,636.

In the first six months of 1926, there was a still further tax increase on the Western railways of six per cent over the corresponding months of 1925.

FARM CRISES IN AMERICAN HISTORY

By J. R. HOWARD, "Dirt Farmer" and a National Authority on Agricultural Problems, in National Republic.

The recent farm crisis is by no means the first the farmers of America have experienced. Indeed, we could go back into Colonial history as far as 1716 and from then on find intermittent history of depression in which the farmer has always suffered. In all these periods would be found a peculiar parallelism in underlying causes; mainly, a too rapid expansion of agriculture or industry, with speculative values established in good times as the contracting of debts in periods of inflation, which were paid at some later or less prosperous date at great sacrifice.

Good cotton lands sold as high as \$1,500 an acre in 1835. This puts into the shade our recent speculative land boom in Iowa. Small wonder that there was a crisis of 1837 and that the Congressional Record of the following days was filled with relief measures of various sorts which were introduced by the senators and congressmen.

The year 1897 ushered in the greatest era of agricultural prosperity that any farmers of any nation ever experienced—extending to the period of the World War. Agricultural capital, building its surplus solely from its own resources, doubled in the decade from 1900 to 1910.

The statement that money has never been made in farming is fallacious. Farming has been, over the spread of years, just as profitable as any other business and will continue to be, but probably not more so; else, as my father used to say, everybody would go to the farm.

The future of American agriculture presents a hopeful outlook. Production seems to have been overtaken by consumption demands at prices of reasonable profit. The improved land areas are stationary and will never greatly expand. Rural population is also stationary, while national population is growing rapidly. As our relative volume of agricultural exports diminishes, which it will do over a term of years, we become less affected by the possibility of declining markets abroad and benefited by the improved domestic consumption. Good years and bad years will always be experienced. Depressions will, in all probability, come again from time to time as they have in the past, because prosperity will bring speculation and inflation bring deflation—just as has occurred many times in the past. But over a period of years an upward trend of agricultural prosperity extending over many years is indicated.

FOR SALE. Italian prunes in suit cases, 40c. Add 35c for delivery, or can send C. O. D. Petite prunes 60c. Some apples and pears. W. R. Woodworth, Heights Berry Farm, Estacada, Ore.

FOR SALE: PEACHES—Big, Ripe Elbertas, \$1.25 per crate f.o.b. Kennewick. Order at once and send money with order to L. W. Burnworth, Box 462, Kennewick, Wash.

For Sale—Will sell cheap, residence property, including furniture, in Heppner, or will rent property furnished. See Dan Rice, Heppner, 19-24

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Charles W. Caldwell, deceased, and that the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County has appointed Tuesday, the 7th day of September, 1926, 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 settlement of said final account. Objections to said final account must be filed on or before said date.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR MORROW COUNTY. In the Matter of the Estate of G. D. Coats, Deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Morrow County, administratrix of the estate of G. D. Coats, deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them verified as required by law, within six months after the first publication of this notice to said administratrix at the office of C. L. Sweek, her attorney, at Heppner, Oregon.

MARY E. COATS, Administratrix of the estate of G. D. Coats, deceased. Date of first publication July 15, 1926.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR MORROW COUNTY. In the Matter of the Estate of Robert J. Buschke, Deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, administratrix of the estate of Robert J. Buschke, deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them verified as required by law, within six months after the first publication of this notice to said administratrix at the office of C. L. Sweek, her attorney, at Heppner, Oregon.

LORENA BUSCHKE, Administratrix of the estate of Robert J. Buschke, deceased. Dated and first published July 22, 1926.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR MORROW COUNTY. Laura H. Akers, Plaintiff, vs. Lee Cantwell and Frances Cantwell, his wife; David Cantwell and Mrs. David Cantwell, his wife; Cassie Fuller and John Doe Fuller, her husband; Ethel Stewart and John Doe Stewart, her husband; Ida Knight and John Doe Knight, her husband; Abner Cantwell; Lottie George and Milo George; SUMMONS her husband; Martha Wright, a widow; John Dennis; William Dennis; Cassie Epperson; a widow; also all of the unknown heirs at law of Moses Cantwell, deceased; also all of the unknown heirs at law of G. M. Akers, deceased; and all other persons claiming any right, title or interest in or to the real property hereinafter described. Defendants.)

To Lottie George and Milo George, her husband; the unknown heirs at law of Moses Cantwell, deceased; the unknown heirs at law of G. M. Akers, deceased; and all other persons claiming any right, title or interest in or to the real property hereinafter described. IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, You are hereby required to appear and answer the plaintiff's complaint filed in this Court, on or before six weeks from the date of first publication of this summons, if published, or from the date of service upon you if personally served within the State of Oregon; and if you fail to appear as aforesaid, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in her complaint which is as follows, to wit: For a Decree of this Court that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the following described real property in Morrow County, State of Oregon, to wit: W 1/2 of the SE 1/4 and the E 1/2 of SW 1/4 of Section 28, in Township 3 South, Range 24, E. W. M.; and that plaintiff's title to said real property be quieted against each of above named defendants, and that said defendants be decreed to have no right, title or interest in or to said real property; and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet and equitable.

This Summons is published by virtue of an order of the Honorable R. L. Bengt, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, made and entered on the 7th day of July, 1926. Date of first publication is July 8th, 1926. C. L. SWECK, Attorney for Plaintiff. Address: Heppner, Oregon.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Eva M. Darbee, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, his final account of the administration of said estate and the said court has fixed the 20th day of August, 1926, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., as the time, and the County Court Room at the Court House at Heppner, Oregon, as the place for hearing objections to said final account and the settlement of said estate and all persons having objections to said final account or the settlement of said estate are hereby required to file the same in said Court on or before the date set for the hearing hereof. Dated this 22nd day of July, 1926. C. DARBEE, Administrator.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF MORROW COUNTY, STATE OF OREGON. Nora Hughes, Plaintiff, vs. R. J. Vaughan, Defendant. To R. J. Vaughan, Defendant. IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this Summons, if served by publication, and if personally served outside the State of Oregon, within six weeks from the date of such service, and for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for a judgment against you for the sum of \$75.00 with interest at the rate of 6% per annum from April 1, 1921, her costs and disbursements incurred in the action,

and for a further order of the Court directing that the attached property be disposed of and the proceeds applied to the payment of plaintiff's judgment. The plaintiff has caused to be attached in said action a check for \$103.00 belonging to the defendant. This Summons is published by virtue of an order of Alex Cornett, Justice of the Peace for the Sixth District of Morrow County, State of Oregon, made and entered on the 29th day of July, 1926. The date of first publication is July 29, 1926. C. L. SWECK, Heppner, Oregon. Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Dr. Frank Crane Says

The Fundamental Need is Kindness.

THE older I grow the more I become convinced of the validity of one of my earlier beliefs. Namely, that the fundamental need of this world is kindness. Everyone is thirsting for understanding, for sympathy, for the refreshing touch of a kindly heart.

The yearning may be covered up by a show of cleverness, sophistry or cynicism, but sooner or later, as Amiel so beautifully describes it, "just when one has succeeded in deadening feeling by work or amusement, all of a sudden the heart, solitary captive that it is, sends a cry from its prison depths, a cry which shakes to its foundations the whole surrounding edifice."

It is the cry for sympathy and kindness. Those who are just kindly have their place in the world. The other evening I was reading again the story of those turbulent times of Charles I. in England.

Out of the mass of picturesque self-seekers an unknown private soldier stands out in my memory. As the King was led out to his death, a private soldier standing near the door said in pity, "God bless you, Sir." An officer knocked him down.

No matter how black the crimes of the condemned man, nor how just the decree, that private soldier showed a kindness of nature in the face of popular disapproval that raised him high above the ruck of his surroundings.

I have often wondered what his name was. Men of the kindly heart have included some of the greatest names of history.

Leonardo de Vinci, the universal genius of Italy, was in the habit of buying caged birds to have the pleasure of giving them their freedom.

Pythagoras, the noble-minded Greek teacher, is said to have one day purchased from fishermen the fish in their nets in order to have the joy of freeing them.

Companionship for the unfortunate, however humble, is the mark of a superior soul. Kindness is the core of character. It is the power of the Golden Rule applied to the every day. When Lincoln's mother was dying in her frontier cabin she put her hand on little Abe's head and told him always to "be kind to his father and sister."

Clemenceau on the U. S. A.

THE letter that Clemenceau sent to President Coolidge expressed no high opinion of the United States' attitude on war debts. The old French tiger is fighting for his country and uses the weapons at hand. Four years ago, when he wrote an introduction for his book called "Industrial America in the World War" Clemenceau thought well of the United States and what it had done for France. Read this extract from Mr. Clemenceau's own writing:

"Meanwhile, here are some eloquent figures. In eighteen months the United States sent us 5,000,000 tons of food supplies and 5,000,000 tons of war materials. The steel they sent us represented the raw material for 160,000,000 '75' shells. The food they sent fed 12,000,000 Frenchmen for a year and a half. If this help had not been forthcoming, our army could not have held."

When Clemenceau wrote that Europe had not yet changed Uncle Sam's name to "Uncle Shylock."

Contemptible.

OREGONIAN.

FREDERICK W. STEIWER was born in this state; he was reared in this state; he was educated in this state; he has engaged in the practice of law in this state and has been honored by political office in this state. He is known among his college mates, among his neighbors, among the members of his profession, among his political associates and among all citizens who know him, as a man of unimpeachable character, right thinking and decent professional and political practices. These groups of responsible Oregon citizens have testified to these facts and if necessary will do it again.

Quacks Get Busy.

JOSEPH HERALD.

JUST when Oregon is beginning to feel a wave of prosperity the political quacks and experimenters get busy and trot out a \$40,000,000 state power bill. Not content with riding industries down with state regulation, those busy-bodies would wrench control from the private owners and put it in the hands of inexperienced meddlers who crave political power. Who among the people back of this measure can name a single instance where state control has created and developed a great industry? What reason is there for wresting control from the people who have created and developed these industries and placing it in the hands of a group of untrained political pets of a power-grasping governor? How is the farmer's position going to be improved by saddling a \$40,000,000 bond issue on the state, the funds to be expended in trying to develop cheap power under the guidance of people who know nothing about the practical side of power development? The state's affairs are having rough enough sledding now without the added burden of a \$40,000,000 bond issue. The thing Oregon needs most is a rest from agitation and abuse of the initiative and referendum. Most of us know too little about our own business and we certainly have no right to attempt to run something we know less about.

Railroad Taxes in Oregon.

THE taxes paid in Oregon in 1925 by the large railways operating in that state amounted to \$2,736,341, according to a statement just issued by the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations. From this 1925 tax figure, which has just been compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics in Washington, D. C., it appears that since 1911 the taxes paid in Oregon by the large railways have increased \$1,995,-