

A Nation Pays Tribute To Its War Dead



MEMORIAL DAY... 1933

Local Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. George McMillan of Cherryville, Oregon, were visitors in this city on Tuesday afternoon. They were called to Lexington by the death of Mr. McMillan's mother, Mrs. Margaret McMillan whose funeral is being held at the McMillan family home in Lexington this afternoon.

Gordon Bucknum accompanied Claude Cox home from La Grande Sunday morning to play ball with the Heppner Wheatland leaguers. Mr. Cox returning from the convention of eastern Oregon butter-makers. Gordon was taken as far as Pendleton on the return trip to resume his studies at Eastern Oregon normal by Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ferguson Sunday evening.

See our ad for permanent waves. Coxen & Chapin.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clouston and children arrived in the city Monday from Pendleton. Mrs. Clouston to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Devin, while Mr. Clouston attends the annual spring forest fire school at Tupper ranger station being held this week.

Mrs. Donald Frazer of Spokane is visiting in Heppner, a guest at the apartment of Miss Miriam McDonald. Miss Frazer was formerly Miss Bernita Lamson, teacher in Heppner high school. She will accompany Miss McDonald to Spokane this week end.

TEN EXTRA SPECIALS—Bedding special every day. Daily specials: trunks and bags, dining room set, notions, living room set, floor mops and oil, china and cutlery, bedroom set, aluminumware, enamel ware, miscellaneous. Case Furniture Co.

For anything in beauty work call Coxen & Chapin, phone 1112.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid Robinson and son departed for Portland last week after making their home here for several months while Mr. Robinson audited the books of the Heppner Farmers Elevator company.

Heppner public library will not be open this, Thursday, evening owing to the commencement exercises. No fines will be assessed on books due tonight if same are returned on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vawter Crawford now occupy rooms at the Jones apartments, having moved there on Friday last. The old home is now occupied by Spencer Crawford and family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brosnan of Lena were called to Yakima early this week by the serious illness of Mrs. Belle Lafort, mother of Mrs. Brosnan, who is in a hospital there.

Mrs. M. Belle Thompson of Portland is a guest at the Willow creek home of her son, Ralph Thompson, and will remain here until after Memorial Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Nikander and Mrs. M. L. Case returned the end of the week from a visit with relatives in Portland and Seattle.

Mrs. Percy Hughes of Umapine was a visitor in Heppner over Saturday, being a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Turner.

R. B. Ferguson and father, O. T. Ferguson, were called to Boardman Monday on matters of business.

Wanted—To rent a used piano for summer. May buy. Call 2F33 Heppner, or write Box 248 this office. 11-13

For Sale—Used Thor electric washer, in good condition; a bargain at \$25 cash. Inquire this office.

Flowers for Decoration Day. Early orders insure timely delivery. Case Furniture Co.

Wanted—Plowing with team. Troy Bogard, Heppner, phone 6F12. 11p.

Newspaper advertising is the buying guide of millions of people.

Specials on permanent waves now. Coxen & Chapin.

WHAT GOING OFF OF THE GOLD STANDARD MEANS TO FARMERS

Enlarged Markets, Higher Products Prices, and Ability to Pay Old Dollar Debts.

By Frank Parker Stockbridge

The United States of America has "gone off the gold standard." That sounds shocking to people who fear all change, and it takes some mental adjusting on the part of the rest of us who have not yet become accustomed to the rapidity with which everything is changing today.

What does it mean, this going off gold? What is the purpose? What will the effect be? What has it to do with this talk about inflation? What is inflation, anyway? Who will it benefit and who will it hurt? Those are the questions on the tip of everybody's tongue.

In Sequence

The United States went off the gold standard on March 4, when President Roosevelt declared an embargo on shipments of gold abroad and called all hoarded gold back into the Federal Reserve Banks. Since then we have shipped no gold abroad except on contracts already entered into. Since then nobody holding a gold certificate or other paper money calling for payment in gold has been able to get gold for it. We still have the gold, nearly half of all the gold there is in the world, more than four thousand million dollars of it in our Treasury and banks, but we have stopped using it.

The purpose of our action is, as President Roosevelt stated to bring about higher prices. The first place it has affected prices is in our foreign trade, for the principal use of gold as money is in settling trade balances between nations. It is the one commodity which every nation in the world accepts as money.

Immediately we went off gold, commodity prices in international trade began to rise in terms of dollars. For as soon as any nation's paper money ceases to be redeemable in gold, people who have that money begin to look for something else—wheat, tobacco, cotton, lard, steel, or other non-perishable forms of wealth—in which to redeem it. They begin to buy those things, and their paper money buys less of them than it did before. In other words, they bid prices up.

In Farm Products

It may seem to some that we in America are not concerned with what happens in foreign trade. But it is from our sales overseas that a very large part of the money comes which pays for our farm products. More than half of all cotton grown in America must be sold abroad if the growers of the South are not to suffer. In Texas alone, it has been figured out, the loss of the entire state from the low price of cotton in the export trade, has been over \$400 for every family in the state!

Almost half of the money which tobacco growers get for their crop comes from foreign sales. We normally sell abroad from a quarter to a third of all the land we produce, about one-sixth of our wheat and about the same share of our apple crop, more than half of our turpentine, gasoline and benzol, over a third of our copper, and from a quarter to one-half of our factory products in many important lines. It seems highly important, then, to get the highest possible prices for these goods in the world markets. But when foreign nations have their money depreciate they cannot buy as much or pay as good a price, so long as we maintain our dollar on the gold basis. On the other hand with their cheap money, they can produce at less cost than we can and sell their goods to us for our gold dollars cheaper than we can produce them when all our costs are measured in gold.

How Producer is Helped

So in going off gold we have cheapened our dollar to meet the other cheap moneys of the world, and already commodity prices have begun to rise. In other words, we have started on a program of inflation of the currency, which is merely another way of saying increasing prices.

The gold embargo is a very mild form of inflation. It is certain to be followed by other forms, directly applicable to our internal interests. It makes no difference, really, what the value of the dollar is in foreign money except when we deal in foreign trade, because a dollar at a low value will pay a debt incurred in dollars when they were at high value. So the farmer or producer who gets more dollars for his commodity can pay his dollar debts with them, even though they are cheaper dollars.

Inflation will help the debtor class because it will take less cotton, wheat, shoes or what have you to get the necessary number of dollars with which to pay. It will hurt the large creditor class because, although they will get their interest and principal repayments in dollars, as before, those dollars will not buy as much, will not represent as much real wealth.

We have as beneficiaries of inflation the farmers who will get more dollars for their crops, the wage-earners, who will benefit by increased employment, (although wages do not tend to rise as fast as the cost of living) business men whose goods on hand become worth more dollars, and whose sales in dollars increase faster than costs.

Time for Change

We have been going through an increasing process of deflation for more than two years. It had reached the point where debtors as a whole found themselves totally unable to pay. To have pressed deflation further would have resulted in universal bankruptcy, in which the creditors would have fared badly as the debtors.

Just what form domestic inflation will take remains to be seen. The

President's request for power to adopt any or none of various means of inflation indicates that he will be guided by conditions as they arise. It is probable that he will issue currency against Government bonds, for one thing, that silver will be restored to its former monetary position, thus increasing the volume of metal behind our money, and possibly he may decide, if it seems to be warranted, to reduce the amount of gold in the gold dollar by as much as one-half. That would not be the first time we have done just that in our national history, rather the fourth or fifth time. We still have nearly half of all the world's gold behind our money, whatever price we put on the dollar.

IRRIGON

MRS. W. C. ISOM.

Roy Minick attended the Odd Fellows convention in Pendleton Wednesday.

The ladies of the Home Economics club gave a birthday surprise party at the Smith home, honoring Mrs. Clara Smith on her 75th birthday. Many beautiful gifts were presented. Mrs. Smith said a delicious lunch was served. The guests were Mrs. Frank Brace, Mrs. W. C. Isom, Mrs. R. V. Jones, Mrs. A. C. Houghton, Mrs. Roscoe Williams, Mrs. O. Corvill, Mrs. Elroy Lamercaux and mother-in-law, Mrs. Jess Oliver, Mrs. Frank Leicht, Mrs. Edith Markham and daughter Billy, Mrs. Frank Fredrickson and Mrs. George Haskell. A very pleasant afternoon was spent.

Mrs. Alice Brown and Mrs. Grider of Condon visited their daughter and son, Mr. and Mrs. V. Grider, Thursday.

Many Mrs. Earl Isom were Pendleton visitors Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wright motored to Pendleton Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brace and family motored to The Dalles Friday for a few days' visit with relatives.

Mrs. Marshal Markham and children of Pendleton visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett McCoy, last week. Mr. Markham motored down Sunday and spent the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Adams were Heppner visitors Friday.

Hermiston shimmers from here Saturday were George Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Grimm, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Leicht, Frank Rider, Mr. and Mrs. J. Browning.

Mr. Hatch, light and power manager, was doing business in Irrigon Friday.

Roy Minnick took Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Ball to Heppner Friday night.

The Irrigon Grange members were guests of the Boardman Grange Saturday evening. After the regular session the Irrigon lecturer put on a very pleasing program. The rest of the evening was spent in dancing, after which lunch was served by the Boardman ladies.

The Irrigon baseball team went to Boardman Sunday and won the game with a score of 10-6. Eleven innings were played. Quite a crowd from here attended the game.

Miss Billy Markham accompanied the Brace family to The Dalles Friday.

Bob Smith and Clair Caldwell spent Sunday with the home folks. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Beusel and daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pierson of Hermiston, and daughter, Mrs. Fred Barker and children from California, called on Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Isom Sunday afternoon.

Stan D. Atkins and sister, Maxine, of Walla Walla were here for a short time Sunday. They were enroute to California on a touring trip.

W. C. T. U. NOTES

MARY A. NOTSON, Reporter.

When the president of Dartmouth College took the position that prohibition provided a subsidy for the underworld, Dr. Gordon Ferry Hull, Professor of Physics, wrote in reply to the statement of the president of the college:

"It is my opinion that you have vastly over-emphasized the evil effects of prohibition without presenting its virtues, that you have failed to face the problem of alcohol, that you have neglected to point out that those who purchase liquor, if your charge is true, are those who 'provide subsidy for the underworld'."

Prohibition made it possible for certain types of men to exploit those who sought to operate speakeasies or to do a bootlegging business, thus the present day liquor "racketeer" came into the limelight. But, if any one is so gullible as to believe that the racketeering game was unknown in the days of the saloon, he has something to learn. True, that term was not used. The men who controlled the city governments through the saloon influence mented the saloonkeepers without mercy. They were known as "boodlers" in those days.

The Judicial Section of the American Bar Association, which is composed only of judges, some years ago declared:

"When, for the gratification of their appetites, or the promotion of their interests, lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers, and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at this law (prohibition), or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery and homicide; they are sowing dragon's teeth, and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest."

There is a warning that patriotic citizens should heed. Citizens who violate the law, whatever it may be, and then insist that the law should be repealed because it cannot be enforced are not entitled to be heard in the Court of Public Opinion. They are breeding anarchy. Whenever we reach the conclusion that any citizen has a right to decide what laws he will obey and

what laws he will ignore, we are on the rocks as a nation.

Every citizen has a right to advocate the repeal of any law, but he should undertake to show that conditions will be improved without any law on the subject, or he should propose a better law. Not one scheme has been proposed for the handling of the liquor traffic which has not been tried and found a failure. Prohibition at its worst is better than any of the proposed plans at their best, wet propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding.

Late Forage Crops Are

Listed by G. R. Hyslop

Soy beans, corn, sunflowers, millet, Sudan grass and root crops are the remaining forage crop possibilities for planting in the various parts of Oregon where a shortage of hay and feed for the coming year is almost a certainty, says G. R. Hyslop, in charge of the plant industries division at Oregon State college.

Judging from the personal calls and letters to the experiment station seeking aid and advice as to late forage crops, growers fully realize the necessity for emergency planting this year to replace the normal feed crops destroyed by the cold weather of the past winter.

Soy beans are the only remaining legume crop possible in Oregon for planting at this late date, but they are usable over a considerable portion of the state. Tests have shown soy beans to be promising on warm, well drained soils of the Willamette valley, still more suited to Jackson, Josephine and Douglas counties, and a good crop on some of the irrigated soils of Malheur, Umatilla, Morrow and the Columbia river counties, and the warm side of Baker and Walla Walla counties. Inoculation is necessary to successful production in Oregon.

Mammoth Russian sunflower raised for silage and used with corn in the proportion of about two or three parts of sunflowers to one of corn, give an excellent silage mixture that ferments like corn and is palatable to stock, says Hyslop.

The advantage of using sunflowers is that normally they will produce about twice the tonnage of corn, and this year tonnage is highly important. They are not tender to frost so can be planted earlier than corn.

Sunflowers alone and sunflowers with corn in the silo have been experimented with both east and west of the mountains, and if properly used they are of real value in the forage program, especially in an emergency year like this one, Hyslop believes. One prominent Polk county farmer has been using the corn-sunflower mixture for several years for silage and finds it highly satisfactory.

Further information about these crops as well as roots, millet and Sudan grass may be obtained from any county agent.

Local ads in the Gazette Times bring results

Attention Mr. Shipper \$10,000 \$10,000 We wish to make this announcement, that the JOHN DAY VALLEY FREIGHT LINE carries \$10,000 worth of Cargo Insurance on each piece of equipment in its service. John Day Valley Freight Line

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