Heppner Gazette Times

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Official Paper for Morrow County.

MAYBE IT'S SO.

SOME time back a gentleman of Heppner was reciting the wonders of the Okanogan country. Among them he touted highly the fame of the Ogopogo. This strange water creature is said to exist in Williams and Okanogan lakes in British Columbia, and clear-sighted Indians living on their shores are said to have known of its existence for years. "Time" reports that it was first seen by a white man four years ago when one Roderick McKenzie, Cariboo member of British Columbia's legislature was overturned in his sailboat by wiggling of the fabulous monster. It is said to be a gentle creature 30 feet long with harmless vegetarian habits, having the peaceful face of a sheep and the head of a bulldog. It propels its long brownish-green body through the water by four flippers, occasionally rearing its head like a gigantic water snake.

"Time," in reporting the Ogopogo, gives little credence to its existence. A correspondent in a later issue evidently holds the same idea. He wrote: "About five years ago the 'Cooptimists,' a musical review in London discovered Jessie Matthews, and gave her among others this song to sing:

'I'm looking for the Ogopogo,
The funny little Ogopogo—
His mother was an earwig,
His father was a whale—
I want to put a little bit of salt
on his tail.

* * * *

I want him for the Lord Mayor's show—'

or words to that effect. . . You speak of an Ogopogo in British Columbia. Which came first, the Co-optimists' Ogopogo or the Indians'?"

To which the editor answered, "Who knows?"

Now we are not certain whether the gentleman of Heppner said he saw an Ogopogo, or if so, under just what circumstances, but we are leaving it to him to put everybody right on the subject.

JUSTICE TO THE INDIAN

THE situation of the Indian in the United States has long been one of the curiosities of our system, in the eyes of foreigners. They cannot understand, in the first place, how we ever took this vast continent away from its original inhabitants; least of all can they understand how, having once conquered the Indians, we have kept them as wards of the Nation instead of compelling them to take their chances with white folks.

The answer, of course, as every American knows, is that the Indians were never fit to control or develop the resources of the country, and the natural law of the survival of the fittest operated to give the white man control. From the beginning, American settlers tried to befriend the Indians, and in the main our relations with them have been peaceable. We have felt rather sorry for them, in these recent years, and few have begrudged the comparatively small cost of maintaining them on reservations and giving them as much education as they were willing or able to assimilate.

Now Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, thinks the time has come to get the Indians off the reservations and into the ranks of industry and agriculture as independent citizens. We think nobody will object very much to that except the Indians themselves. Why should they enter into the fierce competition of civilization, struggle for a living, when Uncle Sam can support them?

The older ones on the reservations will not relish being thrust out into the cold, cold world. They have been pauperized so long that they probably could not make a living independently. But if Mr. Rhoads' plan is carried out for improved Indian schools, which will teach the young ones the useful arts, especially encouraging the development of their native handicrafts, in so far as they have any, and which will hold up before each Indian child the understanding that eventually he or she will have to take the same chances that white folks take, it may be that in another generation the Indian problem will have been solved because it will have disappeared.

After all, it hardly seems fair to have enfranchised the Negro without conferring the same more or less doubtful benefit upon the Indian.

THE TEN MONTH YEAR

THE latest development of the new economics is the proposal of Henry Ford to make the working year only ten months long, giving everybody in industry a two-months vacation in Summer.

Summer, as Mr. Ford so truthfully says, is no time to work in a factory. There are certain times in every industry when a shut-down for overhauling plant, repairs, additions, etc., is necessary. Mr. Ford shut down his Dearborn works for a month this summer, keeping only 30,000 men at work making improvements.

Coming from anybody else it might be laughed off, but when Henry Ford seriously proposes a ten-months year he is to be listened to. First thing anybody knows he will put it into effect in his plant, and then the others will have to follow suit. He doesn't have to go to a board of directors to get authority to try experiments; he is his own board. When he put the eight-hour day into effect curses both loud and deep rained upon him from everybody else in the automobile industry, where the nine-hour day was the rule. Nobody would go back to nine hours now. He was the first to establish a minimum wage high enough to enable the worker to spend something for luxuries. Now all great industries run on something like the Ford wage scale. He put the five-hour day into effect, and others had to follow.

One great advantage of the ten-month year, Mr. Ford believes, will be a further reduction of unemployment. Forward-looking men in economics and statesmanship now hold that we shall not achieve complete economic independence for everybody until all workers, at least all whose work is of a nature which can be carried on the year around, are employed on a yearly basis. Few manufacturers are as yet prepared to hire factory workers by the year, but if the commitment is only for ten months it may come easier.

The average man would rather be assured of ten months work than to take his chance on twelve, with the constant risk of being laid off any payday. With ten months' work at good wages assured, he would welcome the two months' summer layoff, as a schoolteacher does. He would not be afraid to make commitments based upon future earnings, for he would know that as long as he did his job he could count on getting his pay for forty-three or forty-four weeks.

From the point of view of democracy, Mr. Ford's project looks like a long step towards giving the wage-earner the same security that the farmer or the salaried office worker has.

There's generally a hitch in it somewhere when a person wants to give you something for nothing. Still it does sound nice, "without cost to the taxpayer."

Probably the optometrists will be the next class to call for legislative relief. At least eye strain should be less prevalent with the lengthening of milady's frocks.

How many people who complained because of restricted irrigation visited the swimming tank on a real hot day?

THE FAMILY DOCTOR

By JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.

"Progress" vs. Long Life

There is no doubting that this earth was designed for the occupancy of man and for the lower animals, and everything needed for health and long life was placed within their reach and for their benefit.

"Civilization" has brought with it many diseases unknown to the cave-dweller, the primitive man. The oldest man I ever saw was 101; he had lived next to nature all his long life; he had not tried to turn night into day, and had lived the way God intended him to live; long life was his reward. It was no accident, no freak of nature that he did this; he simply obeyed nature's laws.

I saw a man this very day, tubbed and togged in the very latest—on his way to the golf links. Apoplexy was written all over him. He wore a flannel suit, soft cap, knee breeches, flat shoes, and was smoking furiously to keep his internal machinery "hitting on all six." He had probably never had his toes or fingers in the dirt in his life—nor had he likely ever done a lick of manual labor.

Here he was out seeking health, breathing like a porpoise. He was, doubtless, worth plenty of money, man's goal these days, it seems. But a careful observer wouldn't insure his LIFE for five dollars! He was apparently between fifty and sixty years of age—the time when a man should be at his best; dear reader, would you be in his condition for what he has accumulated for his heirs to squander? Frankly, I wouldn't, nor for a hundred times that much.

We make a "great game" of this life of ours,—and call it civilization and progress. Is the game worth what it costs? If more people put in a few hours of actual physical labor each day, and followed it with eight hours of good, sound sleep, there wouldn't be so many youngish widows out in the social suburbs. I know I'm ancient, but I'm talking sense!

LEXINGTON NEWS

Lexington school will begin Monday, September 1. The faculty will consist of Mrs. Pearl Vail, first and second grades; Miss Helen Wells, third and fourth; Mrs. Clarence Howell, fifth and sixth; Mrs. Frank Turner, seventh and eighth. Mr. Edward Ingles will have charge of the high school. Adrian C. Bechdolt has the commercial work, and Miss Alice Montgomery the English courses. Miss Helen Falconer, who will have charge of all the music in both the grades and high school, will teach world history in high school. Pupils will come to school in Lexington this year from both Social Ridge and Blackhorse districts, as well as the other districts whose students attended last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Gale of Portland are visiting with Mrs. Gail's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wright of Lexington.

Dallas Ward left Wednesday morning for Minneapolis, where he will teach again this winter.

Mrs. E. J. Evans left Saturday for Spokane where she will visit relatives.

Miss Wilma Leach returned to Minneapolis where she will teach again this winter.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shreiver, August 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ingles have arrived in Lexington where they will live this winter in the Ray McAllister house formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George Tucker.

W. F. Barnett took a carload of cattle to Portland Saturday night.

Adrian Bechdolt is in Lexington, preparatory to taking up his duties in Lexington high school.

Miss Barbara Fortner is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lucas of Lexington.

Fred Kuns, who is still in Heppner hospital, is steadily improving in health, and is now able to sit up in bed, and to walk around a bit.

Registered Hampshire Rams for Sale—Some ewe lambs also, at John Bubeck ranch 8 miles south Heppner Junction. 24-7p

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Ordinance No. 93 of the City of Heppner provdes that all persons having knowledge of any person being affected with any infectious or contagious disease shall immediately report the same to the Chief of Police or the City Health Officer.

This ordinance was enacted to protect the public and the spread of contagious diseases, and provides a penalty of not less than $5.00, nor more than $100.00 for anyone convicted of failure of making such report.

Dated August 21, 1930.

22-24. W. G. McCARTY, Mayor.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the second Monday in September (Monday, September 8th, 1930) the Board of Equalization for Morrow County, Oregon, will attend in the Courthouse in Heppner, Oregon, and publicly examine the Assessment rolls of said County for the year 1930, and will correct errors in valuation, description or quality of land, lots or other property, assessed by the Assessor of Morrow County, Oregon, for the year 1930.

All persons interested or having any complaint against their assessments for the year 1930, should appear at that time. Petitions for reduction in assessment must be made in writing, verified by oath of applicant or his attorney and must be filed with the board the first week it is in seccion and any petition or application not so made, verified and filed shall not be considered or acted upon by the board.

Dated at Heppner, Oregon, August 14, 1930.

JESSE J. WELLS, Assessor,
Morrow County, Oregon.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR MORROW COUNTY.

In the Matter of the Guardianship of Martha M. Noble, Insane.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of sale made and entered in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County on the 4th day of August, 1930, the undersigned Guardian of the person and estate of Martha M. Noble, insane, will on Friday, the 12th day of September, 1930, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, subject to the confirmation of said Court, all the right, title, interest and estate of said ward in and to the following described real property, to-wit: The dower interest of said ward in and to Lots 4 and 5 and all that part of Lot 3 lying from the center of the meanderings of Willow Creek West in Block No. 1 of Johnson's Addition to the Town of Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon.

E. G. NOBLE, Guardian of
Martha M. Noble, Insane.

Date of first publication, August 14, 1930.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County Administrator of the Estate of Margaret P. Ball, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate must present them to me, duly verified as required by law, at the office of C. L. Sweek in Heppner, Oregon, on or before Six months from the date of first publication of this notice.

W. Y. BALL,
Administrator of the Estate of
Margaret P. Ball, Deceased.

Date of First publication, August Fourteenth, 1930. 23-27.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of the County Court, I am authorized and directed to sell at public auction as provided by law the following described property, at not less than the minimum price set forth, to-wit:

Block 15 and 16 of the Town of Boardman, Oregon, for the minimum price of $50.00.

Therefore, I will, on Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1930, at the hour of 1:30 P. M., a the front door of the Court House in Heppner, Oregon, sell said property to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

21-24 C. J. D. BAUMAN, Sheriff.

BIDS WANTED.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received up to noon, Friday, August 15, 1930, by the Directors of School District No. 34 of Morrow County, for driving and operating expenses of the school bus of said district for the year 1930-1931, beween said District No. 34 and School Distric No. 1 of Heppner. For further information, consult with the Board of Directors.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

R. I. THOMPSON, Chairman.
L. A. FLORENCE, Clerk.

21-22

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executrix of the estate of Robert J. Rodgers, deceased, has filed her final account wtih the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, and that said Court has set Tuesday, the 2nd day of September, 1930, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the County Court room at the Court House at Heppner, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing objections to said final account and the settlement of said estate and all persons having objections thereto are hereby required to file the same with said court on or before the time set for said hearing.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1930.

LUCY E. RODGERS, Executrix.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of George Thomson, deceased, has filed her final account with the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, and that said court has set as the time and place for settlement of said account, Tuesday the Second day of September, 1930, at the hour of Ten o'clock A. M. in the court room of said court in Heppner, Oregon.

All persons having objections to said final account must file the same on or before said date.

ANNA THOMSON,
Administratrix of the Estate of
George Thomson, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as executor of the estate of Thurston Grim, deceased, and that the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County has appointed Tuesday, the second day of September, 1930, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as the time, and County Court room in the Court House at Heppner, Oregon, as the place, of hearing and settlement of said final account, and that objections to said final account must be filed on or before said date.

HUGH WARREN GRIM,
Executor.

Sunday School Lesson

International Sunday School Lesson for August 31.

AMOS, A HERDSMAN CALLED OF GOD TO BE A PROPHET.

Amos 1:1; 7:10-15; 2:11, 12; 3:7, 8.

Rev. Samuel D. Price, D. D.

This study in biography presents the progress in history. The Jewish nation had three kings in the united national life. Then came the split, following the death of Solomon and ten tribes formed the Kingdom of Israel while the other portion was known as the Kingdom of Judah. The northern section started out wrong, for Jereboam proposed that two calves be set up, in Bethel and Dan, that the people might make them centers of worship rather than follow the command of Jehovah and go up to Jerusalem for the prescribed solemn feasts. It was not long before Israel did more than worship thus.

It will be remembered that when there was apostacy after Palestine had been entered that God raised up a series of judges who helped the people out of each emergency. Something of the same method is seen in the study of Old Testament history, following the division of the kingdom. Now prophets are called into service that they may tell the people of their sins and promise forgiveness if they will only sincerely repent. Amos is a humble man thus called into high office as spokesman for God. This prophet is of a humble origin. He was just a plain herdsman of Tekoa, located about 12 miles below Jerusalem. Part of his work was to pinch open the growing sycamore-fig, for otherwise it would not ripen.

At first the message had been directed against the surrounding nations for they were grossly wicked. To such deliverances the Israelites listened with some patience, for it is always interesting to hear another criticised. Then Amos went about 22 miles northward to Bethel that he might sell some wood in that city. It was but natural that he should look about to see how Israel was progressing at this center of calf worship. What he noted was shocking in the extreme. God seemed to have been forgotten in the present program of living. Self-will as the standard of righteousness of Jehovah was not even contemplated. Then Amos, at the further commission of God, set forth the facts to his kindred. Their exact sins were declared in no uncertain language. They were positively wrong in the sight of God. Right and worth-while ways were indicated and promises of forgiveness were made if they would only sincerely repent.

It was expected that the people would take exception but Amos was the more amazed when Amaziah, the priest, sought to silence him, though he declared that he was God's messenger in righteousness. Amaziah appealed to King Jereboam II, but the prophet continued to deliver his denunciations. This God-sent man would not be stopped for he had a great mission to perform. Special mention was made of the way the people had sought to debauch the Nazirites. These men had taken a vow not to use alcoholic liquor as a beverage, but every sober Nazirite was a rebuke to them in their gross drunkenness. The people had already said of their priests "Prophesy not." Amos stood forth in the face of such habits and opposition. He is quite like Isaiah, described in our Golden Text: "I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I; send me." Isaiah 6:8.

The application is far more than admiring the heroic attitude of Amos. We are to study local conditions and determine how we can best represent God in trying to make this old world more like the Kingdom of God, which is always in process of development. God will commission everyone who is willing to help in the work of world betterment.