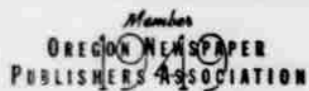


EDITORIAL



30 YEARS AGO

Heppner Gazette Times, Thursday, February 27, 1919

R. E. McDonald of the firm of Burns & McDonald, consulting engineers of Kansas City, was in the city over Friday night and held a consultation with the members of the city council. While here Mr. McDonald went over the plans and blue prints of the Heppner Light & Water company, and he will have his firm make up a contract and proposition to the city, covering their charges for a survey of the proposed pipe line from the mountains and an estimate of the present value of the water system.

"Semesters" are ended at Oregon Agricultural college and the old-fashioned "terms," begun last fall, are here to stay, at least for awhile.

Otto Lindstrom, extensive farmer of Morgan, was a visitor in Heppner on Tuesday, and made this office a pleasant visit.

Frank Gilliam went to Portland the first of the week to look after matters pertaining to the new business block of Gilliam & Bisbee in this city.

The trench for the foundation of the warehouse at the rear of the M. L. Case building has been dug and the pouring of concrete will be started at once. The case building will have a pressed brick front and it will present an imposing appearance.

Manager Cox of the Morrow County Creamery company states that the ground for the new creamery building has been secured and that the contract for the new concrete structure will soon be let.

Howard Swick, nephew of Mrs. Frank Turner of this city, arrived here on Saturday from Camp Lewis, having received his discharge from the service.

O. M. Scott, young farmer of the Blackhorse section, is able to get about his work again after a serious tussle with influenza.

Charles McElligott, young farmer of one, was in Heppner a short time Tuesday. Mr. McElligott gave this office a pleasant call, leaving with us his subscription for the coming year.

Music for the Firemen's ball at the Fair Pavilion Saturday evening was furnished by a six-piece orchestra from The Dalles and was of a high quality. The ball, the first attempt of the fire laddies since their reorganization, was a pronounced success from every standpoint.

The basketball game last Saturday night was a fast one. However, the H. H. S. boys got the start on their opponents, the lone high quintet, and never stopped to let them catch up. The final score was 21 to 7 in our (Heppner's) favor. The lineup of the two teams was: Ione—Lowe, C; Douglas and Schriver, forwards; Blake and Warfield, guards; Heppner, Aiken, C; Pattison and Crawford, forwards; Irwin and Peterson, guards. Cochran of Ione refereed and O'Rourke of Heppner umpired an impartial game. The gate receipts amounted to \$37.55.

 Capital Parade
 by
 Murray Wade

TAXATION CRAZY QUILT

Gone are any reasonable prospects of lower taxes. They are now just a wishful dream of optimism to members of this legislature. Taxes will be higher. So get ready for that hair shirt. The Oregon legislature is caught in a cross-fire—from four directions. There is a legitimate demand for appropriations for the fastest-growing state in the nation to catch up with a ten-year depression and 5-year war-checked state building program. The demobilizing of an increased population of all state institutions with increased costs of food and labor. The manning of state departments with trained help, paid salaries, that will eliminate the present heavy employment turnover and expensive inefficiency. The creation of a fund of \$25,000,000 to meet the next budget. If these problems are met so we can keep the pace of population increase and no other sources of revenues created it will mean an increase of, roughly, 28 per cent in property taxes.

That dazzling flare you just noticed was the fire in the eye of little Joe Dokes as he pasted the roll call of the 1949 legislature in his hat—just for reference, come next election. No solution of the state's problems could appear the tax qualms of the Dokes clan. Their income is doubled, but they scream at the mention of doubling their taxes.

NEW LAWS

During the first 40 days of the present legislative session, 56 bills were approved by the house and the senate and signed by Governor Douglas McKay. Thirty-eight of the bills originated in the house and 18 in the senate. Bills carrying the emergency clause became law when signed. A majority of the 60-day bills are clarifying, repealing or making minor corrections. One of these "how comes," passed at a previous session, required that "the chairman of the board of insurance commissioners" enforce certain provisions of Oregon's insurance laws. A correction was needed as Oregon has never had a board of insurance commissioners.

Other bills signed will—Repeal reforestation lands from tax rolls January 1. Provide taxes levied on property of public utilities shall constitute a lien. Increase annual license fees of domestic fire insurance companies from \$10 to \$50. Extend pari-mutuel horse race provisions (now limited to thoroughbreds) to quarter horses and saddle horses. Provides that all deposits be pooled in liquidation of banks. Depositors in savings department and commercial department under old law have first lien. Increase price of Oregon Blue Book from 25 cents to 50 cents. Eliminate annual license fees of surveyors after they are 65 and have retired. Limit to two years presentation for claims for refunds of taxes paid by mistake. Give game commission wider powers in fixing open and closed seasons for birds, fish and game. Require a strict descriptive record be kept of fish caught by hook and line by persons canning such fish and that no processor can have such fish in his possession for over 30 days after close of season without permit from game commission. Repeal anti-alien war time property laws on leasing and crop agreements. Permit logging roads to be built across the lands of others by eminent domain proceedings. Puts penalty provision in forestry conservation act. Increase amount of homestead's debt exemption from \$3000 to \$5000. Include mountain goats as game animals.

GREYHOUNDS SAFE

Senate bill 150 would eliminate dog racing which has been so popular and successful in Portland for the past 16 years. The bill is drawing the fire of upstate agricultural groups. These groups apprehend the loss of 83 per cent of their county fair money if the greyhounds are stopped. The bill would abolish greyhound racing and pari-mutuel betting on dogs but would continue horse racing. H.B. 221, which affects racing dates and revenues to beneficiaries also is being unanimously opposed by the county fair boards and others interested in fairs. Future Farmers and 4-H club work.

community. Investigate to find out if there is evidence of subversive activities in your local public schools. Carefully read the textbooks used in those schools to learn whether they are sound in text or full of poisonous propaganda. If you find that the schools in your community are indoctrinating the students' minds with false ideas, that they are breeding places for Communism, or Socialism, or any other "ism" besides Americanism, go to your school authorities, or to your State Legislators, demand a thorough investigation, to be followed by a drastic purge, if needed. Thus will the American Way be protected from its enemies, and America will be able to proceed on its way to economic security.

CHURCHES

METHODIST CHURCH

J. Palmer Sorlien, Minister. Morning worship and sermon at 11 a.m. with special music by the choir, Mr. Paul McCoy, director.

Church school at 9:45 a.m., Mr. Thos. W. Allen, superintendent. Also Youth Fellowship class at the same hour, Mr. Vernon Bohles, counselor.

Junior Youth Fellowship at 6:30 p.m., Mrs. Carl McDaniels, counselor.

Thursday: Choir practice at 7:30 p.m.

The Womens Society of Christian Service meets at the Tress McClintock home with Mrs. McClintock and Mrs. Douglas Drake as hostesses. Mrs. Alice M. Chappell, district president of the Portland District Womens Society of Christian Service of Portland, will be official visitor for the evening, Wednesday, March 2, 8 p.m.

The board of education of the church will meet at the church at 8:30 p.m., Thursday, March 3.

ALL SAINTS MEMORIAL CHURCH (Episcopal)

Holy communion, 8 a.m. Church school, 11 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11. Evening prayer, 5.

Instead of the usual instruction at this service, the choir and congregation will practice some of the hymns of the church.

Junior Y.P.F., 6:15 p.m. There will be no session of the Senior Y.P.F. since an invitation has been accepted to hold a joint meeting with the Pendleton Y.P.F.

Week-day services: Wednesdays, holy communion 10; Fridays, holy communion, 7:30; choir practices: girls, Wednesday at 4; boys, Thursday at 4; adults, Thursday at 8.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Schedule of services: Mass in Heppner on the 1st and 3rd Sundays at 9 a.m.; 10:30 Mass in Ione on the 1st and 3rd Sundays at 10:30 a.m.; 2nd and 4th at 9 a.m.

Mass on the fifth Sunday—one mass only—in Heppner at 9 a.m. on the 2nd and 4th.

Holy days of obligation: Mass in Heppner at 7:30 a.m.; mass

The Wall Street Journal comes forth with this one: A story reaches us of a fellow who fell behind on his installments on a new television set. Every passing week brought a dunning letter—each more heated than the last. Finally in desperation came the coup de grace written to appeal to the man's sense of shame. "What," said the letter, "would your neighbors think if we came and took away your television set?"

Try a G-T Want Ad for results.

First Fridays of the month in Ione at 9 a.m.

Mass in Heppner at 7:30.

special sale! Famous TUSSY cleansing creams



1.75 size..now 1
3 size now 1.95 Plus tax for a limited time only



EMULSIFIED CLEANSING CREAM, ideal for dry skins. Helps prevent fatigue lines, flakiness. Extra-rich in lanolin, super-smooth. PINK CLEANSING CREAM, refreshing for normal and oily skins, helps prevent muddy appearance. Promotes clearer, fresher look.

Humphreys Drug Co.

Do We Need a Dam?

In the light of all that happened up and down the Willow creek basin Monday would it be out of line to ask if a flood control dam is needed? Not only one, but several. The projected flood control work should include some work up Donaldson canyon, so far as Heppner is concerned, and something should be done on the Blackhorse above Lexington.

The Soil Conservation Service has a program worked up on flood control which, due to lack of funds, is still in the paper stage. In the meantime, valuable topsoil by the thousands of tons is being carried off to the Columbia river which has about as much need for it as a cat has for nine lives.

There is a definite need for flood control work here and if the plans for the dam above Heppner are completed we should concentrate upon getting recognition at the earliest possible date. A recurrence of Monday's run-off is not pleasant to contemplate, even if human life was not directly endangered. That was only a fair sample of what can take place when one of the major flash storms strike the area—and we have had evidence of the destructive force of this type of storm in several parts of the county the past two or three years. We certainly do not want a repetition of the 1903 disaster, and a recurrence of the 1934 storm could easily create needless loss of life and property, especially if the main volume hit in the Balm fork area rather than in the larger Willow creek canyon.

forest for the trees. But the Forest Service is pointing the way and Heppner and the other communities of the county should cooperate in bringing this great natural resource to the attention of the public at large.

Biting the Hand—

Not all farmers voted for Truman last fall, but it is conceded that enough of them joined with Labor to turn the tide in favor of the president, and it is generally estimated that in the final analysis it was the farm vote that counted most. Farmers, generally, were desirous of protecting commodity prices and were not concerned so much about what Labor expected from the administration as they were in what agriculture would derive from the man of many promises.

It now appears that Labor, while courting support of the farm vote, had a little trick safely concealed up the sleeve of its political coat which, if Truman did not win, could be left in storage until such time as it would be propitious to expose it, and if he won would no longer be necessary to keep in hiding.

The National Grange Clip Sheet which comes to the editorial desk once a month, brings to light what Labor had in mind relative to the minimum wage legislation as it pertains to the farm help situation. We hope our readers will take time to read and digest all of the following taken in full from the Clip Sheet. It represents what this paper believes but since we are anti-New Deal, discussion of the subject should have more weight with our farmer readers when it is done by a publication representing their own interests.

"When the Wage-Hour Law was enacted in 1937, agricultural labor was exempted, just as it was exempted under the Wagner Act, passed two years previously. Congress was well aware that agriculture could not function under such legislation, which explains why these exemptions were made.

"Now, however, when there is talk in high circles of raising the minimum wage from 40 to 75 cents an hour, there is a move on foot in labor circles to include certain types of farm labor, workers who are employed on the big commercial farms of the country. Those engaged in agriculture would be well advised to keep an eye on this proposal, which is in the nature of an entering wedge. If this innovation should once be established, it would be an easy matter at some future session of Congress to broaden its scope so as to include all hired help on the farm.

"As a matter of fundamental policy, minimum wage legislation, so far as it applies to private industry, is not sound. What right has the Government to tell an employer in private industry how much or how little he shall pay his workers, when it does not contribute a single penny toward meeting the payroll?

"There is a higher law than that which is passed by Congress; there is a higher law than the ruling that may be made by some governmental bureau or agency—that is the economic law. When the economic law is violated, the penalty is always swift and sure.

"Who can doubt that the establishment of a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour would soon result in throwing several million people out of employment and placing them on relief rolls?

"We have not yet reached the point where the Federal Government or any other unit of government can compel an employer in private industry to hire a worker when he does not choose to do so. This being true, no sensible employer would hire anyone he considered incapable of earning 75 cents an hour.

"No one possessed of social brains wants to see a single worker exploited or underpaid, but this does not alter the fact that unsound legislation does more harm than good."

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The American Way

IT'S A WAY OF LIFE

By DeWitt Emery

(Editors Note: DeWitt Emery is president of the National Small Business Mens Association.)

My piece a while back on trying to find a definition for free enterprise stirred up quite a rumpus. The San Francisco News ran it as a feature article after sending one of its reporters out to get a definition. He didn't find one either, although he spent all day trying.

The News asked its readers to comment and submit their definitions, and had to run four follow-up articles in order to quote a cross section of the replies received.

The Americana Encyclopedia has advised that its next edition will contain about a two thousand word article on free enterprise, cross indexed freedom of enterprise.

Malcolm W. Bingay, columnist for the Detroit Free Press and the other Knight papers, undertook to both slap me down and take me apart. I couldn't take that so I slapped right back, in part, as follows:

"My attention has been called to your December 31 column in the Detroit Free Press in which you sort of took apart a piece of mine in which I told about trying to find a definition of 'free enterprise.' Among other things, you say there isn't and never has been any such thing. You are wrong on this—dead wrong. There very definitely is such a thing as free enterprise.

"Free enterprise is both the lifeblood and backbone of our economy, has been for more than 150 years and it will be a sorry day for this country and for the whole world if free enterprise ever disappears from the American scene.

"You are quite right in saying that free enterprise is not mentioned in the Constitution. It isn't mentioned in the body of the Constitution or in the Bill of Rights, but nevertheless, free enterprise is the very essence of both the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, neither of which would last 30 days without it.

"Free enterprise, or freedom of enterprise, if you prefer, is a way of life, the American way of life; it's our way of living and working together. Free enterprise has produced more of everything for everyone than any other way of life known to mankind any place on the face of the earth since the beginning of recorded history.

"Detroit is what it is today because Henry Ford was free to try again and again to make a go of his enterprise. Under any other way of life he might not have had a chance to make another attempt after he had failed, and the development of the automobile industry might therefore have been set back nobody knows how many years.

"About 15 years ago, one of the trustees of our Association bought a defunct truck line for something less than \$5,000. Ten years later, without any additional capital having been invested in the business, he refused an offer of \$500,000 in cash from one of his larger competitors.

"Building up this business took initiative, courage, vision and perseverance; none or all of which would have been worth much if he had not been free to engage in any enterprise of his choice. He didn't know anything about the trucking business. He had a little money and a burning desire to go into business for himself, and he thought that the

sheriff's sale of the truck line

might be the opportunity he was looking for, so he took a chance on it. Had he failed, he still would have been free to accumulate another stake and try again in the same or some other enterprise. That, Mr. Bingay, is free enterprise."

INVESTIGATE YOUR SCHOOLS

By George Peck

In several recent articles I discussed the struggles of other nations to achieve economic security. In this column, let's stay in America to talk about our own efforts to attain that much-to-be-desired but elusive Utopia.

Here we sit in the middle of the melting a child prodigy among nations, just 173 years of age. Like all prodigies our future is uncertain. The next few years should determine whether our growth has been sound, or of the mushroom variety.

Up to 1917 all of us were fairly happy and content. There was plenty of work, and anyone desiring to make himself moderately rich could do so with a minimum of effort. Then came our 1917 Crusade for Democracy. We entered World War I. This cost us a lot of money, much of which we optimistically thought would be returned to us. The failure of our ex-Allies to pay, plus the demoralized conditions of all world markets, finally threw us into a financial tailspin. The storm broke in 1929. That was the first real test of American character. We failed to meet that test.

The messy experiments in which we wallowed from 1929 until we were forced into World War II in 1941 cannot be blamed entirely upon our politicians. Nations get exactly the kind of politicians they deserve. Most of what was bad in our leadership can be blamed upon our own blind, lazy desire to find an easy way out of our troubles.

Since the end of World War II we have continued to toy around with a prize crop of "isms," much in the manner of a panicky cancer victim seeking a cure-all.

Our greatest trouble is that too many among us no longer believe in America. That is the gravest danger we face. This lack of faith is due in large degree to the failure of our educational system to instill an understanding of what America really is and what made her great, into the minds and hearts of American boys and girls. Without that knowledge how can the youth of America be expected to love this country and to appreciate the great heritage handed down to them?

For upwards of 150 years we made great strides toward economic security. This was accomplished through individual initiative, toil and thrift—not through government hand-outs. We did not attain absolute economic security, but came closer to that goal than any other nation. Communistic and socialistic influences in our public schools and institutions of higher learning have been a large factor in retarding our progress.

I hasten to pay full respect to the great number of school teachers who, in the face of many obstacles, are rendering yeoman service in upholding the ideals of loyalty and service to American principles. We must strengthen their hands by eliminating the traitors among them.

If you are worried (and you should be) about this trend to communistic totalitarianism, there is something you can and should do about it. Consult with other patriotic citizens in your

PILLOWCASE SPECIFICATIONS NOW AVAILABLE
The American Standards association released specifications for bleached cotton sheets and pillowcases following approval by the advisory committee on ultimate consumer goods. The specifications were developed under the sponsorship of the American Hospital association. The standards set up minimum manufacturing specifications for five types of sheets and pillowcases. Hems and seams are to be sewn with lock or over lock stitching of not less than 14 stitches per inch. Test methods and tolerances are also established. Available at the home demonstration agent's office in the new standard set up by this committee and also by the Cannon Towel company.

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