

Heppner Gazette Times

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MORROW COUNTY'S OFFICIAL PAPER

Foreign Advertising Representative THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Big Fight.

JACK DEMPSEY, a Westerner who is said to have the instinct of a killer, and Gene Tunney, a native New Yorker who is said to have the mind of a college professor, are to meet today in a ring at the Philadelphia Sesqui-centennial to do battle for the heavy-weight boxing championship of the world.

Dempsey is champion; Tunney hopes to be after tonight. Promoters say no less than 140,000 persons will pay from \$3 to \$50 each to see these two powerful young men maul each other anywhere from three to thirty minutes. For this Dempsey, who fought for a meal ten years ago, will receive in the neighborhood of three quarters of a million dollars.

Whenever a championship boxing bout is arranged, there are clashes of opinion. In this case, there are various church organizations which condemn the match as uncivilized, brutal, horrible, degrading.

There may be some merit to these condemnations, but an overwhelming majority of Americans have been carrying the event foremost in their minds for weeks. For there is something about boxing, particularly a bout between two physical giants, which stirs one's blood and heart.

Boxing itself is good physical training. Thousands of American boys will show an enlivened interest in the sport. Hundreds of young Dempseys and young Tunneys will be marched in school gymnasiums, Y. M. C. A. quarters and recreational centers.

Frankly, this Dempsey-Tunney match will result in worlds of good for the bodies of young and active American boys.

Direct Primaries.

THE primary system was supposed to put all government into the hands of the decent and dependable primary and correct every disease with which popular government is afflicted.

But it failed to work out that way.

Instead of killing the political monsters, it has fed them. Instead of being a weapon with which to fight the money power, it seems to be an instrument which only money power can operate.

The recent primaries showed

"NEWS and PROGRESS" No. 6

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.

SERVING THE COMMUNITY

WE cannot travel about the country without being struck by the great individuality of its cities, big and little. If there is anything which distinguishes the average American, it is his aggressive loyalty to his own home town.

Therefore, it is not astonishing to find that every community, save the very smallest, has at least one voice—the voice of its newspaper. There are nearly 14,000 such voices in 10,000 different communities, and in their printed columns the spirit of each place is expressed. These columns focus what may be called the accumulated town purpose in realizing local ambitions. Whatever they may be, it is through the newspaper that knowledge of community purposes is disseminated and ideas are unified.

Thus, while most vocations are more or less private, newspaper publishing is necessarily charged with a public interest. This has been true from the earliest days. When one of the first papers in the then (1804) wilderness of Indiana made its bow, the editor stated its object to be "to collect and publish such information as will give a correct account of the production and natural advantages of the territory."

In other words, he proudly proclaimed himself a "booster," although the word had not yet come into vogue. This ideal persists today; it expresses itself in making the paper not merely a chronicler of the news, but also a leader in organized movements for community betterment.

For example, in one town a public-spirited editor labored for years to awaken his city from the spirit of apathy that checked all progress.

This town was lagging far behind in civic advancement, its roads were poor, its schools antiquated, its business section woefully behind the times, and its parks and public buildings shabby. Worst of all, its affairs were in the hands of those who seemed entirely lacking in desire for improvement.

Conditions like these might have daunted the bravest. But an editor is not just one man; he speaks through his newspaper. When the proper spirit animates it, a newspaper is a host of men, for it mobilizes the best citizens of the community into a force for progress. So in issue after issue, year after year, this newspaper consistently and constantly centered its efforts to awaken the whole community to its shortcomings and its opportunities.

At last it won. Today the old stagnation has been transformed into a wave of prosperity. New schools, new stores and factories, new homes, new streets and parks and the innumerable other improvements that reflect an American community at its best, all attest the power of newspaper leadership.

Again, the publisher of a large city newspaper in the heart of the Great West



Bank of the Manhattan Co., N. Y. The newspaper mobilizes the best citizens of the community into a force for progress.

southwestern city issued a special edition to commemorate its twenty-fourth anniversary. That issue was devoted to a summary of the contrasts it had witnessed and had helped to bring about. When the paper first appeared the town was small, its streets were mud holes, vice and graft were rampant, schools and churches were few and scarcely a building was of more than two stories. The newspaper itself was of small size and practically without money. Twenty-four years later, as the edition shows, the newspaper occupies its own sixteen-story building, which it is already outgrowing, and the city, with a population of 225,000 inhabitants, has all the evidences of culture and wealth—streets, parks, good government, abundant schools and churches, comfortable homes and an imposing business district.

Similar examples of reciprocal contribution to a common prosperity might be cited endlessly. They all indicate that America's newspaper publishers have learned, as American business as a whole is learning, to read self-interest in the higher terms of public service.

(Next article, "Distributing the Nation's Goods.")

Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reports that there are about 350,000 Indians in the United States, a gain of 16,585, or 4.5 percent in the last decade.

Nor is "Poor Lo" in a bad way. "I know of no dependent people," says Commissioner Burke, "who have made more rapid progress during the last fifty years than the American Indians."

Dangerous Experiments. ONE of the vividly interesting publications on economics printed in 1925 is the volume by James Mavor, Emeritus Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto. Prof. Mavor entitles his book: "Niagara in Politics." He goes into detail on the electrical development of power from Niagara Falls in Canada. It is a full exposition of what might happen in Oregon, if the "water and power" constitutional amendment were passed next November as proposed by the Housewives' Council Inc.

Let us take one statement from this book: "The excuse of the Government for refraining from publishing the report was that the text was too voluminous." This illustrates the fact that details of political business management are seldom revealed to the public. The hydro commission described was charged with habitual extravagance, which may be contrasted with its petty economy in failing to publish an official document telling of its shortcomings on the ground that it was too long.

Oregon's problem is not to be solved by giving five persons, without adequate engineering, industrial or business training, full power to establish and operate a state-owned system with public funds. Development of electricity on the farm and in rural or suburban districts is progressing, and all needs will be supplied; but state socialism is not the way this will be accomplished.

Even if a "water and power" amendment could be drawn that would guarantee responsible management of the vast public funds to be placed at the board's disposal, it would still be an unnecessary and dangerous experiment for the state to embark upon. With no safeguards whatever, administrative, financial or otherwise, in the proposed amendment, its adoption would be suicidal for the taxpayers of the state.

The Price of Deceit. OREGONIAN. THE virtual collapse of the Aimee Semple McPherson mystery was not unanticipated. So strong and vital is the spell of this woman over her followers that one does not marvel to see many of them still unshaken in their faith. Though the law should eventually

convict her, and the prison walls screen the evangelist from her converts, we may confidently forecast a continuance of this blind belief, and a zealous insistence that that singular character was the victim of blackest conspiracy. But in the main the truth will be accepted and the episode regarded as closed.

The plight of this woman is a striking object lesson in the futility of deceit. Though the moral aspects of the case are repugnant it were easier for the world to forgive a lapse from morality, such as is here indicated, than to forgive the effrontery which prompted a painful and tragic hoax. We have but to remember that two lives were lost in the search for the body of the evangelist, then thought to have drowned in the sea, to comprehend in forceful manner the untoward effects of falsehood. The deaths of these searchers were the physical evidence of spiritual wrongs scarcely less regrettable; for faith, too, may be slain by deceit.

Deceit practiced in the holy name of religion is fantastically cruel and hurtful. It is not easy for one, however lenient his views, however ready his sympathy, to feel sorry for professed teachers of religious life who entangle themselves in webs of deceit. The wrongs they have done their followers are so insistent for remedy, so pitiful to witness, that the plight of the author of this distress seems ever wholly deserved.

ATTENTION is called to the proposed Eastern Oregon Normal school, as set out in the voters' pamphlet. The Better Teacher Training Committee and Eastern Oregon Normal School Committee present five reasons why the Eastern Oregon Normal should be established. They are:

First—The natural division of her territory isolates her from our present normal schools. Second—The distance from the center of population and our present state schools handicap many young men and women from gaining advanced training. Third—That vast inland Empire, containing about two-thirds of the area of Oregon, should have the privilege and facilities for training its own youth who would be better adapted to serve their people, as teachers. Fourth—An Eastern Oregon normal school meets with the approval of the normal school board of regents and most of the prominent educators of the state. Fifth—Oregon has not the facilities at the present time to train one-half of the normal trained teachers needed each year, which means we must depend upon imported teachers.

Let's boost the Eastern Oregon Normal and give it our support at the November election.

RAYMOND C. CROWDER and Loren O'Gara have purchased the interests of the Curry Printing Co. in the Arlington Bulletin and Boardman Mirror and took charge of these publications at Arlington the past week. George Huntington Curry, who has been the able publisher of the paper for the past two years, has, with his family departed from Arlington, but we are not informed as to what he will do in the future. We presume that he will get hold of another publication somewhere as he cannot keep away from the newspaper game. Mr. Crowder was formerly editor of the Hermiton Herald, and Mr. O'Gara is a practical printer. Arlington will continue to have a good paper under this new management.

WOMEN Their Homes and the World Outside By KITTY BARRY CRAWFORD

WITH a thrill of mixed gratitude and excitement I note that children are now proclaimed artists by world-famous authority. If you want another reason for regarding your child as wonderful read this:

MARGIT VARRO, Budapest, says that the "sense of power" upon which the creative faculty of the artist is founded is essentially the same in the immature child and the adult artist, or creator. From this, it may be argued that all children are artists.

THERE is a preponderance, the Hungarian psychologist argues, of the emotional life in both the artist and the child. This results in a predominance of the imaginative faculty. This intensification of the imaginative faculty tends to widen the cleft between fact and fancy. And this, in turn, serves to aggravate the manifold tensions present in the life of the artist and that of the child.

TENSIONS of all kinds, says the Hungarian, are relieved by expression. Or by converting a part or all of the energy of tension into creative action. This ends to bring about psychic balance. The need for thus adjusting tensions that lurk in the obscure depths of human nature, finds in the child its most natural outlet in play. In all sorts of "naughty" eruptive outbursts of feeling. In fantastic imaginings, that also play an important though little noted, part in the life of the normal child.

THIS same need for relief is one of the chief impulses toward creation by the artist. The artist, in other words, feels an irresistible urge to lessen his psychic tension by some form of self-expression, notably the creation of some work of art. If he succeeds in achieving complete expression, and receiving thereby the approbation of his fellow men, he has another satisfaction coming to him. With the adjustment of the sense of well-being that accompanies the completion of an art work, there comes, too, the joy of a sense of his own power. This is comparable with the satisfaction of the child who is praised by the parent for finishing his block house or some rude bit of drawing.

MISS GRACE PARKER, founder of Inkowa Club, a woman's hiking organization of New York, believes that hiking has changed the manner of living of many of her organization's members. About ten years ago, she declared recently, girls used to appear for the long walks this club indulges in attired in tight skirts with low-quartered sport shoes. Now they come in knickerbockers, broad-toed shoes and woolen stockings. They have learned, said Miss Parker, "that women can't have any fun out of doors unless they dress properly."

RUTH CROSS, novelist, whose home was once in Paris, Tex., has settled down to what she regards as the "thrilling life of a New England farm woman." She recently married Geo. Palmer, of England and California, and together they have bought a farm at Winsted, Conn. Her second book, "The Unknown Goddess," is just off the Harper press.

MISS CROSS' day begins at 6 a. m., when she gets up and gardens. She doesn't farm, but her garden is in a fair way to become famous. Fruit gathering is also included in her early morning activities, as the farm boasts a famous old apple and fruit orchard and blueberry patch.

THE place purchased by Miss Cross and her husband had on it a very old farmhouse. This they have had torn away, except for the massive stone chimney centering the building. Their new modern home they built about this old hearth. Fairly early Miss Cross is in her study above the big living room, but mid-afternoon finds her occupied with the community life of her section.

SHE gives parties for the women of her neighborhood, sits and sews with them, and takes part in the exchange life of her locality. "I get all my milk and ice during the summer," she said proudly, "for the use of my spring. A nearby neighbor who uses the water puts up ice and brings me milk for it. I also belong to the Grange and the local Woman's Club."

All correspondence addressed to Kitty Barry Crawford, care of this paper will be answered.

(American Home Syndicate)

See us before you build. Our prices are right. Heppner Box & Lumber Co., Yards across from depot.

22-1f.

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NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution, decree and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, in that certain action in said Court wherein J. B. Colt Company, a corporation, as plaintiff, secured a judgment against M. C. Marshall, as defendant, on the 14th day of December, 1925, for the sum of \$400.00 with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from April 17, 1924; the further sum of \$50.00 attorney's fee and costs and disbursements in the sum of \$11.00.

I will on Saturday the 10th day of October, 1926, at the front door of the Court House in Heppner, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all of the following described real property belonging to M. C. Marshall, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, costs and attorneys fees, to-wit:

All of Section 16 in Township 3 North, Range 24 E. W. M. SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 and E 1/2 of SW 1/4 of Section 23 and SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 24, in Township 4 N. R. 23 E. W. M.; also the NE 1/4 of Section 19, Township 4 N. R. 25 E. W. M., all in Morrow County, State of Oregon.

GEORGE McDUFFEE, Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon.

NOTICE OF SALE OF STRAY HORSE.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described property:

One bay gelding, age about 4 years, weight about 800 pounds; no brand; white stripe down the face and white sock on right hind foot.

Also, one black stud, age about 8 years, weight about 700 pounds; no brand; white star in the face, white sock on right hind foot.

Sale to be held at my ranch one mile west of Boardman, in Morrow County, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 30th day of September, 1926.

ALFRED SKOUBO.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE ON EXECUTION.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a foreclosure execution duly issued out of, and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, on the 8th day of September, 1926, pursuant to a judgment and decree entered and rendered in said Court on the 2nd day of September, 1926, in a certain suit in said Court wherein Elizabeth M. Keeney, was plaintiff, and Ida L. Matlock, a widow, Horace J. Matlock, and Jennie Matlock, his wife, Benjamin Matlock, unmarried, Norah Matlock Metehan and Otto Metehan, her husband, Juanita Matlock, unmarried, Ida L. Matlock, as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of T. J. Matlock, deceased, J. I. Hanna and Lulu Hanna, his wife, Nancy E. Stuart, unmarried, and D. M. Stuart and Kate Stuart, his wife, were defendants, and which judgment was in favor of the plaintiff, and against Ida L. Matlock, individually and as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of T. J. Matlock, deceased, for the sum of \$5,000.00, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 4th day of November, 1922, for the further sum of \$115.82, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 2nd day of December, 1924, for the further sum of \$194.79, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of December, 1925, at the rate of six per cent per annum, for the further sum of \$300.00, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 24th day of November, 1924, for the further sum of \$500.00, attorney's fees, and \$19.40, cost and disbursements of said suit, and it was further ordered and decreed that a certain mortgage be foreclosed and the real property therein and hereinafter described be sold under foreclosure execution, and all of said defendants be forever barred and foreclosed from all right, title or interest therein, and which execution commanded me to sell the following described real property, situated in Morrow County, Oregon, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of Section 24, All of Section 25; the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter; the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 25; the northeast quarter of Section 25; the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of Section 36, all in Township 2 South, Range 27 East of the Willamette Meridian.

Now, therefore, in obedience to said execution, I will on Saturday, the 9th day of October, 1926, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the Court House at Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the above described real property. The above described being the real property mortgaged to secure the payment of the above sums, and the proceeds of such sale will be applied to the payment of the above sums and accruing cost of sale.

Dated at Heppner, Oregon, this 8th day of September, 1926.

GEO. McDUFFEE, Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, executor of the estate of Mary D. McHaley, deceased, and all persons having claims against the said estate of said deceased, are hereby required to present the same with proper vouchers to said executor at the office of Jos. J. Nys, his attorney, at Heppner, Oregon, on or before six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1926.

D. E. GILMAN, Executor.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, August 16, 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Harriet M. Brown, formerly Harriet M.

Stephens, of Heppner, Oregon, who, on Dec. 11, 1922, made Homestead Entry under Act Dec. 29, 1916, No. 018654, for S 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 27, T. 3 S., R. 25 E., W 1/2 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 8, Township 4 South, Range 26 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Gay M. Anderson, United States Commissioner, at Heppner, Oregon, on the 4th day of October, 1926. Claimant names as witnesses: E. E. Rugg, Iva Hiatt, Guy Fuller, A. J. Knoblock, all of Heppner, Oregon. J. W. DONNELLY, Register.

E. H. BUHN Expert Watchmaker and Jewelry Repairer Heppner, Ore.

DR. A. H. JOHNSTON Physician and Surgeon Graduate Nurse Assistant I. O. O. F. Building Phone: Office, Main 923; Res. 492 Heppner, Oregon

A. M. EDWARDS I DRILL WELLS I also handle Casing, Windmills and Supplies, do fishing and clean out old wells. Box 14, Lexington, Ore.

DR. F. E. FARRIOR DENTIST X-Ray Diagnosis I. O. O. F. Building Heppner, Oregon

Frank A. McMenamin LAWYER Phone ATwater 5515 1014 Northwestern Bank Bldg. PORTLAND, OREGON Res. GARfield 1949

A. D. McMURDO, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Trained Nurse Assistant Office in Masonic Building Heppner, Oregon

C. L. SWECK ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Offices in First National Bank Building Heppner, Oregon

MORROW GENERAL HOSPITAL Surgical, Medical, Maternity Cases Wards, and private rooms. Rates Reasonable. Mrs. Zena Westfall, Graduate Nurse, Superintendent. A. H. Johnston, M. D. Physician-in-Charge. Phone Main 322 Heppner, Ore.

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

MATERNITY HOME MRS. G. C. AIKEN Private Rooms. Special Care. Same Prices to All. Phone 975 Heppner, Ore.

AUCTIONEER Farm and Personal Property Sales Specialty. "The Man Who Talks to Beat the Band" G. L. BENNETT, Lexington, Ore.

DR. C. C. CHICK PHYSICIAN and SURGEON Office in Brosius Block Hood Riv. Oregon

C. J. WALKER LAWYER and Notary Public Odd Fellows Building Heppner Oregon

Maternity Hospital Wards and Private Rooms. Rates Reasonable. Mrs. Zena Westfall, Graduate Nurse Phone Main 322 Heppner, Ore.

C. A. MINOR FIRE, AUTO AND LIFE INSURANCE Old Line Companies. Real Estate. Heppner, Oregon

JOS. J. NYS ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Roberts Building, Willow Street Heppner, Oregon

Dr. Frank Crane Says NAGGING HELPS SOMETIMES

JUDGE JOHN W. SUMMERFIELD is authority for the statement that nagging sometimes does a husband good. It is probably upon the principle that we all need petty annoyances in order to develop patience and poise.

The philosopher sees some use in our friend the devil. There could be no courage without danger, there is no virtue without temptation, there is no commendable temperance that does not resist a desire for excess.

Evil is a shadow, and where there is no shadow there can hardly possibly be any light.

In the same way fleas and insects of all sorts are needed in order to keep us alert.

Reasoning in this line it may be a good thing for a man to be nagged a bit to prevent him going stale.

It would not do for him to have things too easy. Character does not develop in a uniformly favorable environment.

Of course no man would choose nagging nor beg for it, but his philosophic height is largely determined by how he responds to it when it comes his way.

He can either be irritated and annoyed by it, or he can deliberately hold his course and ignore it. It can make him a lesser man or a greater man, according as he uses it.

Anyhow he cannot help himself, and he ought to study how to turn this disagreeable element of his surroundings to his advantage.

In a play some time ago called Lonesome Like, a man who had been used all his life to being nagged was suddenly called upon to undergo the death of the nagger. He enjoyed his liberty for a while, but finally got so lonesome that he took up with his grandmother simply because she scolded him. He found out that he was very lonesome without this continual female supervision. A man can get used to anything, and probably he can turn nagging to his advantage and comfort.