

Heppner Gazette Times

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Official Paper for Morrow County



A Peaceful Way Out?

NEXT November 11 twenty years will have elapsed since the echo of the last gun fired in the great World war found rest in Flanders fields. Germany, nude from the strip poker game at Versailles which followed the conflict, since that time has become fully clothed with a new generation of soldiers, armaments and control of the Rhine; has indeed obtained all former attire except her colonies.

Now Hitler has demanded restoration of these, the lions share of which accompanied John Bull when he walked away from Versailles. The ultimatum has rung out clear and round. And John Bull has equivocated.

Sir Anthony Eden, British foreign minister who would make no bow to dictators, has resigned. Sir Neville Chamberlain, prime minister, is seeking a breathing spell and ammonia salts. He hopes through parley to avoid armed combat. It remains to be seen whether John Bull will yield as Hitler has asked, or whether Hitler will unbend and be satisfied with half a portion.

Betimes, diplomatic circles are the busiest they have been for some time attempting such alliances as would give an advantage if war must be fought. While John Bull reaches out a placating hand toward continental Europe, he is glancing back over his shoulder to see if his once obstreperous offspring, now full grown and manful, is ready to lend a hand—or maybe just money, food and ammunition.

Mr. Chamberlain is attempting a middle-of-the road course in the hope of peaceful settlement of the present crisis. He will probably find Uncle Samuel generally sympathetic with his desires, but not at all certain that such a course is possible. Dictators are in the habit of having their will obeyed—or else. Or else? a simple purge—of blood.

Coincidence

IT MAY have been fate which caused Hitler to throw his challenge to the world so that news of it would break over the United States on the anniversary of the birth of this country's first president. On this day there was cause for all to remember Washington's wise teachings, among which was the admonition to avoid foreign entanglements.

Or it may be that Hitler thought of the occasion as being a good time in which to catch the American people in a favorable frame of mind. On such a day, surely, they must say, "It's none of our business, let them settle it the best way they can." If Hitler did thus connive, his shrewdness does him justice as a dictator. If he were as keen visaged in all things, he would know actually 'twere folly.

While Hitler himself may serve a worthy purpose in getting for Germany that which is Germany's, he can expect little cooperation from nations that have learned the virtue of human liberty so long as he himself is the embodiment of the antithesis of that virtue.

The United States fought in the last great war without hope of material attainment. The mass of our people lended willing assistance to the cause of the Allies because they

believed they were helping to make the world "Safe for Democracy," and democracy to the average American meant, and still means, the right of each individual's determination of his own destiny so long as that determination is compatible with the common welfare.

America has no quarrel with the German people. In fact, many of this country's leading citizens were children of the Fatherland. They do, and they must always, have an aversion for dictators. For, though power of control in the hands of one man who is good and just may be wielded in the best interests of all, there is always possibility—as history records, a certainty—that such power will one day fall into the hands of a black-guard.

So, while Hitler—and we may add, Mussolini, Stalin and all their ilk—are busy building empires, let them show themselves capable of being judged as they judge, then we of America, France and Britain and those other countries where democratic freedom attains, will more readily listen to their counsels. Power acquired by force and maintained by "steel and iron" have no place in the code of democracy.

FFA Boxers Win Over Condon in Mix

(Fom Hehisch)

The Heppner FFA boxing team kept up its record of not having lost an encounter this year when they took a win from the Condon boxers last Friday by annexing three bouts to the visitors' one, with one being called a draw.

As was clearly indicated in the matches, the Condon boys were not in shape and were unable to cover the distance of three two-minute rounds at top speed and still keep on even terms with the Heppner mitmen. The local FFA boys, under the tutelage of Bill Bennett and Robert Knox, have won three boxing meets this year and gained a draw, that with Condon, which was avenged Friday night.

In the curtain-raiser, a couple of featherweights, Dick Wilkinson, Heppner, and Paul Cimmyotti, Condon, put on a battle that was packed with thrills as long as it lasted; but Wilkinson, although a greatly improved fighter from his earlier matches, forgot one of the necessary requirements concerning a boxer and ate some food that disagreed with him. His seconds threw in the towel in the third round when he got sick and gave the bout to Cimmyotti on a technical knock-out.

Floyd Williams, Heppner's stocky glove-thrower, pounded out a well-earned decision over Edwards of Condon. Williams took several stiff punches in this set-to but kept wading in and had Edwards reeling around the ring when the final gong sounded.

The evening's third bout was a draw between Don Bennett and Rufus Hill, two local boys who put on an exhibition.

The second exhibition, exhibitions being quite numerous on the evening's card, as some of the Condon fighters were unable to make the trip, turned out to be one of the best fights on the program. Joe Aiken and Jack Merrill, both Heppner boys, went at it hammer and tong for three torrid rounds, with Dr. Tibbles, referee, calling the joust a draw.

With the standings at one-all, Clayton Wright, Heppner's husky 142-pounder, took a decision over lanky John Campbell of Condon to put Heppner in the lead by one victory. Both boys were prone to mix it up in occasional slug-fests, with Wright usually the aggressor.

Arthur Vance and Lawrence Wehmeyer, two Heppner boxers, fought to a draw in a rather dull exhibition.

The semi-final ended in a technical knock-out for Heppner's slugging south-paw, Johnny Hays, over Harry Stoltnow of Condon. As Stoltnow was outweighed 10 pounds and had a boil on his neck, his trainers were leery of matching him with Hays, who has gained renown as the fighter with the dynamite punch. When Hays opened up with a barrage of damaging blows that had the Condon lad staggering around the ring, Stoltnow's seconds threw in the towel and awarded a technical knock-out to Hays.

The evening's main event between a couple of middleweights, Howard

STOCK-POISONING PLANTS IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF HEPPNER

By way of introduction:

We have some fourteen plants in this area which are known to be poisonous elsewhere. If you are positive that you can go out on your ranch and dig up the actual specimen of plant that you are certain has caused poisoning of your stock, any one or all of the following agencies would be vitally interested in your contribution: U. S. Forest Service, Division of Grazing, County Agent's office, Soil Conservation Service.

Written by one who will be at your service upon inquiry to the editor.

During certain years stock losses from poisonous plants have amounted to thousands of dollars in this area. We feel the gospel should be spread concerning this source of stock loss—not that we are here going to set forth the specific "whys" and "wherefores" of poisoning in this area, but rather that we would like to present certain well-founded information on stock-poisoning in general, and further state that certain plants, or their close relatives, known to be poisonous elsewhere are also found here. If we instill here a desire for concerted action and an incentive to get certain specific bits of information relative to this important phase of stock management our purpose in this series will be entirely fulfilled.

The nature of financial losses from plant poisoning is two-fold: toxic poisoning which results in run-down health and bodily condition of the animal and consequently market value, and lethal poisoning resulting in the death of the animal. From another viewpoint plant poisons may be said to be cumulative; that is, a certain amount of the poisonous plant is eaten over a relatively extended period and proves to be by its accumulated effect, toxic or lethal to the animal. On the other hand certain poisonous plants must be partaken of in a certain amount all at one time before poisoning ensues. In all cases the poison must be absorbed by the blood stream before it is effective.

Poisonous plants do not seem to be as palatable to stock as forage plants, possibly not because they lack essential nutrient elements but because they contain certain compounds in very small amounts. They are grazed usually when there is not much else to graze.

These plant poisons may occur in different parts of the plant in varying amounts, and also may be found in some plants only at certain stages in the plant's development. Technically, these poisons are grouped as saponins, glucosides and alkaloids. During periods of drought, wilting, frost, or even defoliation by grazing the common chokeberry and arrow-grass (Trrigloch) produce the deadly hydrocyanic (prussic) acid. Such poisons as the latter are toxic to both cattle and sheep—other pois-

Patton, Heppner, and Howard Moore, Condon, ended in a none too popular draw. Moore tried several clowning tricks, but found he was up against a slugger in Patton and could not use his supposedly funny antics to an advantage. Patton kept boring in and led the fight throughout, but Moore generally went into a clinch whenever the going got tough.

TALK BOY SCOUTS

Jas. M. Burgess of Milton and O. E. Hoover of Walla Walla were in the city yesterday in the interests of Boy Scout work here. Mr. Burgess, former local superintendent of schools and now superintendent of "Mac Hi," is president of the Blue Mountain council, and Mr. Hoover is scout executive with the district organization.

HAS BUSINESS INCREASE

J. O. Turner, local agent for Oregon Mutual Fire Insurance company, reports a 50 per cent increase in business written in 1937 over that written in 1936. He received notice to this effect by the company's general manager this week.

UNION SOCIETY TO MEET

The Union Missionary society will meet at the Episcopal church, Friday, March 4, at 230 o'clock to observe the World Day of Prayer.

ons may be more "selective" in their effect such as that of Larkspur which usually poisons only cattle, or that of the Lupine which is more poisonous to sheep than it is to cattle.

In spite of the efficacy of some of these poisons, however, and the widespread distribution of certain of the more poisonous plants it may safely be stated that financial losses due to stock poisoning is primarily a problem of improper stock management. We might list some of the more important causes of stock poisoning as follows:

1. Over-stocking (or over-grazing) range and pasture, forcing grazing on unpalatable and oftentimes poisonous plants, and, by over-cropping and killing out valuable grasses, allowing deleterious plants to spread;
2. Driving stock long distances without sufficient feed and then turning out on a range in which poisonous plants occur in more than small numbers;
3. Salting stock near poison-infested areas, with the consequent over-cropping of the immediate vicinity;
4. Using exactly the same bedding and shading up grounds on the range more than once at a time;
5. Exciting or pushing stock after they have grazed over a poison area;
6. Improper seasonal grazing; grazing too early in the spring when the valuable grasses are 90% water and certain weeds like Larkspur and Lupine are so poisonous, or grazing in the hot, dry summer months when the valuable forage is temporarily unattractive and yet when the Lupine again is so poisonous with its developed pods;
7. Grazing on depleted pastures that should be rehabilitated; in general poisonous plants are weeds that infest mismanaged lands;
8. Poor distribution of stock in pastures, over-grazing certain areas, under-grazing others;
9. Pushing stock too fast, or when they are hungry, over stock trails or other poison-infested areas;
10. Imprudent grazing during dry or drought years—the grazing of weed patches not normally grazed in good years and the danger of poisoning by the deadly prussic acid group, already mentioned;
11. Grazing range with improper class of stock, e. g. in the spring sheep can usually be grazed on larkspur-infested range without serious effect whereas cattle might suffer great losses;
12. Inadequate salting practice—deficiency of salt in the diet will cause a perverted appetite and the probable consumption of poisonous vegetation in the attempt to appease a salt craving;
13. Inadequate watering facilities: an animal with an insufficiency of water is at a handicap in eliminating poisons from its system;
14. Trailing along the same course without alternation.

(Continued next week)

Wheat League Ideas Found in Farm Bill

Provisions of the new AAA farm act, as they apply to wheat, contain all but one of the major recommendations on federal farm legislation made by the Eastern Oregon Wheat league at its annual convention in La Grande last December, according to an analysis of the bill made by extension and AAA officials at Oregon State college.

The recommendation that northwest soft white wheat be considered a special commodity under the act, so as to facilitate exporting the normal surplus in this territory, is apparently not included in the act. The chief provisions of the act regarding wheat are as follows:

Acresage Allotments: National wheat acresage allotments will be announced by the secretary of agriculture by July 15 of each year, to be used in connection with the following year's program. The national allotment will be based on acresage needed to produce at normal yields about 130 per cent of the normal year's consumption and exports, or about 900 million bushels.

Wheat seeded for harvesting in 1938 will not be subject to acresage allotments. National, state and county acresage allotments are to be based

on average acreage of the preceding 10 years. Up to 3 per cent of the county allotment may be allotted to new growers. No farmer is compelled to accept his allotment, although certain privileges and benefits will follow his conforming to it.

Marketing Quotas: When wheat supplies reach the surplus stage—about 950 million bushels—marketing quotas will be announced by the secretary by May 15. They will be used to prevent market gluts and consequent price collapse. No marketing quotas will apply to wheat in 1938, unless congress provides funds for parity payments before May 15.

Loans: Loans to farmers on stored wheat will be allowed when the farm price on June 15 is below 52 per cent of parity, or when the July crop report forecasts a yield in excess of 700 million bushels.

Crop Insurance: Crop insurance, against all natural risks and covering either 50 or 75 per cent of the average yield, will be in effect for 1939. Both premiums and losses will be paid in bushels of wheat rather than cash.

IS TRANSFERRED

Lt. Jos. G. Katin has been transferred from his work with the local CCC camp to the Squaw creek camp. Lt. Karl Weinard from Idaho succeeds him.

THE SUBJECT MATTER



Junior—Have you planned your paper on anatomy yet?
Senior—Well, no, but I have the skeleton in mind.

IN THE FAMILY



"He used to be the richest man in town."
"Isn't he now?"
"No, his wife's the richest woman in town."

LOSING NO TIME



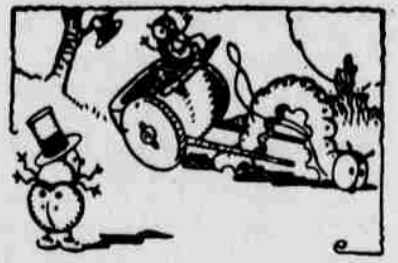
"You say Old Dollarmark is suing for your hand? What are you going to do?"
"I'm going to start a counter suit for breach of promise."

COME AGAIN



"How much for a kiss?"
"I don't do business on any twelfth of a dozen basis."

OBEYS ORDERS



"What's the matter?"
"Matter enough. Look what this darn worm does every time I say 'back up'."