

Heppner Gazette Times

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WE CAN'T LET THEM STARVE.

Autocaster Service

IN TWENTY-ONE states of the Union distress such as our country has not experienced since the earliest pioneer days has visited literally millions of American citizens and their families. All of the industrial unemployment, of which so much has been said and written, is trifling in its consequences of human misery, compared with the sufferings of these country people in the regions where the drought of 1930 laid its withering hand.

The men and women who are administering the Red Cross relief in the stricken districts report that even the distress caused by the Mississippi flood of 1928 was less serious, not only because there are now many more people affected, but because of the feeling of hopelessness among the drought sufferers. Those who were driven from their homes by the flood, even though their homes and all they had were washed away, knew that Old Man River would subside in time and leave their land richer than before. There was always the land and next year's crops to look forward to.

The people in the drought country have seen their land fail them. That is the real tragedy of the present situation. Their crops failed, their livestock died of thirst, they could not accumulate enough to carry themselves and their families over the winter, and they look forward despondently toward another poor crop year, for it takes more than one season to bring the dried-out soil back to fertility.

Unlike a large part of those seeking employment relief in the cities, these people have never before sought or accepted charity. It has been stated that fully half of those living on public bounty in the cities have never worked regularly and refuse to work when employment is offered them. These drought sufferers have always worked, and worked hard. They are of the stock and character that makes up the backbone of our Nation. And they exhausted their own resources down to the last morsel of food, most of them, before they would accept the bounty of the Red Cross, administered in each locality by the devoted men and women of the community, serving without pay, neglecting their own business and affairs to minister to these their distressed neighbors.

"There is not a rabbit nor a squirrel left in the whole district," one Red Cross worker reports from Kentucky. "All of the wild game that survived the drought has long since been shot or trapped to feed these starving people."

More than half a million of these

Sunday School Lesson

International Sunday School Lesson for February 22.

JESUS BEARS GOOD TIDINGS.
Luke 8:1-15.

REV. SAMUEL D. PRICE, D. D.

Once more read the entire chapter to observe the context and get the related teachings. Now is the time when Jesus is in popular favor and crowds throng about Him as he comes into any community. At that time it is said there were over 200 cities and villages in Galilee and the population numbered two or three millions. The condition is decidedly different today, though the number will be largely increased soon if the Hebrews continue to return and reestablish themselves in their Promised Land.

At times the Twelve went with Jesus and on other occasions, they, and even the Seventy, were sent forth in independent itineraries. The plan from the coming of Jesus has been to send out individuals as personal messengers of the Gospel. Note that certain women are named. A group of women is mentioned which seems to have been a Committee on Ways and Means as they helped provide the cost involved as Jesus and His workers went about. Even the simplest ways of living costs sometimes daily and these women made it possible for the men to render their extensive services.

Many parables are given at this time which tell about the Kingdom of Heaven that Jesus came to establish. A definition that is still good calls a parable a heavenly story with an earthly meaning. The Master Teacher took many of His illustrations from things in everyday life. This time He calls attention to the seed that is scattered by the farmer. It is the same kind of seed that falls on the four kinds of soil. The application indicates our reception of that always good seed, which is the Word of God.

good American families must be kept alive and in health by the help of the rest of us. The Red Cross had five million dollars to start with and is asking the American people for ten million more. That is little enough, even though every cent of it goes for actual provisions and clothing, as it does.

Are we going to let these people starve? Or will we who have been more fortunate than they come to their rescue?

THREE KINDS OF FARMERS

Autocaster Service

ONE of the drawbacks to any discussion of the farmer and his problems is the uncertainty as to what sort of farming is under discussion. There are three different types of farmer, and in almost every part of the United States all three are to be found side by side.

The most widely-distributed type is what may be called the "non-commercial" farmer, the great group with whom farming is not so much a business as a mode of living. This type raises no considerable amount of any one "money crop," but grows on his own land the means of subsistence for his family and, counting out the eggs, butter and other marketable produce traded in town for store goods, handles very little cash in the course of a year.

The group of farmers who are specialists, "one-crop" farmers, is probably the largest numerically and in acreage under fence. They are business men, in the broad sense, producing nothing but a single commodity which they sell or hope to sell, for money, and growing nothing, or almost nothing, which they themselves consume. The single crop may be cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, oranges, apples, celery or potatoes, depending upon location. Dependent upon their money returns from the single cash crop for everything which they eat and wear, these are the first to feel the effects of a general business depression and are constantly at the mercy of competition and overproduction in their staple crops. This is the type of farmer at whose relief most of the political remedies for agricultural ills are aimed.

The happiest farmers are the third class, those whose farming operations combine those of the other two. They live off the soil and can continue to live independently and comfortably year in and year out, except for natural catastrophes such as floods or drought. They grow enough of one or more cash crops to figure as important factors in the produce markets, but failure in any one year to cash in on such crops or livestock does not reduce them to penury or plunge them into debt.

For forty years and more the United States and the various State de-

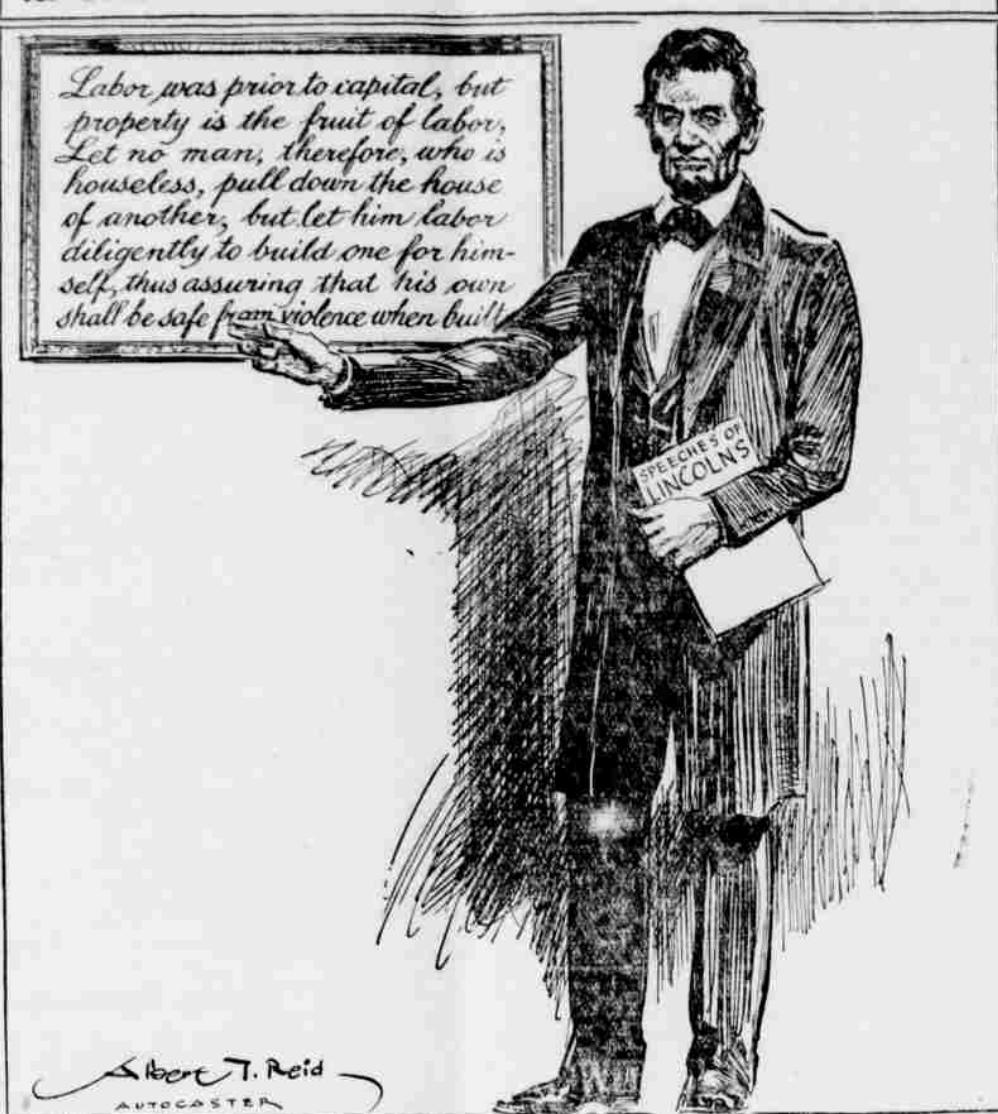
Trapsbooters' Queen



Miss Marie Kautsky of Fort Dodge, Iowa, whose official records for 1930 gave her a rating of 9286 average score and won her the trophy of the Amateur Trapshooting Association.

As Good Advice Now as Then—

By Albert T. Reid



THE FAMILY DOCTOR

By JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.

The Skin Puzzle

An old anecdote has it that a society lady at her bridge game, asked her partner, who was a young "skin specialist," why he chose that branch of the medical profession for his life work—such a perplexing sort of diseases, his reply was, "well—those cases never get me out at night, they never die—and, they never get well."

My outstanding case today was a very aggravating case of eczema. A young farmer who came from a place about fifty miles away. I treated him for a similar attack, five years ago, with good success, hence his return after about one month of suffering; he was half-mad from the terrible itching. I assume that this will interest some of my readers as have had experience with skin afflictions.

Eczema is the outstanding skin disease—if we are to judge by the frequency of patients with skin trouble. If one doesn't know his diagnosis very well, he will be correct nine times out of ten by calling it "a form of eczema."

Of course the thing the patient

partments of Agriculture, as well as the agricultural colleges have been preaching the gospel of diversified farming in the one-crop regions. Every once in a while some natural or economic disaster drives the one-crop farmers of a district into diversification, and the result is always greater prosperity and stability, not only for the farmer but for all the people of his district or state.

WE CAN'T AGREE.

(Enterprise Record-Chief Editor.)

WHEN we observe how we have "solved" the many other social and economic problems of humanity, we are not surprised at the lack of agreement as to the best method of handling liquor. The variety of opinion shown in the Wickersham report merely reflects the variety of

demands is relief; he doesn't care two hoots about the looks of the thing—he wants the itching stopped—the sooner the better! And so would you, dear reader.

First and foremost, remove ALL sources of irritation. A coarse harsh suit of underwear will render relief impossible, no matter what the treatment. I once compelled a lady to stop wearing a fur boa, who had an intense eczema that included the skin of her rather long neck.

She substituted the softest silk—or stayed inside. A very simple skin anodyne-ointment dismissed the trouble.

I have seen cases that had to lie on oiled sheets in bed for comfort, in carrying out the idea of removing all irritants. And, this idea, this vital point, I wish to impress thoroughly in this letter. It may be roughly that you are using—change your brand, or use none. Carry out your physician's directions—else you are liable to carry an exceedingly chronic disease for many years.

Yes, eczema is a "winter disease," and, this is winter.

opinion which has found expression in actual experience and practice for many years in efforts to minimize the evil done by intoxicating liquor. Similar variety of opinion is seen in every other field.

In production and distribution of wealth, we have every conceivable kind of organization from autocracy at one extreme, to communism at the other. Most governments now seek the middle course on the theory that society gives to each in proportion to what he produces or earns. But there is no general agreement as to what is the ideal state of society and how to achieve it. Look at the conflict of opinion in just one small part of industry, generation and distribution of power. Thirty years ago the railroads were "viewed with alarm," as threatening to overthrow popular government and enslave us all, but

now they have ceased to be a menace and "power" is the new bogie man. So we do not agree among ourselves at any one time, and we do not hold to one course over any period of time. There are hundreds of religious sects but they cannot keep up with the hundreds of millions of sets of individual religious beliefs, for each living soul has his own, and most people are content to let it be so.

While each has his own opinion, therefore, on how the liquor business should be handled, no one should expect unanimity of belief and tolerance should be the rule, with the greatest good to the greatest number as the objective sought.

HARDMAN.

A large crowd attended the play, "Rube and His Ma," presented by townspeople at the high school auditorium February 14th. It was a grand success. Total proceeds of the play amounted to \$42 and will be used for the benefit of our Sunday school and church which is under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. B. Stanley Moore. Those who missed "Rube and His Ma" may have the opportunity to see it February 28 at the Rhea Creek Grange hall.

Mrs. Stretcher arrived at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gene Lovgren, Friday. She will remain for an extended visit.

Miss Cecil Stevens, teacher in The Dalles schools, visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wess Stevens over the week end.

Miss Juanita Leathers visited friends and relatives here Saturday. Miss Leathers furnished several musical numbers between the acts at the play here Saturday night. Miss Leathers is a teacher in the Heppner schools.

Mrs. C. H. McDaniel enjoyed a meeting of the Purple Circle lodge held at Lexington Saturday.

Miss Torre and Mrs. Chapel were attending to matters of business in Heppner Saturday.

Wm. Greener, chairman of the grade school board, was a visitor in the schools Monday.

Mrs. Floyd Adams was calling on friends here Monday.

Mrs. Zoe Fisk spent the week end visiting friends and relatives in Arlington.

Chas. Repas has been seriously ill for some time. He has been moved to the home of Mrs. Corda Saling. Under her efficient care we hope for his speedy recovery.

Friends were sorry to learn that Mrs. George Samuels has been quite ill with pleurisy.

Describes Use of Red Squill For Rat Poison

By C. W. SMITH, County Agent.

Since red squill was first recommended as a rat poison by the department of agriculture, large quantities of red squill bait have been used. The Bureau of Biological Survey during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 assisted in more than 150 cooperative county, city and town campaigns, in which more than 40,000 pounds of squill bait was used. A careful check of results made in most of these campaigns indicated that a thorough clean-up of rats was made on at least 75 per cent of the premises treated. This record furnishes ample proof of the acceptability and efficiency of red-squill powder as a raticide.

In using powdered red squill to destroy rats the choice of bait is most important. The goal is to destroy every rat at one application; otherwise survivors become suspicious and are hard to dispose of later. This requires an ample supply of baits that will appeal strongly to the appetites of the rats. Unfortunately, the tastes of rats, like those of human beings, vary, so that it is not possible to appeal to the palate of every rat with a single food. In order to obtain the best results several kinds of bait should be exposed at the same time, so that every rat will have a choice of foods. The following directions for preparing baits are the results of long experience of specialists in rat control:

FISH—Fresh fish ground in a meat chopper is one of the most attractive baits for rats. If fresh fish is not available, a cheap grade of canned salmon, canned mackerel, or sardines in oil may be used. Mix 1 ounce of powdered red squill with a little water to form a thin paste free of lumps, add to 1 pound of fish and mix thoroughly.

MEAT—Mix 1 ounce of powdered red squill with a little water to form a thin paste free of lumps, and add to 1 pound of fresh ground meat and mix thoroughly. Hamburg steak is most commonly used.

CEREALS—Mix together dry 1 ounce of powdered red squill and 1 pound of cereal meal, such as oatmeal, graham flour, corn meal or bran. Add 1 pint of sweet milk or water and stir to a mushy consistency.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Using a pepper shaker, dust powdered red squill over thin slices of fresh fruit or vegetables and stir or shake as the powder is applied to insure even distribution. A small muskmelon, for example, should be cut into about 16 slices and each slice cut into 3 sections. This will require 1 ounce of powdered red squill and will make 48 baits. Three medium-sized tomatoes or three bananas, each cut into about 16 sections, may be similarly used for each ounce of squill powder.

So far as possible all sources of food for rats should be removed before exposing squill baits. Garbage cans should be covered, food hoppers emptied, and all accessible food put into tight containers. The freshly prepared bait should be exposed late in the afternoon in order that it may be reasonably fresh when the rats commence feeding.

Every part of the premises where rats are likely to be present should be thoroughly treated particularly those places in which rats have been accustomed to feed. A large number of small baits is more effective than a few large baits. Put out the bait in quarter-teaspoon pieces, or in quantities about the size of the average marble. Place them consecutively, first a meat bait, then a fish bait, then a cereal bait, then meat, and so on. In poultry pens it is best to expose the baits in the feeding troughs while the chickens are shut up; or the baits may be exposed behind boxes or boards so leaned against the wall to form a runway for rats that the chickens can not reach them.

Baits should be left out for three days, after which all those uneaten should be collected and destroyed. If any sign of live rats is noted after one week, wait two additional weeks and then prebait for several nights before exposing more red-squill bait. Prebaiting is important if an unsuccessful effort has previously been made to destroy rats. This consists of exposing fresh untreated foods prepared in precisely the same way as the squill baits except that the squill is omitted. These clean baits should be put out at 2-day intervals, and all not consumed should be destroyed the morning following their exposure until the suspicion of the rats has been overcome and they take the baits freely. When this occurs, substitute the squill baits, and a complete clean-up should result.

Lady Peel Returns



Beatrice Lillie, the Canadian-born actress who has become the stage favorite of both London and New York, has been making movies in England. Off the stage she is Lady Peel, wife of one of England's nobility.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Oscar R. Otto, 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

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and place for settlement of said account, Monday, March Second, 1931, 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.

BEITHA OTTO,
Administratrix of the Estate of Oscar R. Otto, deceased.

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PINKY DINKY . Pinky Knows Whose Hand is Heavy

By TERRY GILKISON

