

WANT ADS

Minimum Charge 15c or 1 Cent a Word

FOR SALE

MALOTT SEPARATOR FOR SALE, with motor. Iowa separator No. 103. Inquire W. G. Webber. 13-4tp

5-YEAR OLD REGISTERED PROSIRE for sale reasonable. Also young brood sow, will farrow 1st of March. J. Jendrzewski. 17-3tp.

FOR SALE—27 ACRES IRRIGATED land, in alfalfa. Cows, horses, pigs, machinery, feed. Bargain for some one direct from owner. For details write or see L. W. Hortsch, Hermiston, Route 2, Oregon 6-8tp

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Burk's for Bargains. On the West Side. —Adv.

MISCELLANEOUS

IF YOU WANT A TURKEY FARM Investigate this 20-acre. Five room, plastered house, barn, garage, fenced. \$300. Box 116, Hermiston, Oregon. 14-2tc

FOUND—MESH PURSE CONTAINING two hankkerchiefs. Inquire at Herald office and pay for this ad.

SMALL HOUSE FOR RENT. Modern. Inquire Herald office. 9-1tc

Go to Burk's for Bargains—Now.—Adv.

Notice of Hearing Upon Final Report.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR UMATILLA COUNTY.

In the matter of the Estate of John W. McElroy, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned administrator of the estate of John W. McElroy, deceased, has filed his final report with the Clerk of the above entitled Court and that the Judge of said Court has designated Saturday, the second day of January, 1932, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon as the time, and the rooms of the above entitled Court in the County Court House in Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon, as the place when and where hearing is to be had thereon. All persons interested are hereby notified to then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why said report should not be approved, the administrator discharged, his bondsman exonerated and the estate closed.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1931. CHARLES H. McELROY, Administrator. (Dec. 3-Dec. 31)

Notice of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Umatilla County to me directed and delivered upon a judgment, decree and order of sale rendered in said Court on the 16th day of November, 1931, in favor of W. J. Warner and against the defendants, B. J. Pinckney and J. Louise Pinckney, his wife, O. V. Badley and Flora L. Badley, his wife, and Carry Furry, for the sum of \$1900.00, together with interest on \$2000.00 at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 20th day of April, 1931, to the 1st day of August, 1931, together with interest on \$1900.00 at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 1st day of August, 1931, until paid, for the further sum of \$200 as attorneys fees, and for plaintiff's costs and disbursements taxed at \$25.50, in a suit therein pending wherein the above named plaintiff was plaintiff, and the above named defendants were defendants, and said judgment and decree and order of sale being also in favor of the defendant, Carry Furry, and against the defendants, B. J. Pinckney and J. Louise Pinckney, his wife, and O. V. Badley and Flora L. Badley, his wife, for the sum of \$1000.00, together with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 18th day of January, 1928, until paid, for the further sum of \$140 as attorneys fees, and for her costs and disbursements taxed at \$15.90; which said judgment, decree and order of sale has been duly docketed and enrolled in the office of the Clerk of said Court, and in and by said judgment, decree and order of sale it was directed that the hereinafter described real property in Umatilla County, Oregon, together with the tenements, barediments

and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and also of the right, title and interest of the said defendants, as above named, in and to the same, be sold by the Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon, to satisfy said judgment and all costs.

NOW, THEREFORE, I will, on the 9th day of January, 1932, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said date at the front door of the Court House in Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon, sell all of the right, title and interest which the said defendants, or either of them, had on the 2nd day of August, 1928, or since then have acquired, or now have in or to the following described premises situate in Umatilla County, Oregon, to-wit:

The Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 11, Township 4 North, Range 28, E. W. M., excepting therefrom the following tracts:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 11, thence East 427.4 feet; thence North 30 feet; thence East on a line and parallel to and 30 feet distant from the South line of said Northwest Quarter, 400 feet; thence North 263 feet; thence West on a line parallel to the South line of said Northwest Quarter, a distance of 400 feet; thence North 237 feet; thence West on a line parallel to the South line of said Northwest Quarter, 427.4 feet to a point on the West line of said Northwest Quarter; thence South 530 feet to the point of beginning.

Beginning at a point where the North line of Ridgeway Street in the town of Hermiston intersects with the East line of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said section, and running thence North along the East line of said Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, a distance of 200 feet, thence at right angles westerly a distance of 180 feet; thence at right angles South a distance of 200 feet to the North line of said Ridgeway street; thence East a distance of 180 feet along the North line of Ridgeway Street to the place of beginning.

The said lands to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds of said sale to be applied in satisfaction of said execution and all costs.

I will also on the same day at the same time and at the same place sell all of the right, title and interest which the defendants, B. J. Pinckney and J. Louise Pinckney, his wife, and O. V. Badley and Flora L. Badley, his wife, or either of them, had in or to the following described real property on the 8th day of March, 1930, or since then have acquired, to-wit:

Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 11, Township 4 North Range 28, E. W. M. The said real property to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds of said sale to be applied in satisfaction of said execution and all costs.

DATED this 3rd day of December, 1931.

TOM B. GURDANE, Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon By Grace Jackson Deputy. (Dec. 10-17-24-31-Jan. 7)

REDMOND—A saving of \$400 on clothing expenditures is reported for 10 communities that participated in the "New Clothes for Old" project given in Deschutes county under the direction of Ella Miller, home demonstration agent. Dresses, jackets, suits, coats and other garments were remodeled at the 20 local leader meetings held in Eastern Star, Pine Forest and Pleasant Ridge communities.

Room & Bath \$1.50 NOW AVAILABLE AT THE Washington Hotel Portland, Oregon. CLASS "A" FIREPROOF

Washington at 12th Street ALSO ROOMS WITHOUT BATH GOOD GARAGE NEARBY — For Permanent Guests — We Have Rooms as Low As \$6.00 week, \$20.00 mo. O. P. HOLLENBECK, Mgr.

THEN AND THERE History told as it would be written today By IRVIN S. COBB When New York's Streets Ran Red

To understand a phenomenon in the history of a nation, even our own nation, it frequently is necessary that first we should consider the existing not only of preceding circumstances and conditions, but also the phenomena of existing popular sentiments, popular prejudices, popular passions.

Let us take New York city at the time of outbreaking of the great war between the North and the South. Except for a negligible minority of secret Southern sympathizers among office-holders and politicians about Albany, the people of the state of New York, outside the state's metropolis, were sincerely determined that the Union should be preserved. But the city was of a different temper. Large commercial interests there favored the Confederate cause. To most of those of the present generation it will seem almost inconceivable that in January, 1861, the mayor, Fernando Wood, proposed to the Common Council that Manhattan Island, Long Island, Staten Island should secede from the commonwealth and set up a free and independent city with a separate government of its own, to be known as Tri-Isles. What sounds still more incredible, the council approved the plan and many of the most influential citizens heartily applauded their action. In April, though, when public indignation throughout the North had been inflamed by the attack on Fort Sumter, a majority of the Democrats joined with the Republicans in discarding the proposal and in whole-souled support of President Lincoln and his policies. There remained, however, an active group of "Copperheads" as loyal Unionists in derision called such of their fellow-Northerners as privately favored the interests of the South.

Bearing in mind that this substratum of anti-Union feeling continued to exist and in some quarters to flourish, it is possible to realize the underlying causes for the great draft riot in 1863. There was this background of clandestine friendship for the secession movement; on top of this came a tremendous wave of resentment against the provisions of the draft act which congress at Washington had enacted. The trouble with the draft of that year was that it exempted from its operations any man whose military service would pay \$300 for a substitute in his stead. Accordingly, a well-to-do person might at small expense save himself from the discomforts and dangers of a soldier's lot. There was complaint that this rule worked in the benefit of the rich and against the poor. When, in New York city, efforts were made to put in effect the operations of the law, there broke out a riot which for ferocity, for loss of life and for duration, is unparalleled in the history of this country. It occurred in the midst of the Civil war, when great battles were being fought and, by subsequent contrast with the background of fraternal strife of which it was a part, became popular imagination. That is why among the present-day generation there are so few ever among the well-informed, to whom the draft riot is anything more than a name and a legend.

The uprising started on the 13th of July. It continued for nearly five days. More than fifty buildings were burned; hundreds of others were damaged and looted. The fury of the mob especially was directed against negroes, since the black race was a main bone of contention between the warring sections in the nation. Negroes were lynched indiscriminately, were hanged to lamp-posts, stoned to death, kicked to death. The police fought gallantly to restore order, but being outnumbered by numbers, became powerless. Not until several regiments of troops had been rushed to the city to cope with the rioters and not until fully 800 of the latter had been killed by the guns of the soldiers did the bloody carnival end.

That distinguished writer and orator, Anna Elizabeth Dickinson, furnished us with a vivid picture of the draft riot. She was not so much concerned with furnishing statistics on the deaths or presenting individual narratives as with painting upon a larger canvas a panorama of the bloody event as a whole. From her story it is possible to get a vision of the horror as seen through the eyes of a brilliant and devoted woman.

THERE appears to have been little doubt that Miss Dickinson was in New York during the draft riot. Her account, which is here given, probably was based in part upon statements made to her by other eyewitnesses. In any event, its substantial features as narrated by her were accepted, although some details of it never were proved. Excusing the fact that one was an outspoken partisan of the Union cause, and naturally would be inclined to put the worst possible face upon anything favoring of disloyalty to the Union, it may safely be assumed that here in her story, as incorporated into an historical novel written by her in 1863, we have a reasonably accurate picture of the most dreadful popular outbreak in the history of the United States.

"On the morning of Monday, the 13th of July (so she writes), began this outbreak, unparalleled in atrocities by anything in American history, and equaled only by the horrors of the worst days of the French Revolution. Gangs of men and boys composed of railroad employes, workers in machine shops, and a vast crowd of those who lived by preying upon others—thieves, professional ruffians—the scum of the city—jail-birds, or those who were running with swift feet to enter the prison doors, began to gather on the corners and in squares and alleys where they lived; from these issuing forth they visited the great establishments on the line of their advance, commanding their instant close and the companionship of the workmen—many of them peaceful and orderly men—on pain of the destruction of one and a murderous assault upon the other, did not their orders meet with instant compliance.

Quenching a Thirst for Ruin. A body of these, five or six hundred strong, gathered about one of the enrolling offices in the upper part of the city, where the draft was quietly proceeding, and opened the assault upon it by a shower of clubs, bricks, and paving stones torn from the streets, following it up by a furious rush into the office. Lists, records, books, the drafting wheel, every article of furniture or work in the room was rent in pieces and strewn about the floor or flung into the streets; while the law officers, the newspaper reporters, who are expected to be everywhere—and a few peaceable spectators, were compelled to make a hasty retreat through an opportune rear exit, accelerated by the curses and blows of the assailants.

"And then, finding every portable article destroyed—their thirst for ruin growing by the little drink it had had—and believing, or rather hoping, that the officers had taken refuge in the upper rooms, they set fire to the house and stood watching the slow and steady lift of the flames, filling the air with demonic shrieks and yells while they waited for their prey to escape from some door or window, from the merciless fire to their merciless hands. One of these, who was on the other side of the street, courageously stepped forward and telling them that they had utterly demolished all they came to seek, informed them that helpless women and little children were in the house, and besought them to extinguish the flames and leave the premises; to disperse, or at least to seek some other scene.

"By his dress recognizing in him a government official, so far from hearing or heeding his humane appeal, they set upon him with sticks and clubs and beat him till his eyes were blind with blood and he—bruised and mangled—succeeded in escaping to the hands of police who stood helpless before this howling crew, now in

"The house was fired in a thousand places, and in less than two hours the walls crashed in—a mass of smoking, blackened ruins; whilst the children wandered through the streets, a prey to beings who were wild beasts in everything save the superior ingenuity of man to agonize and torture his victims.

"Frightful as the day had been, the night was yet more hideous; since to the horrors which were seen was added the greater horror of deeds which might be committed in the darkness, or, if they were seen, it was by the lurid glare of burning buildings—the red flames of which, flung upon the stained and brutal faces, the torn and tattered garments, of men and women who danced and howled around the scene of ruin they had caused—made the whole aspect of affairs seem more like a gathering of fiends rejoicing in Pandemonium than aught with which creatures of flesh and blood had to do.

The Governor Lends a Voice.

"The next morning's sun rose on a city which was ruled by a reign of terror. Had the police possessed the heads of Hydra and the army of Briareus, and had these heads all seen, these arms all fought, they would have been powerless against the multitude of opposers. Outbreaks were made, crowds gathered, houses burned, streets barricaded, fights enacted in a score of places at once. Where the officers appeared they were irretrievably beaten and overcome; their stand, were it ever so short, but inflaming the passions of the mob to fresh deeds of violence. Stores were closed; the business portions of the city deserted; the large works and factories emptied of men who had been sent home by their employers or were swept into the ranks of the marching bands. The city cars, omnibuses, hacks, were unable to run, and remained under shelter. Every telegraph wire was cut, the posts torn up, the officers driven from their offices. The mayor, seeing that civil power was helpless to stem this tide, desired to call the military to his aid and place the city under martial law, but was opposed by the governor—a governor who but a few days before had pronounced the war a failure; and not only predicted but encouraged this mob rule which was now crushing everything beneath its heavy and ensanguined feet.

This man, through almost two days of these awful scenes remained at a quiet seaside retreat but a few miles from the city. Coming to it on the afternoon of the second day—instead of ordering cannon planted in the streets, giving these creatures opportunity to retire to their homes and, in event of refusal, blowing them there by powder and ball—he first went to the point where was collected the chiefest mob and proceeded to address them. Before him stood incendiaries, thieves and murderers, who even then were seeking dwelling houses and butchering powerless and inoffensive beings. These wretches he apostrophized as "My friends," repenting the title again and again in the course of his harangue, assuring them that he was there as a proof of his friendship, which he had demonstrated by "sending his adjutant general to Washington to have the draft stopped"; begging them to "wait for his return"; to separate now as good citizens, with the promise that they "might assemble again whenever they wished to do so," meanwhile he would "take care of their rights." This model speech was incessantly interrupted by tremendous cheering and frantic demonstrations of delight—one great fellow almost crushing the governor in his enthusiastic embrace.

"His allies in newspaper offices attempted to throw the blame upon the loyal press and a portion of the community. This was but a repetition of the cry raised by traitors in arms that the government, struggling for life in their deadly hold, was responsible for the war; 'if thou wouldst but consent to be murdered peaceably there could be no strife!'"

"These editors outraged common sense, truth and decency by speaking of the riots as an 'uprising of the people to defend their liberties—an opposition on the part of the workingmen to an unjust and oppressive law enacted in favor of the men of wealth and standing.' As though the people of the great metropolis were incendiaries, robbers and assassins; as though the poor were to demonstrate their indignation against the rich by hunting and stoning defenseless women and children; torturing and murdering men whose only offense was the color God gave them, or men wearing the self-same uniform as that which they declared was to be thrust upon them at the behest of the rich and the great.

"By far the most infamous part of these cruelties was that which wreaked every species of torture and lingering death upon the colored people of the city—men, women, and children, old and young, strong and feeble alike. Hundreds of them fell victims to the prejudice fostered by public opinion, incorporated in our statute books, sanctioned by our laws, which here and there found legitimate outlet and vent."

World's Biggest Shark

Towed 11 miles out to sea by a shark he had foul-hooked from his fishing launch, a man eventually managed to capture the fish with a harpoon, and land it at Whangarua, New Zealand. It proved to be a world's record thresher shark, weighing 822 pounds. It was 6 feet 1 inch in girth and over 16 feet long. The previous record shark was caught by a resident of Hamilton, New Zealand, his capture weighing 607 pounds.

REDMOND—How best to plan and prepare inexpensive meals that satisfy the appetite and conserve the health of the family is a problem occupying the time and thought of many women these days, according to Lucy A. Case, nutrition specialist of the extension service. A group of Deschutes county women is holding a series of meetings at the Eastern Star grange to consider this problem and get help in it. The project is under the direct supervision of Ella Miller, county home demonstration agent, with Miss Case cooperating.

CORVALLIS—Three different storage ideas for household linens are suggested in an illustrated mimeographed sheet released recently from the home economics office of the extension service. How to dress up an ordinary shoe box or transform a

scrap of unbleached muslin into something useful is explained on this free release. This service material was arranged by Mrs. Zelita Rodenwald, extension economist in home management, who says these storage ideas are also Christmas gift ideas for the thrifty.

TOLEDO — E. L. Wilson of the Beaver Creek community has recently completed a 25 by 30 foot manure shed, using shakes for the roof and two inch planks for the sides, leaving one end open. The total cost of material amounted to not more than \$20. Mr. Wilson reported to County Agent Conklin. Mr. Wilson has 35 head of cows and horses in the barn during the winter, and believes the manure shed is going to be an important factor in building up the hill land on his farm.

AMOUS for hospitality for foods for service HOTEL MULTNOMAH PORTLAND, OREGON. Every facility for every taste of every traveller... new decorations, new furniture, new lobby lounge and NEW LOW RATES. RATES \$2 WITH BATH FROM

Business and Professional Cards

HERMISTON

VINEYARD LODGE No. 206 I. O. O. F. meets each Monday evening in Odd Fellows hall. Visiting members cordially invited W. R. Longhorn, Sec'tar. Virgil Smith, N. G.

W. L. Morgan, D. M. D. now associated with Dr. F. V. Prime General Dentistry X-Ray and Diagnosis Janx Bldg. Phone Connections Sunday and Evenings by Appointment

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Hermiston Beauty Shoppe DUART PERMANENT WAVES ALL PERMANENTS \$5.00 Late Appointments by Phone. Phone 141

W. J. WARNER Attorney-at-Law Hermiston - Oregon

Hermiston Post No. 37 Meets first and third Thursday. Legion Auxiliary meets second and fourth Thursday. Legion Hall.

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