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Official Paper for Morrow County.

A LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.

IT IS the fashion to lament that there are no more opportunities left for the adventurous young men. That has always been the fashion. Every generation has its quota of youngsters who believe that in the "good old days" all a man had to do to gain fame or fortune was to fare forth into the world and take his pick of the golden opportunities which were lying around loose for the first comer to utilize. But in every generation, fortunately, there is a goodly percentage of young men who realize what has always been true, that we make our own opportunities and if we have the spirit, the intelligence and the driving will to succeed there are as many opportunities now as there ever were.

The only difference between one decade and that which preceded it is that the opportunities are of a different kind, and every man must find out for himself what the new kind is. A newspaper man once asked the late Russell Sage, who died in the early part of this century at the age of 90, whether there were as many opportunities then as when he was a young man. He said there were more, and when questioned as to what they were he answered that he had found there was good money to be made in buying and selling railroads!

"But how is the young man of today going to get the opportunity to buy a railroad?" asked the reporter.

"If he ain't smart enough to find 'em, he ain't smart enough to make money out of 'em," said the old man with a grin.

The reporter went away convinced that he had been "kidded." Buy and sell railroads! What an old fogy Russell Sage was, not to realize that the railroads were all so tightly held that nobody but a multi-millionaire could deal in them. But less than twenty years later the Van Sweringen Brothers of Cleveland, starting without a penny, broke into the railroad business and in ten years have become the owners of a railroad system which, if the Inter-State Commerce Commission approves their plan, will be the only system in America stretching from coast to coast. They did not bewail the lack of opportunity, but went out and found their opportunity.

The other day A. P. Giannini announced that he was retiring from business on his 60th birthday, early in May. He started work in a fruit store in San Francisco at the age of twelve. At 34 he had started the Bank of Italy in that city. At fifty he was controlling head of the largest chain of banks in the world. Giannini found his opportunity where others, less keen, had declared there were no opportunities left.

America has always been the Land of Opportunity and, please God, it will always be the Land of Opportunity for every man who is intelligent enough to recognize Opportunity when he sees it and industrious enough to work out his own destiny.

INTERNATIONAL MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

AMERICAN motion pictures go into every corner of the world. It is increasingly difficult for picture producers to make films which will not give offense somewhere. National pride is hurt when the people of any race or country are depicted in characters which are offensive. The British public protested against "Broken Blossoms," in which English people were shown in a derogatory light. "Street Angel" has been held by Mussolini's government to be offensive to Italians. The French think they were insulted in "Beau Geste." Russians say that "Volga Boatman" misrepresents the Russian people. There were riots in China over the "Thief of Bagdad" and "Welcome Danger" in which the villains were Chinese.

It seems to be true that the only people who can be portrayed on the screen in vicious or criminal characters are Americans, if the movies are to escape censure somewhere or other. But in that case, what of the impression of America and the Americans which they convey to the people of other countries?

Recently a film was shown in France in which a Marine in Nicaragua is made to say that he and his comrades are there to protect the interests of big business. Numerous protest against this film were made to the authorities at Washington, who replied that they were powerless to stop its presentation. Doubtless it will be shown everywhere, including Latin-America, where the people just now have especially tender corns and look upon almost anything the United States does as an effort to tread on them.

No intelligent American believes that we have any imperialistic desires toward South America, but our neighbors down there do believe that we have, and anything, however trivial, which tends to foster that belief, is a stupid blunder, if nothing worse.

If people everywhere were governed by reason and thought logically they would understand that the screen presents fiction, not fact. But the vast majority of screen audiences, including our own, do not reason. They are governed by their emotions and beliefs, and they believe that what they see at the movies, if not literally true, is at least a true representation of life and classes of people which it portrays. And that is, after all, the most serious charge against the motion picture. Its capacity for impairing the morals of the young is trivial compared with its capacity for implanting beliefs about life and people which are seldom more than half true and frequently totally false.

W. C. T. U. NOTES

MARY A. NOTSON, Reporter.

According to Commander Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army, prohibition has shown some good results even in New York City. Before prohibition the Salvation Army would collect 1200 to 1300 drunkards in a single night. Immediately following prohibition the number fell to 400, and in a particular test the proportion of actually intoxicated persons dwindled from nineteen out of twenty to no more than seven in all.

She states in an article in the New York Times that according to the Salvation Army report from the Bowery district, formerly the worst section of the city, that drinking had dropped 60 per cent. The Army took charge of the Bowery hotel in 1920. Every night, especially on Saturday night, men had to be ejected for creating disturbances, while today, in the Memorial hotel, where the Army houses 4800 men a week, there are not more than four or five cases of intoxication, or one in 1000.

In the days of the licensed saloon the Bowery section was notorious for more than 100 years as the great crime center of the metropolis, if not of the country. Under the licensed saloon the gangster organizations were thoroughly entrenched, and concert halls and gambling clubs of a most vicious character were doing business in a high handed way.

Commander Booth says that policemen, some of them now retired, told her that the Bowery and Third Avenue was a veritable hell on earth from the vice and brawls that went on in the former days. These same policemen now tell of a wonderful change brought about in a region of quietness for the neighborhood since prohibition came. In the opinion of Commander Booth, as quoted in the Literary Digest two "blind tigers" in one block are better than one saloon. She also says that no middle ground is possible. Permit light wine and beer, under whatever control, and there would be exactly the same forces to break down regulation that are today organized against prohibition.

It might be well in connection with the above items, culled from Commander Booth's raticle, to call attention to the fact that in the days of the licensed saloon "blind pigs," "speakeasies," and "bootleggers" flourished in New York City, when every licensed saloon was insisting upon the suppression of the unlicensed dealers. Theodore Roosevelt, when police commissioner of New York City, found that there were upwards of 4000 more federal licenses issued to persons in New York City than there were licensed saloons and drug stores. These were held by persons who did not want to take a chance on Uncle Sam, but violated the license laws of the state and city.

The Tale the Census Tells — By Albert T. Reid

THE FAMILY DOCTOR

By JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.

"Twilight Sleep"

Sounds almost alluring does'nt it? Gives one a sort of dreamy feeling just to think of it. Yet, as used in medicine and quackery as well, it is one of the most deadening combinations of drugs we have at our command.

The originators of the formula known as "H.M.C." claimed at first that a thigh might be amputated without pain under its influence. The attention of the medical world was attracted. That was a good many years ago; and the best surgeons of America are still using the safer method of aether anaesthesia; "twilight sleep" dropped back to its very limited sphere and stayed there.

Hyoscin, Morphin and Cactin are the ingredients of the compound; the first two are most powerful drugs, and the more so when used in combination; the latter has, if any effect at all, a very negligible one. My experience with "H.M.C." led me to abandon it early in its history as too dangerous to tamper with.

For instance, a patient of mine, an inebriate, was in delirium tremens—alcoholic mania; he had not slept for four days. Having tried everything else, in despair I gave him a dose of the new "twilight sleep." Well—it worked; within five minutes the man was snoring loudly, and almost blue from cyanosis; he breathed only six times per minute! I stayed at his bedside fourteen hours, until the poison wore away—never more anxious before or since. When he awoke he declared, looking wildly about him, that he had been drugged.

I told him if he hadn't, then there never had been a man drugged. He immediately ordered his belongings packed and left town and I didn't blame him. I blamed myself and the new "twilight sleep." Now I only use the stuff in eighth-grain doses, to soften the terrible pains in childbirth—and I haven't used it even that way in fifteen years.

The quack, however, uses "twilight sleep" as a slogan, and dopes his dupes in his own sweet way with the deadly thing.

Farm Pointers

The earwig has become so well established in Oregon that its total eradication cannot be expected by the use of poisons, which is still the standard method of control, says the Oregon Experiment station. All that can be hoped for is a reduction of numbers of the pest.

Because the maggots of the cherry fruit fly, which has been causing serious damage to the cherry crop in parts of Oregon in recent years, are hatched under the skin of the fruit, the only method of control is through an attack on the fly. The active period of this insect is confined to a few weeks in June and early July. The formula for the sweetened poison bait spray, the time for spraying, a description of the fly and its life habits are contained in a revised edition of Circular 35 of the Oregon Experiment station, "The Cherry Fruit-fly." The bulletin is available upon request.

It is best not to allow rape seed to shatter on fields where it is not wanted, as the seed is oily and may live in the soil for many years, says the Oregon Experiment station. Where shattering has taken place, the best course is to let it sprout, then disk and work shallow at intervals before plowing. It is usually best not to fall-plow such land, as letting the seed lie exposed on or near the surface through the winter will get rid of much of it.

Strong dense concrete tile with tongue and groove ends has proved best for carrying irrigation water, says the Oregon Experiment station. They are laid on a nearly uniform grade and the joints are surrounded with a collar of rich cement mixed at the rate of 1 part cement to about 3 or 3½ parts of clean sharp sand. Lime water from fresh slack lime aids quick wetting. The cement is applied as dry as stiff mush, forming a collar 5 or 6 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches thick at the joint. The inside of the joint is coated by brushing with grout or rich cement.

Sunday School Lesson

International Sunday School Lesson for May 25.

JESUS DESCRIBES THE FUTURE OF THE KINGDOM

Matthew 25:1-13.

Rev. Samuel D. Price, D.D.

During the morning of that last Tuesday of His ministry Jesus had necessarily been on the defensive as Sadducees, Herodians and Pharisees heckled Him while He sought to teach in the Temple courts. It may have been for the usual noon siesta that He withdrew with His disciples to the Mount of Olives, just across the Kedron valley. He could not be in retirement for crowds thronged His at every turn.

That afternoon His goodby words were spoken to the populace for He never addressed the crowd again. It is natural in saying farewell to thing forward to the time when we will meet in further fellowship with those from whom we are now separating. Jesus did this very thing. However long it may be, the earthly life is only the threshold to the exsitence that is eternal. During the afternoon hours the Teacher turned their attention to facts in the future. The theological name for "last things" is Eschatology and that title can be turned to in a Bible Dictionary for more specific nistruction. At this time read Matthew 25 and 26. These teachings can well be called "The Prophecy on the Mount," in distinction from "The Sermon on the Mount," Matthew 5-6-7.

Letters which come to Query Column, which the writer conducts in "Christian Herald," indicate that multitudes are eager to know more specifically about the state of the soul after the death of the body, recognition of friends in heaven, the general judgment with the related rewards and miseries. It is natural to study in advance when about to make a long journey and it is in order to thing also on the facts in the future life.

Jesus made it very clear, and other Bible references are equally direct, that there will be a Second Coming to this earth. This is a basic belief for all Christians and not merely for those who make this a central teaching in their denomination. As in the Old Testament prophesies the coming of the Messiah, so the New Testament tells of His Return with glory and full rule on the earth.

To make the matter as clear as possible a parable is used which sets forth most familiar facts, for the details of a local wedding were known to all. The groom was having his bachelor dinner with his friends. A group of women prepared to meet the men on their way to the bride's home. It was night and all would need burning lamps to lighten the way and to add to the celebration. While waiting for the men to come that way, the "ten virgins" dozed off. Then there was the outcry, "Behold! the Bridegroom." There was orderly confusion while lamps were trimmed but consternation on the part of those who found they had no oil to replenish the lamps that were going out. Some things cannot be borrowed in a crisis and eternal salvation is one. Those who were not ready learned, too late, that "the door was shut."

The hour for the return of Christ to this earth is also uncertain. Scripture tells of related events, but even Jesus declared the time was only in the mind of the Father. In all ages since, some have prophesied the exact time of His Second Coming and all thus far have been wrong. That He will come again is as sure as ever. But in the uncertainty as to the exast time all can be prepared. The Golden Text is a safety exhortation: "Take ye heed, watch and pray; for ye know not when the time is," Mark 13:33. Those who live in constant fellowship with Him will surely be ready. Believers who are meanwhile with Him in glory will return with Him for the resurrection of their bodies and an earthly reign of righteousness. Some of the attendant details are found in I Thessalonians 4:13-5:11.

PINKY DINKY — Easy Enough for Pinky — By TERRY GILKISON

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
025207-025213
Department of the Interior.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at The Dalles, Oregon, May 13, 1930.

NOTICE is hereby given that Roy E. Brown of Heppner, Oregon, who, on Dec. 18, 1926, made H. E. 025207 and on Aug. 10, 1927 made H. E. No. 025213, both under Act Dec. 29, 1916, for E½ NE¼, N½SE¼, Sec. 35, T. 3 S., R. 25 E. W. M., and S½NW¼, N½SW¼, Sec. 31, Township 3 South, Range 26 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Gay M. Anderson, United States Commissioner, at Heppner, Oregon, on the 25th day of June, 1930.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ed Knoblock, of Heppner, Oregon; E. E. Rugg, of Heppner, Oregon; F. M. Miller, of Hardman, Oregon; Jas. Miller, of Hardman, Oregon.

J. W. DONNELLY, Register.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders of the Lexington Farmers Warehouse Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the company will be held at its office in Lexington, Oregon, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., Saturday, May 31, 1930, for the purpose of electing one director, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

WM. H. PADBERG, President.
9-11 GEO. N. PECK, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the state of Oregon for Morrow county, dated May Seventh, 1930, in that certain suit wherein The Federal Land Bank of Spokane, a corporatoin, as plaintiff, recovered a judgment against the defendants, Harvey L. McAlister, a bachelor, and Ione National Farm Loan Association, a corporation, on the Fifth day of May, 1930, which judgment was for the sum of Two hundred Twenty-seven and 50-100 Dollars, together with interest at the rate of Eight per cent per annum from the 21st day of October 1928; the further sum of Two hundred Twenty-seven and 50-100 Dollars, together with interest at the rate of Eight per cent per annum from the Twenty-first day of April, 1929; the further sum of Two hundred Twenty-seven and 50-100 Dollars, together with interest at the rate of Eight per cent per annum from the Twenty-first day of October, 1929; the further sum of Five thousand Nine hundred Sixty-one and 02-100 Dollars, together with interest at the rate of Five and one-half per cent per annum from the Twenty-first day of October, 1929; the further sum of Twenty-eight and 54-100 Dollars, together with interest at the rate of Eight per cent per annum from the Eleventh day of February, 1930, less the sum of Three hundred Fifty and No-100 Dollars stock; the further sum of Two hundred Fifty and No-100 Dollars attorney's fee and Twenty-five and 75-100 Dollars for costs and disbursements, and a decree of foreclosure against the defendants, Harvey L. McAlister, a bachelor; Ione National Farm Loan Association, a corporation; and J. Omohundro, I will, on the Seventh day of June, 1930, at the hour of Ten o'clock A. M. of said day at the front door of the county court house in Heppner, Morrow county, Oregon, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all of the following described real property in Morrow county, state of Oregon, to-wit:

Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-seven, and Northwest quarter of Section Thirty-four, East half of Northeast quarter and Southwest quarter of Northeast quarter, and Southeast quarter of Northwest quarer of Section Thirty-three; Southeast quarter and East half of Southwest quarter of Section Twenty-eight, all in Township One North, Range Twenty-Six, East of Willamette Meridian, containing 720 acres,

or so much of said real property as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, costs and attorney's fee and accruing costs of sale.

C. J. D. BAUMAN,
Sheriff of Morrow county, state of Oregon.

Date of first publication: May Eighth, 1930. 8-12.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH.

Fred H. Deshon and Fred Rood, as Executors under the Last Will and Testament of Fannie O. Rood, Deceased, Plaintiffs,
vs.
F. H. Wilson, Defendant.

By virtue of an attachment execution, judgment and order of sale issued out of the above entitled Court in the above entitled cause to me directed and dated the 7th day of May, 1930, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said Court on the 22nd day of April, 1930, in favor of the above named Plaintiffs and against the above named Defendant for the sum of $4,818.89, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum from the 16th day of November, 1926, and the further sum of $300.00, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum from the 22nd day of April, 1930, and the further sum of $31.00, costs and disbursements, and the costs of, and upon, said writ commanding me to make sale of the following described real property situated in the County of Morrow, State of Oregon, and which judgment orders sale of real property, to-wit:

The Southeast quarter of Section Nine (9); the West half of the Southeast quarter and the Southwest quarter of Section ten (10); the South half of Section Thirteen (13); the West half of Section Fifteen (15); the East half of Section Sixteen (16); the Southeast quarter of Section Twenty-three (23); the North half of the Southwest quarter and the North half of Section Twenty-four (24); the East half of Section Twenty-six (26) and the Northeast quarter of Section Thirty-five (35) in Township One (1) South, Range Twenty-three (23) East of the Willamette Meridian; and also,

Lots Three (3), Four (4) and Five (5), and the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Nineteen (19) in Township One (1) South, Range Twenty-four (24) East of the Willamette Meridian; and, also,

An undivided one-sixth (1-6th) interest in and to the following described real property:

The Southeast quarter of Section Fifteen (15); and the West half of Section Twenty-three (23); the East half of the West half of Section Twenty-six (26) and the North Forty-nine (49) acres of the East half of the Northwest quarter of Section Thirty-five (35) in Township One (1) South, Range Twenty-three (23) East of the Willamette Meridian, including all crops of Defendant,

I will, in compliance with the commands of said writ, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1930, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M., at the front door of the County Court House in the City of Heppner, County of Morrow, State of Oregon, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the above named Defendant had on the 19th day of March, 1930, the date of the attachment of said property by the filing and recording of the certificate of attachment therein, or since that date has had in or to the above described property, or any part thereof, to satisfy said attachment execution, judgment, interest, costs and accruing costs.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1930.

First publication, May 15, 1930, last publication, June 12th, 1930.

C. J. D. BAUMAN,
Sheriff of Morrow County, State of Oregon.

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