Heppner Gazette Times

THE HEPPNER GAZETTE, Established March 30, 1883;
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.

MEMBER 1932 OREGON STATE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

IT'S GOOD TO LAUGH.

FOR two years the American people have been groping about in a mystic maze, wondering what in blue thunder it was that hit them on the head to give them the bum staggers. One economic doctor after another has prescribed a different brand of headache medicine, and the patient has been humored into the state of a hypochondriac. One of these days a good old-fashioned, common-sense family doctor will come along and jab a pin into the seat of the patient's pants causing him to start with a howl of pain, throw his hands over the sore spot for an instant, and then feel of himself in wonderment as he discovers that there is really nothing wrong with himself—that he has been suffering under a delusion—and then to laugh.

Or at least he should laugh, for there is no hope for a patient who has lost his sense of humor.

With due regard for the sincerity and earnestness of purpose of President Hoover; admitting that the democrats have the interests of the nation at heart in attempting to stick a wet plank in their platform, and that they will nominate a big, broad-minded man as their presidential candidate, we are not so sure that Will Rogers wouldn't be the best helmsman for the ship of state under existing conditions. At least his election should create a situation to appeal to the nation's sense of humor. There is no doubt that his kidding from the sidelines has done much to keep up the people's morale.

It may be lamented that American capital isn't as good a sport as the doughboy who mired in the mud trenches of France among cooties, Big Berthas and shrapnel to give that capital a clean bill of health. The mud was never too deep, the cooties too thick, the Berthas too loud or the shrapnel too hot to keep the American doughboy from finding a humorous side to the situation, and much of the nation's finest manhood faced the death-angel on fields of blood-stained poppies with smile-lined lips. They could see the irony in fate.

A good indication that at least part of the American people have become tired of listening to the hollow barking of undertaker-faced statesmen is seen in the nomination of Henry Fields for U. S. senator over Brookhart in Iowa. Fields put on a side-splitting campaign show that made Iowa people remember how to laugh. It was all good, wholesome fun, and they enjoyed it to the tune of giving Fields a strong majority over the field.

That is one of the most hopeful signs signalling the end of depression. It may or may not be possible to imbue American capital with such a sense of humor and bring it to it's senses. But that doesn't matter. Money is cowardly, and may hide out entirely. If it does, it will destroy itself and our people will continue to live, possibly without a few baubles and frills, but happily—so long as they keep their sense of humor.

A world's championship heavyweight boxing match; Six weeks of ballyhoo. A $500,000 gate. Two big he-men poking at each other for 15 rounds in which one gets a black eye and is made champion. They throw arms around each other lovingly. New champ gets $50,000 for his black eye. Old champ gets $200,000 for giving it to him. Both hope to be in fine fettle for another match as soon as the public forgets about the last one. Barnum, old boy, you put it mildly.

AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY.

Autocaster Service.

PERHAPS the most tragic figure in the world today is not the exiled King of Spain or the dethroned Kaiser mourning for the lost glories of the Hohenzollerns, but the man who only a few weeks ago was the head of the greatest light and power industry in the world and who today is penniless except for a small pension. Stripped of his power and his property, with all of his private means and those of his family gone in the effort to save his great power combine from collapse, Samuel Insull, at seventy-four, is going to return to his native England, to spend his few remaining years on a pension of $18,000 a year, $6,000 from each of three of the corporations which he formerly dominated.

There have been violent differences of opinion about Mr. Insull's business methods and ethics. There never has been any differences of opinion about his enormous energy and his business genius. Born in England of Jewish parents, he got his first employment as a stenographer in the London office of Mr. Edison's very young electric light company. His reports to Mr. Edison were so intelligently phrased that the inventor sent for him to come to America as his personal secretary. That was more than fifty years ago.

The collapse of the Insull Empire is of slight consequence. The power companies which he established and amalgamated will continue to do business and doubtless to develop along the lines of his vision. And at seventy-four it probably is not a serious matter to have only $18,000 a year to live on. It has been a terrible blow, however, to the man's pride, and entitles him to everybody's sympathy. At the same time, we feel that he is entitled to a word of praise for his honorable conduct in sacrificing his personal fortune rather than remain himself enriched by the expense of the investors in his securities.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Autocaster Service.

WAS there ever such a complicated, unsolved mystery plot outside the pages of a detective novel than the Lindbergh tragedy and its ramifications have developed into?

The kidnapping itself was sufficiently horrifying. The discovery weeks later that the little boy had been ruthlessly murdered was one of the most gruesome shocks the American people have ever received. The subsequent disclosures of attempts to profit from the grief of the agonized parents make one wonder whether there is any such thing as honor and decency left in the world. The total failure of Federal, state and local authorities to get any tangible evidence of the identity of the criminals is almost beyond belief. Then the suicide of the servant girl in the Morrow household, who took poison rather than face another inquiry by the police, adds still another touch of mystery and tragedy to the whole affair.

When the whole truth is known, if it ever becomes known, the plain, unadulterated, straightforward story of the Lindbergh affair will take its place with the classics of detective fiction.

Apricots—Peaches—Ripe July 1 to 15, and Aug. 5 to 25. Free peach offer for apricot customers. May pick them yourselves. Edmonds Orchard, Umatilla, Ore. 15-18.

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3 years for $5—where can you get more for your money?—The G. T.

Sunday School Lesson

International Sunday School Lesson for June 26

Review: What we have learned from Genesis

Rev. Samuel D. Price, D. D.

While Genesis means beginnings this quarterly review lesson which covers this first book of the Holy Bible. No geneologist can calculate the time involved. In fact Jehovah was before all time of record. He was the self-existent cause of all creation in untold process of time.

Sin is a subject that has a large place in this book. The Bible as a whole tells how sin can be pardoned. Genesis 3:15 is called the First Evangel and is fulfilled in the atonement of Jesus Christ on Calvary. While the sin of Adam and Eve separated them from God, He at once made provision, through the work of the Son on the cross.

After the Flood man was given another opportunity. Redemption was to come through the Hebrew people and Abram. Abram proved his faith in God when he was to obey what he understood to be the requirement of the Almighty in offering his son Isaac in sacrifice.

Isaac in time did his part though he was overshadowed by both his father Abraham and his son Jacob. Those who appear to play minor parts are doing work that is essential in the necessary progress of the plot.

Jacob made many mistakes and paid dearly for them. His ambition for the birthright was commendable but his methods were contemptible.

Joseph is one of the most valuable persons for character study in the Old Testament. He preferred a clean conscience in the presence of God to any impure contact that would dwarf him as a man. He went from the pit in Dothan to the position of Prime Minister in Egypt. The family reunion in Goshen marked the beginning of the birth of a nation. The Golden Text has a greatly enlarged meaning: Romans 8:28.

Rockefeller Repeal Plea Stirs Political Camps

John D. Rockefeller Jr., long a staunch dry, stirred political camps to action in announcing that he "favors repeal . . . prohibition a failure . . . its evils outweighing its benefits."

This Is Going To Be Good — By Albert T. Reid

The FAMILY DOCTOR

by JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.

Alcohol, Pro and Con

The propagandists are at work—some condemning, some pleading for alcohol. The family doctor should be a good, honest judge, with absolutely nothing up his sleeve in the way of political crookedness. He should be the capable, honest adviser of his patrons who look to him in all things medical.

Alcohol compounds are extremely useful and convenient as medicines. No honest, capable physician will deny that. But ALL true physicians are against alcoholics as beverages. Whiskey is a good servant—a bad master. No true physician with the welfare of his people at heart will recommend intemperance in anything.

I am against propagandists who will stoop to falsehood in order to carry out their designs. For instance, the fellow who declares that alcohol is not a stimulant, but a depressant; that it will stop a heart or respiratory apparatus rather than revive it; I've had 38 years of experience and I know better.

Many hundred times I have revived my aged patient when near collapse with whiskey, combined with milk and eggs. It was most convenient and usually acceptable to the invalid. I might have used strychnia, but I liked the effect of the alcoholic better. Why not use the one most simple, convenient, and yet reliable?

All stimulants paralyze and depress in overdoses, and the alcoholic is no exception; but why use an overdose? It is the overdose after all that does harm. But when any one tells me that whiskey in normal dose is never a stimulant but a depressant, then I am suspicious of both his scientific knowledge and his sincerity of purpose—he has an axe to grind. Our blessings should and must be used as such.

Wanted—Combining by the acre. You pull the machine or I will. Depression prices. Write Cecil Sargent, Ione, Ore. 13-17p

W. C. T. U. NOTES

MARY A. NOTSON, Reporter.

The claim of the wets that prohibition was "put over" on the people by some sort of a trick is contrary to fact. Clifford P. Smith, editor of the Christian Science Sentinel, touches upon this question. He says, "An important fact often omitted from discussions of prohibition is that most of the United States had adopted it locally before the American people adopted it as a national policy. Prohibition had advanced step by step from its adoption by Maine in 1851 to its adoption by Kentucky in 1919. Consequently, when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States became effective in 1920, the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes was already prohibited in the District of Columbia, in thirty-one states, and in many parts of other states. In short, approximately seventy-two millions of the American people, and at least sixty-eight per cent of the entire population, were living then in 'dry' territory. Consequently, prohibition was not in 1920 an untried experiment; it already had in this country an extensive history."

He further says, "The question, Ought the Eighteenth Amendment to be either modified or repealed? can be resolved into more particular questions. Is prohibition conducive to industry, morals, good citizenship, and the public welfare? Would conditions for adults and for boys and girls be made better or worse by legalized drink?" No doubt, many will honestly differ as to the answers to these questions. But the persons who are most vociferous in their opposition to prohibition are not so because they believe that a return of the liquor business will be conducive to industry, morals, good citizenship, or the public welfare. They expect to make money out of the business or they expect to save money by reduction of income taxes by putting a tax upon liquor whereby the laboring classes will pay a large part of the taxes.

Many of the persons who insist upon the repeal of the 18th amendment will, when asked if prohibition would not be a good thing if effectively enforced, admit that such is the case, but insist that it can not be enforced and therefore should be repealed. This argument means that we should surrender to the criminal element who do not want to obey the law. It means that whenever any considerable number of people want a law repealed all they have to do is to go out and violate the law and encourage others to do so. Then they will assert that the law should be repealed because it can not be enforced. The honorable position for all good citizens to take is that all laws should be enforced as efficiently as possible as long as they are on the statute books. The old adage is true: "The best way to get a bad law repealed is to have it rigidly enforced."

Alfalfa Cut into Mow.

Corvallis—Some Benton county farmers have been following the practice of putting hay into the barn directly from a chopper instead of in the usual manner. The advantages, according to County Agent Cy Briggs, are that it occupies a much smaller space, is easier to feed out and there is less waste. One man discovered several years ago that he could put his alfalfa hay in partially green that way and have a brown hay after it went through a heat period. This hay was greatly relished by his stock. The danger is that it will get too hot and cause a barn fire, says Mr. Briggs.

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80 head of pigs to sell at $1 each if taken at once. Frank Swaggart, Lena, Ore. 6-tf.

BUD'n' BUB "A NAME IS EVERYTHING" By ED KRESSY

BULLETIN ISSUED ON ANIMAL PESTS

Control Methods for Squirrels, Gophers, and Other Rodents Explained by Expert.

Oregon has the reputation of being first in a great many notable achievements but one of her "firsts" is a doubtful honor. The United States bureau of biological survey is authority for the statement that no state has a greater variety of small animal pests than Oregon and that in consequence it suffers serious crop losses unless constant effort at control of these pests is carried out.

To help the farmers in this battle the Oregon Extension service has just published a revision of a former bulletin which is entitled "Controlling Rodent and Other Small Animal Pests in Oregon." This bulletin, by Ira N. Gabrielson, assistant federal biologist, gives concise information regarding methods of combatting the various small animal pests in this state.

For many years the biological survey, one of the bureaus of the U. S. department of agriculture, has been perfecting practical methods of exterminating wild animal pests and has applied such methods successfully over a wide area. Here in Oregon the county agents work in close cooperation with the survey staff and organize community campaigns using the methods of control worked out by the federal experimenters.

Sixteen small animal pests are considered in the revised bulletin just issued. These are ground-squirrels (Douglas, Oregon, Columbian, Piute and Townsand), black-tailed jack rabbits, pocket gophers, (Willamette valley and white-toothed), woodchuck, mountain beaver, field mice, house mice, brown rat, kangaroo rat, porcupine and Oregon mole.

Discussion of each pest includes description, distribution in Oregon, life history and habits and control methods. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from county agents or direct from the college.

FOR SALE.

One registered O. I. C. boar. Got to change. Much cheaper than sending away. Got papers. ¼-mile below Ione. W. Windsor. 13-16p.

Star theater admissions now 25c and 10c until 9 p. m., See ad.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Andrew Baird, deceased, has filed with the County Court of Morrow County, Oregon, her final account of the administration of said estate, and that said Court has set Monday, the 1st day of August, 1932, at the hour of 10:00 A. M., 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 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 and first published this 23rd day of June, 1932.

BLANCHE PATTERSON, Administratrix.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER EXECUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and pursuant to a writ of execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County on the 14th day of May, 1932, on a judgment and decree made, rendered, and entered in said court on the 14th day of May, 1919, wherein Mary C. Mason was plaintiff and F. E. Mason was defendant, and in and by the terms of which said judgment and decree it was adjudged that beginning with the month of May, 1919, the defendant was to pay to the plaintiff as alimony and for the support of Frank Mason and Ralph Mason, minor children of plaintiff and defendant the sum of $40 per month and on which judgment and decree the defendant paid the monthly payments down to and including the month of May, 1926, and upon which judgment and decree as shown by said execution there is now due, owing, and unpaid the sum of $2,680; which said judgment and decree was duly docketed and enrolled by the Clerk of the court; that under and pursuant to the directions contained in said writ of execution, I did on the 16th day of May, 1932, levy upon the hereinafter describeu real property.

NOW, THEREFORE, I will on the 23rd day of July, 1932, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the front door of the court house of Morrow County, State of Oregon, sell all the right, title, estate, claim, lien, interest or demand which the defendant F. E. Mason has or had in or to the following described real property, to-wit:

The South Half of Section 25, Township 1 South Range 24, E. W. M. South Half of the Northeast quarter and Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Section 2; West Half of Section 6; Northwest Quarter of Section 7; all in Township 2 South Range 24, E. W. M.; also Lot 8, Block 1 of Cluff's Second Addition to the town of Ione in Morrow County, State of Oregon,

together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; the said sale to be held at public auction and the real property sold to the highest bidder for cash in hand; the proceeds of said sale to be applied on satisfaction of said judgment and on costs.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1932.

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

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY ON EXECUTION.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County by the Clerk of said Court on the 15th day of June, 1932, pursuant to a judgment and decree duly rendered and entered in said Court on the 13th day of June, 1932, in favor of Ellen Buseick Schwarz, formerly Ellen Buseick, plaintiff, and against Jerm O'Connor, and Mary Glavy O'Connor, his wife, James O'Connor, and Heppner Farmers Elevator Company, a corporation, defendants, for the sum of $25,000.00, with interest thereon from the 24th day of May, 1931, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, the further sum of $1200.00, attorney's fees, and the cost and disbursements of said suit in the sum of $21.00, and commanding me to sell the following described real property, situate in Morrow County, Oregon, to-wit:

The SW¼ of SW¼ of Section 1, the SW¼ and W½ of NW¼ of Section 12, also that portion of SE¼ of NW¼ of said Section 12, lying South and West of a straight line running from the Northwest corner to the Southeast corner thereof; the S½, and NW¼ of Section 13, also that portion of the NE¼ of Section 13, lying South and West of a straight line running from the Northwest corner to the Southeast corner thereof; the E½ of Section 14, the E½ of Section 23, all of Section 24, the N½, N½ of SE¼ and SW¼ of SE¼ of Section 25, also that portion of the SW¼ of said Section 25, lying North and East of a straight line running from the Northwest corner to the Southeast corner thereof; the NE¼ of Section 26, and that portion of the E½ of Section 36, lying North and East of a straight line running from the Northwest corner of the NE¼ to the Southeast corner of the SE¼ of said Section 36, all in Township three (3) South, Range 27 East of Willamette Meridian.

ALSO, the SW¼ of NW¼ of Section 19, the NW¼, N½ of SW¼ and SW¼ of SW¼ of Section 30, the NE¼ of NW¼, S½ of NW¼, N½ of SW¼, SE¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SE¼, and S½ of SE¼ of Section 31 in Township three (3) South, Range 28 East of Willamette Meridian.

ALSO, that portion of lots one (1) and 3 of Section 6 in Township 4 South, Range 28 East of Willamette Meridian, lying North and West of a straight line running from the Northeast corner of said lot one (1) to the Southwest corner of said lot 3. Said last parcel being also described as that portion of NE¼ of NE¼ and NE¼ of NW¼ of Section 6 in Township 4 South, Range 28 E. W. M., lying North and West of a straight line running from the Northeast corner of said Section 6 to the Southwest corner of NE¼ of NW¼ of said Section.

NOW, THEREFORE, in obedience to said execution, I will on Saturday, the 16th day of July, 1932, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the Court House at Heppner, Oregon, sell the above real property at public auction to the highest bidder for cash and apply the proceeds thereof to the payment of said judgment and accruing cost of sale.

Dated and first published this 16th day of June, 1932.

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

Professional Cards

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