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SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1919

STATEMENT TO HARNEY COUNTY TAXPAYERS.

As this is tax paying time I thought it appropriate to say a few words in regard to taxes and assessments.

Equal and just taxation is the hardest problem before the people today. It is a problem that has never been solved but we are in hopes it some day will be. The fundamental purpose of taxation is to provide revenue which, it will be agreed, ought to be raised as equally, conveniently and economically as possible. We are all aware of the fact, that today these principles have not been achieved, but until they are and put into action, it is evident, we will have to abide by the system now in operation.

Taxes are a debt that very few of us meet as agreeably as we do other obligations. We all know without taxation our local, state and national governments could not exist. The trouble is, we look upon taxes as money being spent without any revenue in return. Taxes, from one point of view, are really a privilege. Any person should appreciate the fact that they have property upon which to pay taxes.

It is the county assessor's duty to make assessments and to place values thereon. He has nothing to do with levying taxes only to see that the different tax levying bodies make their levies within the limitations allowed by law. Some times taxpayers are of the opinion that the assessor is responsible for their taxes being high. Of course if the valuation on your property has previously been lower than adjoining property of the same class, the assessor, in that case may be the cause of an increase in your taxes.

It is the assessor's intention to place equal valuations on all classes of property of the same nature and of similar locations, which is according to assessment laws. We all are subject to mistakes but where there has been any discrimination between taxpayers, I can assure you, it was either through a mistake or misjudgment and not intentional. If any taxpayer feels as though his values are higher according to than his neighbor, I would be pleased to hear from you or have you take the matter up with us when we make your assessment this spring. Then if you are not satisfied you have a recourse through the County Board of Equalization on which the assessor has only one vote.

The Assessor's office has an up-to-date ownership record of every deeded piece of land in the county, all such records and information we possess in connection with the office, are at the free disposal of the taxpayers. If any resident of the county desires any information along this line we will be pleased to accommodate you with the same if you will make your wants known. It is our desire to serve the public as efficiently as possible and any suggestions in regard to our work will be appreciated and considered.

JOHN CALDWELL, Assessor.

THE DETAILS AT LAST.

A Bolshevik was recently prevailed upon to elucidate the doctrines of

BRITISH MAKE SCHOOL HEAD AN AMBASSADOR



H. D. Fisher, former president of the Board of Education of England, has been named British ambassador to the United States to succeed Lord Reading. The appointment was a surprise to those diplomatic experts who follow such affairs closely.

OHIO SENATOR HAS ELEVEN REASONS TO FAVOR WOMEN'S RIGHT



State Senator Tom Berry of Spencerville, Ohio, is usually back of any legislative measure advocated by women. The reason is plainly shown in the above photograph. Berry claims the family suffrage championship of the land. Ten daughters to assist mother can usually talk him out on any purely masculine argument he may make. Ten visits from the stork—ten girls. Can this community beat it? The



girls, left to right, are Bernice, Nell, Grace, Blanche, Adda, Beatrice, Norma, Unice, Hazel and Jessie—Whew—just think of it—TEN Easter bunnies!

Bolshevism. He replied with the usual generalities about the abolition of wealth, etc., and being asked to give details of the program he explained that money must be abolished.

There must be a substitute, of course, were we not to return to the system of exchange and barter. There would be a certain kind of currency, but it could not be accumulated. A man who did any work would get a ticket at the end of each working day representing his remuneration. It would have a date stamped upon it, and its validity would end in 48 hours.

He could either spend it in that time or lose it, and in this way the saving of money would be impossible. There would therefore be no capital. Every sturdy community is largely a community of home-owners—not rent payers. But try to imagine a man buying a house with a bunch of stamped and dated tickets which will expire in 48 hours. Multiply this condition by the number of the population and you can visualize one of the funny features which we shall see when Bolshevism achieves order out of chaos—when, in a word, it becomes systematized.

It is equally easy to imagine any kind of systematization under Bolshevik government.

ARGUMENT STARTS BOY IN PIG CLUB

An argument with a neighbor caused Samuel Evans, of Clay county, Indiana to join a pig club in order that he might prove his point that a pig could make an average daily gain of over 1 pound. He won his point with a good margin, for his pig gained on an average of two pounds a day for a period of 92 days, and as a result of his experience Samuel has acquired the necessary knowledge to enable him to start in the hog-raising business along the right lines. He says: "I learned that if a boy wants something decidedly interesting he should just get a pig and get into the game (meaning a pig club). When the contest is over he will say that he has learned something that he never knew before and probably will never forget, because he has learned it by experience."

Samuel's pig which was a Duroc-Jersey, weighed 57 pounds at the beginning of the contest and 217 at the end; it gained 155 pounds in 92 days, or 2 pounds a day. The cost of food was \$9.30, or 5 cent a pound gain. The value of the pig at the end of the

contest was \$46.17, the profit being \$28.87.

"On account of the hot weather," the boy says, "I kept my pig a few days after the contest ended, and when I butchered him he weighed 267 pounds on foot and 227 1/2 pounds when dressed. He dressed out 85 per cent. I received 25 cents a pound, which made me a total of \$56.87.

"I figured that the cheap cost of the production was due to three things: First, the high protein content of the concentrates; second, good health of the pig, due to great variety of feed and sanitary conditions of the lot and sleeping quarters; third, the pig consumed a large amount of forage, such as rape, thus reducing the amount of high-priced feeds."

MEDICAL SERVICE IN SCHOOLS.

The greatest asset we have—far far beyond crops and cattle and stocks and bonds—is the children of our land. They will be the citizens of the next generation. And if they

grow up to health and strength it will mean that they grow up to efficiency and power.

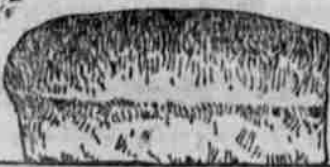
It is our manifest duty to take whatever means we can to bring about the most favorable conditions for the health of growing children. That as a nation we have failed lamentably in this respect is shown by the number of men in the selective draft who were rejected for physical imperfection. Thirty-three per cent of our young men—one out of every three—were below the normal physical condition which makes a man fit for army service.

Many of these young men were subject to physical disabilities which could readily have been prevented or remedied if they had been recognized and properly dealt with in the subject's childhood.

A thorough physical examination of each child of school age should be made twice a year. This would lead to the detection of many incipient troubles and their cure. The time will come when we shall see the services of a doctor and nurse available at every school in the land, as part of the school system.

The result will be healthier, happier and more efficient manhood and womanhood. We should all advocate such a provision for the health of children and should do all in our power to bring it about.

GREAT!



BREAD FROM OUR NEW BAKERY

and its OTHER QUALITY PRODUCTS have been so well received that present facilities are too small to fill the demand. In the near future, we hope to add considerably to our equipment with new machinery and by building a modern oven. Meantime, we wish to express appreciation for the reception accorded our goods, and to assure our patrons that the present high quality will be maintained.

Fresh Fish, Vegetables and Fruit
Page's Sweet Shop

Don't Forget The New Dry Goods Store

MRS. E. F. SCHWARTZ, Proprietor

A new, full line of Dry Goods Notions Fancy Goods Women's and Children's Furnishing Goods

Sole Agent for Warner Corsets and Standard Fashions

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Brown's Satisfactory Store
QUALITY MERCHANDISE
Walk Over Shoes
Stetson Hats
Bon Ton Corsets
Burns, Oregon
We carry goods advertised on the "Home Products Page"

Why the Essex Motor Car will be the sensation for the coming season

Every part and every detail of the Essex construction is of proved worth. It was designed and built by some of the foremost engineers of America, the same men whose genius produced the Super-Six. Many points of superiority in the Super-six which have proved themselves in years of service, have been incorporated into the Essex. The engine, only twenty-nine inches long, cast in one block with detachable head, readily develops more than fifty horsepower. Long life is assured by the ample proportions of the counterbalanced crank shaft, supported by three large bearings.

Eastern Oregon Auto Co.
Vale, H. E. YOUNG, Prop. Ontario

Who Benefits By High Prices?

You feel that retail meat prices are too high. Your retailer says he has to pay higher prices to the packers.

Swift & Company prove that out of every dollar the retailer pays to the packers for meat, 2 cents is for packers' profit, 13 cents is for operating expenses, and 85 cents goes to the stock raiser; and that the prices of live stock and meat move up and down together.

The live-stock raiser points to rising costs of raising live stock.

Labor reminds us that higher wages must go hand in hand with the new cost of living.

No one, apparently, is responsible. No one, apparently, is benefited by higher prices and higher income.

We are all living on a high-priced scale. One trouble is, that the number of dollars has multiplied faster than the quantity of goods, so that each dollar buys less than formerly.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

