

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.



EVERY VOTER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Next Tuesday, for the fortieth time, the United States will elect a President. Thirty-one men have held this high office since 1789, two of the Presidential electors, however, were elected by popular vote in our present fashion.

For that matter, there is no provision in the Constitution of the United States under which the electors are either required or permitted to vote for Presidential electors. In the early days of the republic the idea that everybody should have a vote for President never occurred to the gentlemen who conducted the Revolution and framed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

There is a good deal of criticism still in some circles in Europe over the failure of some of our states to pay back the money they borrowed from European investors seventy-five years and more ago.

The shoe is on the other foot now. We are beginning to realize some of the responsibilities and troubles of becoming a creditor nation instead of being, as the United States was for a hundred and fifty years, a debtor nation.

for which he has prepared himself by intelligent thought and examination of the programs and policies of the opposing parties. We fear that few voters in these days take their responsibility as seriously as they should. We urge everyone who goes to the polls next Tuesday to vote in the light of his or her own deepest and innermost convictions. Only if every voter does just that will the result reflect the intelligent judgment of the American people.

THE SHOE ON THE OTHER FOOT.

WE HEAR a lot of talk about American money that has been lent to foreign nations, and a good deal of this talk suggests that people think there was something wrong about the efforts of the United States Government and of the international bankers to help those countries get on their financial feet.

Certainly during the war when the United States lent the allied nations something like twenty billion dollars with which to carry on the war, nobody thought our government was doing anything wrong. In the period since the war, a great many more billions of American private funds were lent to European and South American nations. One or two of these nations are behind on their interest payments on their bonds. Some of the people who have not been able to sell these bonds at the price they paid for them are making a big fuss. They think that the government somehow ought to have prevented the bankers from buying these foreign bonds.

It looks to us as if the people who talk this way had forgotten all about the hundred years in which the United States Government and the individual states and our big corporations were selling our bonds abroad, borrowing money from the more prosperous countries of Europe to develop our own backward country. Practically all of our main railroad trunk lines were built with money borrowed from England, Holland, France and Germany.

W. C. T. U. NOTES

MARY A. NOTSON, Reporter. The following is a message from our National President, Ella A. Boole, and you will know what she wishes—we are quoting here exactly: Attention Voters—It is obvious that either Hoover and Curtis or

Roosevelt and Garner will be elected. Many people are so disappointed in the platform planks of the major political parties that they are announcing they will not vote for president on November 8th. Should the dries fail to vote, it will leave the choice of president to the wets of the country. This is unthinkable.

The socialist party declared for the repeal of the 18th amendment. The prohibition party stands for the eighteenth amendment and its enforcement, but its candidates will not be on the ticket in all states. A voter for that party in the states in which there are prohibition party electors will not effect the result of the election nationally.

There are many other vital issues in the campaign which will help the dries to decide how they will vote if they vote with one of the major parties. We urge that they study the platform planks of the major parties, and while the W. C. T. U. is unalterably opposed to legalizing beer, to the repeal amendment, and to the alternative amendment which would give the states control of the liquor traffic, some will feel that because of other issues they must vote for one of the old parties. We urge that every one of these send a post card immediately to President Hoover, The White House, Washington, D. C. or to Gov. Roosevelt, Executive Mansion, Albany, New York, in accordance with his or her vote. The following is a suggested form:

"I will vote for _____ for president and vice president, but I am opposed to the party's platform plank on prohibition. I favor the retaining of the Eighteenth Amendment." Signed _____ Address _____

Mrs. Julia A. Hunt of Hood River, in writing to one of the local papers of that city, says: "Repealing the enforcement provisions of the prohibition law in our state seems to be the chief topic of conversation at the present time with some people who are anxious for a change in the situation. They appear to have no conception what the result might be if the repealers win. They simply desire a change. Evidently they do not take time to read or think on the subject, where they would receive the most benefit. These people seem willing to risk the fallacious arguments in favor of repeal propaganda and willing to train in the company of those 53 wet millionaires guided by one John Rascoe, one of the most notorious and corrupt politicians know. He is head of the association against the prohibition amendment, and no doubt enjoys the distinction of being the advance agent of every movement where states are holding referendums this fall.

"He is taking advantage of the depression at this crisis and with others of his clique, spending money freely for the campaigns at the expense of human welfare and fill-

ing the minds of a class of voters in the belief that to legalize wine and beer will bring prosperity.

"A few years ago, it was Mr. Andrew Mellon, the rich secretary of the treasury then, which disturbed these same people, possibly making it unpleasant for Mr. Hoover. But those wet wealthy propagandists seem to satisfy their prejudices. 'O! Consistency, thou art a Jew.' Citizens of Oregon, at the next election do we want to cast our ballots for the repeal of a law which has not been given a full measure of chance, but yet enforced than any other law on the statute books? Shall we be guided and controlled by law violators and political gangsters who can give us no security, no protection? Think of these things before you vote on election day."

The author of the bill to repeal the prohibition enforcement laws of the state in a recent letter attempts to refute the arguments of one of the dry writers by stating that the law against drunken drivers is not included in the repeal bill. This is intended to be misleading. The law against drunken drivers is a part of the motor vehicle law. But the fact remains that to make it easier to obtain intoxicating liquor will result in an increase of drunken drivers on the highways. This is a most serious matter. If every hot dog stand along the highway could sell beer

and moonshine, knowing that the federal officers are too few to watch them successfully, there is little doubt that some of them would try it. The result would be more drunken drivers. Be not deceived, if the enforcement law is repealed, it will mean a flood of intoxicating liquor.

VOTE: 313 X No. 1 vote against repealing the law.

Slight Improvement Seen In Farm Products Index

The index of the general level of farm prices in Oregon registered improvement from mid-August to mid-September and reached 45 per cent of the average from 1926 to 1930, according to the monthly report on the agricultural situation by the Oregon State college extension service. This compares with 43 in August, 42 in July and 55 in September, 1931.

Recent changes in the most important factors which are related to the demand and prices of Oregon farm products, such as the general level of farm prices in the whole country, factory payrolls and the general wholesale price level, have not changed very much during the past few weeks, according to the report. Some farm commodities have advanced in price, but most grains and livestock tend to decline from the middle of September

to mid-October. Due to a decline of two points in the index of prices paid for farm products usually purchased by farmers, the exchange value of farm products increased from 55 per cent of the prewar ratio in August to 56 in September.

Farm wages are the lowest in thirty years, the general level being 84 per cent of prewar. The demand for farm labor is large at a time when the supply is large due to industrial unemployment.

The smallest alfalfa seed crop in years will be harvested in 1932, according to the Oregon agricultural extension service report. The total is estimated at approximately 30,700,000 pounds, or only about 80 percent as much as last year and just over one-half of the average supply.

Peppermint oil production this year is expected to be 59 per cent of the 1931 output, when the crop was small compared to 1930 and 1929. The acreage of peppermint has been reduced nearly one-half since 1929 and yields were not up to average this year, says a state college extension circular.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER EXECUTION.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County to me directed and delivered upon a Judgment and Decree and Order of Sale rendered in said Court on the 21st day of July, 1932, in favor of William McCaleb, against D. E. Gilman and Bertha D. Gilman, his wife, and Henry Heppner Estate Incorporated, a corporation, defendants, for the sum of \$3560.00 with interest on said sum at ten per cent per annum from January 30, 1931, until paid; for the further sum of \$399.37 with interest on said sum at ten per cent per annum from November 19, 1931, until paid; for the further sum of \$116.00 in charges; for the further sum of \$400.00 as and for attorney's fees; and the further sum of \$12.00 costs and disbursements, which said Decree and Judgment and Order of Sale has been duly docketed and enrolled in the office of the County Clerk of Morrow County, Oregon.

THEREFORE I will on the 28th day of November, 1932, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House of Morrow County, Oregon, in Heppner, Oregon, sell all the right, title and interest which said defendants, D. E. Gilman and Bertha D. Gilman, his wife, or either of them, had on the 21st day of July, 1932, since then have acquired or now have in and to the following described premises situated in Morrow County, Oregon, to-wit: The East 7/8 of Lot 9 and 10 of Block 3 of the original Town of Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto being or in anywise appertaining, and also all the right, title and interest of said defendant, D. E. Gilman and Bertha D. Gilman, his wife, or either of them, in and to the same; said lands to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash and the proceeds of the sale to be applied in satisfaction of said execution and all costs.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1932. C. J. D. BAUMAN, Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, Sept. 28, 1932. NOTICE is hereby given that Benton Short of Albee, Oregon, who, on Feb. 28, 1928, made Homestead Entry under Act Dec. 29, 1916, No. 62675, for 80 Acres NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 28, S15 N14, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 29, S15 N14, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Township 29 North, Range 31 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before S. A. Newberry, United States Commissioner, at Pendleton, Oregon, on the 10th day of November, 1932.

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR MORROW COUNTY. Willow Lodge No. 66 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. George H. Stansbury and Elizabeth R. Stansbury, his wife, unknown heirs of George H. Stansbury and wife; Jane Doe Dickson, whose true christian name is to plaintiff unknown, wife of Stafford Dickson; Jane Doe Dixon, whose true christian name is to plaintiff unknown, husband of Eva Hampton; Fred C. Hawker (also known as F. Hawker, Fred Hawker and F. C. Hawker) and M. E. Hawker, his wife, unknown heirs of Fred C. Hawker and wife; William E. Theodore and Libbie Theodore, his wife; Charles Stanley Waite and Jane Doe Waite, whose true christian name is to plaintiff unknown, his wife; Laura Waite, widow of Edward B. Waite, deceased; Clarence L. Ebbels (also known as Clarence L. Ebbels), Mildred Ebbels (also known as Mildred Ebbels); Ernest Ebbels, and also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate or interest in or to the real property described in the complaint herein, Defendants.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed in the above entitled suit on or before the 3rd day of November, 1932, being more than four weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons; and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, for want thereof, said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his complaint herein on file to-wit: That a decree be entered herein that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the following described real property, to-wit: The South half of Lot Four (4), Block Two (2) of the town (now City) of Heppner, Oregon, except a strip of land beginning at a point 33 feet 4 inches North of the Southeast corner of said Lot Four (4), running thence West parallel with the South line of said Lot Ninety (90) feet, thence North eight (8) inches, thence East parallel with the South line of said Lot Ninety (90) feet, thence South eight (8) inches to the place of beginning. The South half of Lot Seven (7), Block Two (2) of the original town (now City) of Heppner, Oregon. Also, commencing from the Northeast corner of Lot Five (5), Block Two (2) of the original town (now

City) of Heppner, Oregon, running thence South Thirty-three (33) feet, thence West Ninety (90) feet, thence North Thirty-three (33) feet, thence East Ninety (90) feet to the place of beginning. Also, an undivided one half interest in and to the wall erected on the North line of the South half of Lot Five (5), Block Two (2) of the original town (now City) of Heppner, Oregon, together with an undivided one half interest in and to the land on which said wall stands, said wall extending from the East end of said Lot Ninety (90) feet, thence East parallel with the North line of said Lot Ninety (90) feet, thence South Twenty (20) inches, thence East parallel with the North line of said Lot Ninety (90) feet, thence North Twenty (20) inches to the original town (now City) of Heppner, Oregon, running thence West parallel with the North line of said Lot Ninety (90) feet, thence South Twenty (20) inches, thence East parallel with the North line of said Lot Ninety (90) feet, thence North Twenty (20) inches to the place of beginning.

This summons is published by order of Hon. Wm. T. Campbell, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, made and entered in the above entitled court and cause on the 27th day of September, 1932, prescribing that this summons be served by publication thereof and that the same be published once each week in the Heppner Gazette Times, a newspaper published in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, and the first publication be made on the 6th day of October, 1932.

S. E. NOTSON, Attorney for Plaintiff. Address: Heppner, Oregon. Date of first publication, October 6, 1932. Date of last publication, November 3, 1932.

CALVIN L. SWECK

Candidate for CIRCUIT JUDGE Of Sixth Judicial District, comprised of Umatilla and Morrow Counties.

On non-partisan judicial ballot Nov. 8, 1932 PRESENT INCUMBENT



CIRCUIT JUDGE CALVIN SWECK of the Umatilla and Morrow District will run for re-election. He was appointed by Governor Meeker to the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Alger Fox to this U. S. District Bench. The appointment was commended as excellent and the appointee has made good. He is a young man, 45, Oregon Native, Oregon State College, University of Oregon, University of Michigan, practiced at Heppner.

"His professional standing is high; for years he has been regarded as one of the leading attorneys of his part of the state." Oregon Voter March 5, 1932. (Paid Adv.)

From 9c to 3c

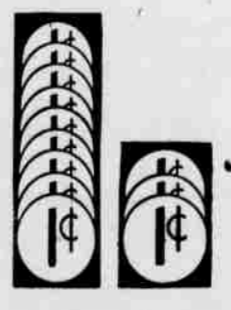
in eleven years

Few of our patrons realize that the cost of electricity has been constantly declining. It took more than 9 cents to pay for a kilowatt hour in 1921. Less than 3 cents is now being paid by our average home and rural customer. This is one-third what it cost in 1921.

This decrease in cost to our patrons has been continuous in good and bad times. While other prices have advanced, the cost of electricity to the home and farm has constantly decreased.

The economy of electricity makes possible increasing use of it in the home, the store, the farm, and the factory.

3 cents buys more electric service today than 9 cents bought in 1921.



Pacific Power & Light Company

"ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE!"

Sunday School Lesson

By Rev. Charles E. Dunn, D. D. The Christian and Law Observance Lesson for October 30th. Romans 13:1-7; Galatians 6:7-10. Golden Text: Galatians 6:7.

This is World's Temperance Sunday. Amidst all the welter of conflicting opinion with respect to the temperance question, certain convictions need emphasis.

One is that the case against the liquor traffic is as strong now as in the days before prohibition. Alcohol is a menace of the very first order, and its use for beverage purposes must be relentlessly attacked, even though the eighteenth amendment while desirable from certain points of view, will not lessen the volume of liquor now consumed. The sinister liquor business will still be with us, a giant octopus eager to debauch the nation. To regulate it effectively will require a fresh and powerful strategy.

Secondly, the age of the automobile, the radio, and the talking picture is in no need of alcoholic relaxation. In the rude, lonely days of our forefathers there was some excuse for the consumption of hard liquor. A frontier civilization finds in alcohol some measure of escape from bleak monotony. Then, too, alcohol is distinctly more dangerous in a high-powered age like our own than in the slow-paced days of a century ago. There are about twenty-four million motor cars on our highways, each a potential murderer. Exhaustive tests have proved that for at least four hours after a moderate dose of alcohol, a motor driver may well be considered a menace. From the standpoint of automobile safety one or two drinks only are sufficient to render a driver dangerous. Indeed in this respect moderate drinking, so highly praised by the "wets," is more perilous than moderate, gasoline and "booze" do not mix.

Finally, prohibition is the ultimate solution, even though drastic changes in existing legislation may now be necessary. The liquor interests will defy any system of control that may be devised. Mankind, after long experiment and study, will at last realize that intoxicants, like crucifixion, slavery, and war, must be outlawed. For it must be conceded that alcohol from almost every point of view, is a degrading and degenerating force.