

Heppner Gazette Times

THE HEPPNER GAZETTE
Established March 30, 1888;
THE HEPPNER TIMES
Established November 18, 1897;
CONSOLIDATED FEBRUARY 15, 1912

Published every Thursday morning by
VAWTER and SPENCER CRAWFORD
and entered at the Post Office at Heppner,
Oregon, as second-class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months .75
Single Copies .05

Official Paper for Morrow County.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND CHARITY.

IT WOULD be interesting, if anybody could find out, to know how many families and individuals in the United States habitually live on charity.

Poorhouses are disappearing. In most sections of the United States the town pauper is a thing of the past. But there are hundreds of thousands, perhaps a million, of grown-up people who do little or no useful work, who earn nothing which can be measured in dollars and cents, and still manage to survive, somehow.

The nation-wide agitation of the past few months over the unemployment situation has revived interest in this subject and has disclosed some interesting and peculiar conditions. The total number found to be out of jobs, when compared with the total number usually employed, showed a wide discrepancy. Investigators, particularly in the large cities, discovered that most of the unemployed didn't really want work. They either wanted a particular kind of work, which was not available at the time and place, or they wanted charity.

In several parts of the country large farmers were trying to get labor, and were willing to pay high wages, but the unemployed of the cities would not go to the country.

In all probability more real distress and suffering has been caused by the wide-spread drought than by the industrial slump which followed the Wall Street crash. There are more people on the verge of starvation in the drought-affected districts than were brought to that condition because of unemployment.

This is a situation in which charity is called for, in many instances. The policy under which the Federal Government is planning relief measures will mingle charity with business-like methods. Federal funds will not be given away loosely, nor will they be lent on insufficient security, if President Hoover has his way about it. Each case of suffering will be judged on its own merits. A man's neighbors know what sort of a man he is. If he is shiftless, a poor farmer, the type which can never get ahead, it would be a waste of public funds to lend him money with which to get a fresh start. Better let the Red Cross take him and his family to food enough to tide them over until he can get another job. That is charity.

But the farmer who owns his land and will put it up as security for a loan from the Federal Farm Loan board, or whose neighbors will endorse his notes to the Federal Intermediate Credit banks is on a different footing. He is entitled to a loan, and will be able to pay it back in time.

FEWER LAWYERS, BETTER SERVICE NEEDED.

IS IT to be wondered that an attitude is quite prevalent among the general public of "get all you can out of the railroads"? There is an old saying that where there is smoke there must be some fire. Probably the public is not all at fault in assuming such an attitude. In the long run one cannot help

but wonder if the railroads would not be justified in cutting down their legal staffs at least half and using the money saved in bringing their business methods up-to-date. The consideration the public would thus receive would obviate the necessity for at least half the lawyers employed for the purpose of keeping rates up and service way behind the times.

This conclusion seems obvious in the light of the recent postponement of the grain rate cut allowed the railroads by the Interstate Commerce commission with no provision to guard the interests of those who would have benefited three months sooner by the original order. The only reason given was that it was impossible for the railroads to get out new tariffs in the allotted month. Hence, they were given three more months. Pretty low efficiency, it seems, for one of the country's leading industries and unjustly discriminatory on the part of the commission, if their original order was justified. Farmers' interests of Morrow county believe it was justified, but that it did not go far enough in lowering rates here to bring about the equalization intended.

Would the railroads have required so much time if the order had been for increased rates?

THE COST OF LIVING.

LIVING costs have come down nearly a quarter since the end of the war, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They are still two-thirds greater than they were in 1913; however. Stated another way, a dollar today will buy only as much of the necessities of life as 60 cents would have brought 17 years ago.

Reduction in the average cost of many of the items which enter into the cost of living is still going on, however. In the past eight months average food prices have declined more than 6 percent, and they are still falling in some commodities. Just now, for example, meat prices are very low, because the drought has forced many farmers to rush their cattle, sheep and hogs to market. Milk in the large cities on the other hand, is up a cent a quart, because of the short supply.

The biggest increase in living costs since the war is in the items of fuel and house furnishings. The latter averages nearly double the cost of 1914. Food is less than half again as expensive as it was before the war, clothing only slightly higher than that.

There are a lot of things on which the average family spends money today which did not figure in the domestic budget before the war, however. Radio sets are one of these. Automobiles are another. So are electric refrigerators and a good many other kinds of electrical household equipment, which were luxuries for the very rich only a few years ago.

Maintenance and operation of cars, radio, electric equipment, telephone—things which were luxuries only recently but which most people now look on as necessities—run family expenditures up, but those things are not officially classified as "cost of living," since we have set a standard of living in America to which in time we shall have elevated the whole nation, and that includes the upkeep of bobbed hair, the price of golf balls and numerous other items which do not figure at all in the average citizen's budget anywhere else in the world.

ENJOYABLE TRIP TO ALASKA TOLD

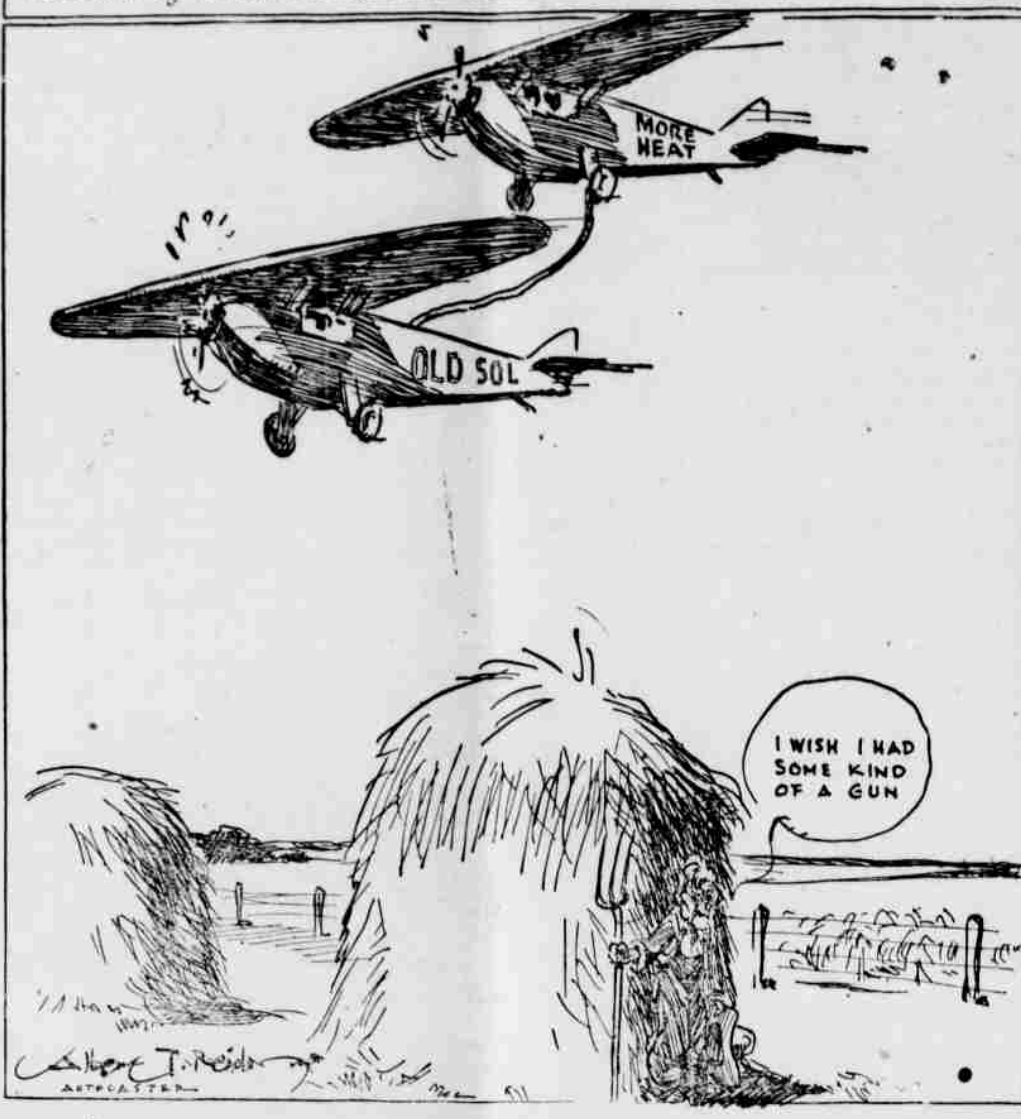
Josephine Mahoney Visits Site of Gold Rush Days; Braving Sea in Places Dangerous.

Josephine Mahoney, who recently returned from what is known as the Yukon Circle trip, taking her around the Yukon river as far south as Tanana and eight miles within the Arctic circle, writes the following interesting account:

Upon leaving Seattle the first point of real interest was the Seymour Narrows. Here the tides of

Another of Those Endurance Contests

By Albert T. Reid



THE FAMILY DOCTOR

By JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.

Canned Foods in Summer

The single object of canning eatables is, to preserve them in as nearly a natural state as possible, for a future time when they would not be available or in season. American genius has canned about every edible thing known, so the canning industry has become national—even international in scope.

More indictments, I believe, have been rendered against canned meats than any other line of sealed provisions. Impure meats or fish in soldered tin cans, will retain the impurities till, and after being opened for consumption. I may say here that, dried meats and fish properly handled, are much more desirable from the safety standpoint, than the canned. Dried beef and dried fish are highly nutritious, and are not likely to carry harmful bacteria to the system.

This can hardly be said of fresh canned meats. Flesh being an excellent culture medium for germs, it may become dangerous if exposed long to summer heat in open air.

of the desperado, Soapy Smith. Here, also, are beautiful flower gardens.

Now, a narrow gauge railroad is taken known as the White Pass & Yukon railway which goes along the old trail of '98, passing White Pass city which had a population of over 10,000 at one time, but now only a few deserted houses. Dead Horse gulch is crossed and on over the White Pass summit into British Columbia. The party lunched at Lake Bennett, one building standing where thousands of people lived during the gold rush days. Next the little village of Carcross was visited where the lake steamer was taken for Lake Atlin. Getting here two lakes and 3 miles of railroad are crossed. This is a beautiful summer resort and many from the tour remained for several days. The rest left for Carcross where the train for Whitehorse was taken. Here the Royal Canadian Mounted police are stationed. Here also is the Sam McGee cabin made famous by Robert Service.

At Whitehorse the river boat is boarded, starting the 460 miles down the river to the Klondike. Lake LeBarge, Five Finger rapids and Hellgate are crossed. The passengers were thrilled to have about 500 caribou swim the river, part of them passing in front of the boat. Then Dawson was reached where the main barracks of the Royal Canadian Mounted police are located, also the Robert W. Service cabin and other points of interest. Here also a change is made in boats to make the trip down the lower Yukon. Crossing the international boundary, Circle City is visited and the boat passes through the Yukon flats which are between 200 and 300 miles long. It is here that the long, rest day on this trip was seen, the sun setting at 10:20 o'clock at night and rising at 2:20 o'clock in the morning. These parts do not know darkness for 24 hours at this time of year.

Port Yukon, the metropolis of the Yukon, is eight miles within the Arctic circle. Here is an Episcopal church of interest, a hospital and school. Dr. Grafton C. Burke is in charge of the work here, where live some 600 natives and 300 whites.

Beaver is the next trading post, finally Rampart, the home at one time of Rex Beach, then Tanana where the Tanana river is entered to Nenana and from here a train is taken to Fairbanks. This is a

thriving town of some 2500 people, with 3 (for Alaska) good hotels, a school and college. The railroad from Fairbanks is owned by the government, also the hotel at Curry where passengers remain overnight. This is indeed a first class hotel with perfect cuisine and service. Although the loss on this railroad is estimated at \$100,000 a year its service is absolutely necessary.

Mt. McKinley, the highest mountain in North America is seen, the town of Anchorage, the railroad loop, scenic beyond description, crossing and re-crossing itself and finally on a trestle with glaciers, snow, waterfalls, shrubbery and beautiful flowers as a setting.

Next we come to the port, Seward, also having a perfect setting; high green mountains on one side and on the other a saw-tooth range with snow and clouds. Boarding the ocean steamer, Columbia glacier is seen, the boat anchoring about 30 minutes. This glacier is 380 feet high, between 2 and 3 miles wide and 65 miles long. Then Latouche Cordova and across the Gulf of Alaska to Juneau and the return trip through the inside passage.

From Carcross around the Yukon there are numerous huskies, the sledge dogs of the north. They are truly majestic animals. In the far north they are all chained and are not gentle as the ones at first seen who meet each boat as a reception committee and love to be petted. Eskimos were seen at Fort Yukon. They are similar to the Indian except their skins are more brown than red. They have three tattooed marks on their chins.

Purity and germination tests on any kind of seed will be run free for farmers sending in samples to the seed laboratory at Oregon State college. From two ounces to a pound, depending on the size of the seed, is required for accurate tests, and it is important that the sample accurately represent the lot. Just before planting time is the best time to get most valuable reports.

Three room apt. for rent with separate bath and laundry room. Mrs. Geo. Thomson. 241f.

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 1929, 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 1929.

All persons interested or having any complaint against their assessments for the year 1929, 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 session 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 dowry 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 the Estate 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.

GLENN Y. WELLS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
526 Chamber of Commerce Building
PORTLAND, OREGON
Phone ATwater 4884

Professional Cards

AUCTIONEERS
E. D. HUBSON, the Livestock Auctioneer of Granger, Wn., and Dwight Misner of Ione, Ore. SALES CONDUCTED IN ANY STATE OR ANY COUNTY. For dates and terms wire or write DWIGHT MISNER, Ione.

A. B. GRAY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Phone 332
Heppner Hotel Building
Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted.

GENERAL HOSPITAL
CONVALESCENT HOME
Dr. A. B. Gray, Physician-in-Charge
Miss Helen Curran, Surgical Nurse
Miss Osa Gilliam, Anesthetist
Mrs. L. G. Horran, Superintendent
Open to All Physicians

DR. J. L. CALLAWAY
Osteopathic Physician
Gilman Building
Phone 93 Heppner, Oregon

WM. BROOKHOUSER
PAINTING - PAPERHANGING
INTERIOR DECORATING
Leave orders at Peoples Hardware Company

DR. C. W. BARR
DENTIST
Telephone 1012
Office in Gilman Building
11 W. Willow Street

N. D. BAILEY
Contractor and Builder
Cabinet Work—Built-in Cabinets
Window Screens, Etc.
Call Heppner Planning Mill

DR. J. H. McCRADY
DENTIST
X-Ray Diagnosis
1. O. O. F. BUILDING
Heppner, Oregon

Frank A. McMenamin
LAWYER
Phone BEason 461
1014 Northwestern Bank Building,
PORTLAND, OREGON
Residence, Garfield 1949

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

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

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

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

J. O. PETERSON
Latest Jewelry and Gift Goods
Watches - Clocks - Diamonds
Expert Watch and Jewelry
Repairing
Heppner, Oregon

F. W. TURNER & CO.
FIRE, AUTO AND LIFE
INSURANCE
Old Line Companies. Real Estate.
Heppner, Oregon

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

J. Perry Conder, N. D.
20th year in practice in Heppner and Morrow County.
HEPPNER HOTEL BUILDING
Office Phone 02, Residence Phone 03.

Heppner Sanitarium
Hospital
Dr. J. Perry Conder
Physician in Charge
Oldest Institution of Healing and
Oldest Practicing Physician in Morrow County; with the least percentage of fatality and greatest percentage of benefit.

Sunday School Lesson

International Sunday School Lesson for September 7.
JOSIAH—A ROYAL REFORMER.
II Kings 22: 1, 2, 3; 23: 1-8, 21-25.
Rev. Samuel D. Price, D. D.

The way in which the record of good and evil mingle in the Bible indicates that it is a very human book. Some of the kings were fearfully bad, as was the case with Manasseh and Amon. It is stated that Manasseh led the people into more ways of sin than did the surrounding nations. The temple courts were debased with altars that urged to most licentious abominations as acts of worship. Amon the son had a base record also. There seemed little chance for the next in line—Josiah—but from the earliest years he showed different qualities for righteousness.

Thus from base environment one can rise to better things. The mother's name is mentioned and she doubtless exerted right influences as did Hildah and Kilkiah, prophet and priest. But why not give the boy credit for a willingness to be a good? It is not necessary for any youth to first sow his wild oats before he finds himself. From the start it can be natural for him to delight in rectitude. Genuine common sense was manifested in one of the early conclusions of King Josiah. If the people were to be good they needed a centralized place of worship. The temple in Jerusalem had been grossly befouled and this place should be made fit once more for the worship of Jehovah. Money was sought for renovation and the king's spirit had been so caught that an audit

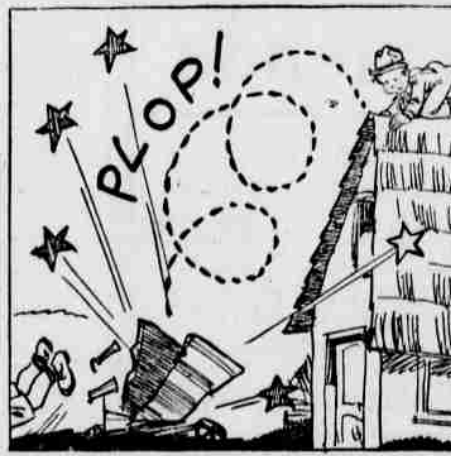
was not required. People can worship God as individuals but history has shown that when they do this there is an urge to worship Him also with others of like precious faith and the church and synagogue become necessities to meet this conscious need.

While the work of renovation was proceeding a great discovery was made in the debris. The Scripture rolls came to light once more. These were probably the Pentateuch though some say that only the book of Deuteronomy was found at the time. It was an intense moment when Hilkiah said to Shaphan the scribe: "I have found the book of the law in the house of Jehovah." At once King Josiah is notified and his joy is unbounded. Now he has the very word of the Lord to go by and need not depend on tradition handed down by word of mouth.

The Bible is a book for use that its content may be put into practice for daily living. The Hebrews are summoned to a convocation or great School for Reading in the temple courts while king, scribe and priest read the divine law to the people. Children must have been present also for the record for attendance is "small and great." Youth is never an indifferent part in any audience for right construction in early years is far more resultful than a later attempt at the reconstruction of adult wreckage. At the conclusion of the reading the people showed how deeply they were impressed when they "stood to the covenant" and thus promised obedience to the commands and teachings of God.

PINKY DINKY FLY BY NIGHT, PERHAPS, PINKY?

By TERRY GILKISON



I ROSE AND GAVE HER MY SEAT!
I COULD NOT SEE HER STAND—
SHE REMINDED ME OF MOTHER, WITH THAT STRIP IN HER HAND
SENT BY ALEX. S., NEW YORK CITY