### BRAZIL LOOKING TO FUTURE

Important Industries of the Country Are to Be Encouraged by the Government.

The secretary of agriculture of Bragit recently presented a lengthy memorfol to the president of the republic explaintag the necessity of encouraging the coal and steel industries, which has resulted in the publication of two decrees of the federal government.

The secretary's report states that until there are at least ten coal mines in active operation in the country the effect of this industry will not be felt in the conservation of the wood supply, which is now being rapidly consumed to meet the needs of the rallways and of domestic industries. The steel industry is so largely dependent upon suitable fuel that, in the secretary's opinion, it should also receive the attention of the Brazillan government. The director of the geological survey of the Brazilian government states that by a process of washing metallurgical coke may be obtained from Brazilian coal, and that this is already being accomplished in the state of Santa Catharina.

The secretary points out that the present lack of sufficient domestic coal of sultable quality should not interfere with the establishment of a steel industry, which could temporarily use wood, and that for more than 300 years Sweden was obliged to depend upon this kind of fuel. He also says that in the United States some 400,000 tons of pig iron are produced annually by the use of charcoal as a fuel.—Commerce Reports.

### CARRY FOOD TO TRENCHES

French Employ Canine Couriers to Take Supplies to the Men in Most Exposed Positions.

Trench warfare certainly interferes with the fighter's meals. After capturing the enemy's position in particular, is the fighter at a loss to know how he will get his regular rations; for no sooner does the enemy find himself dispossessed of his original trenches than he opens up with an intense barrage fire designed to prevent amountain and food from reaching the new occupants.

The French army believes it has solved the problem of carrying food to men in isolated trenches, in its lunch dogs, says the Scientific American. Carrying light lunches and coffee, and even cartridges for the men in the first line trenches when the combat is hot and protracted these splendid trained dogs are more certain to get through barrages than mon. Each dog is equipped with a sort of double bag, strapped tight over its body, and provided with numerous pockets for food, coffee cans, ammunition and other sup-

It is at the military dog-training grounds at Paris that dogs are prepared for this service. Not only are these four-legged couriers thught to avoid the enemy and beware of tricks, but also to crawl on their stomachs in order to escape flying bullets. Special masks are provided for these dogs when they must pass through a polson gus area.

To Be Pitched Only in the Morning. ager, the club opened the season with several sore-arm veteran pitchers, There was one youngster with the club who did not complain of this trouble, so they sent him to the slab. Milwaukee was beaten semething like 16 to 4. The kid pitcher was downcast. "The umpire didn't give me any the best of it," he said by way of an allbi.

"No," replied Joe Cantillon, who had opposing batters give you any the best of it." overheard the remark; "neither did the

The kid walked off in a huff. Connie Mack turned to Cantillon. "Tu worked out with him every morning for the last two weeks, and he looked mighty good."

Cantillon pulled a schedule out of his pocket and glauced over it rapidly. "The next morning game is on Decoration day, Counie," he remarked. "Save the kid pitcher for then."

When a Prisoner is Exchanged.

Ivan Rossiter, captured by the Germans and later exchanged, says in the Farm and Fireside: "Then I lay down, not to sleep but to think. I thought of the day when I calisted in Canada, of leaving home, the training camps, the trip overseas to England, the training in England, going across the channel to Flanders, the terrific fighting at Ypres, of the many friends who fell on that bloody battlefield, how I was wounded and captured, the inhurunn treatment I received at the hunds of the German surgeons, who had four husky Germans held me down white they cut five bones out of my wrist and amputated my middle finger at the second joint when I was wounded in the polm of the hand, the kicks and the cuffs from prison guards and the terrible stuff the Germans called food in the prison camps,"

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Wheat Prices for the 1918 Crop

The fellowing is the Food Ad ministration G : a Corporation Rattlers should be dispatched, buying basis for a heat harvisted in 1918 for No. 1 grade in accordance with the Federal Grain Standards, delivered in store in approved elevators and warehouses at Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., Portland and Astoria, Ore.; payment to be made against heat, 5 room bungslow and 100 walchouse receipts therefor. A list of these approved elevators and warehouses will be given in the neor future:

Dark Hard Winter  $\frac{2.20}{2.18}$ Hard Winter Yellow Hard Winter Dark Northern Spring 2.22 2.20 Northern Spring (basic) Red Spring 2.15 2.20 Red Winter, basic. Red Walla. 2.13 Amber Durum 2.20 Durum Red Durum, basic 2.13 Hard White, basic 2.20 2.18 Soft White. White Club

No. 2 wheat will be bought by the Grain Corporation at 3c under No. 1; No. 3 mheat at 7c under No. 1

Mixed wheat and wheat grading lower than No. 3 will be bought by sample at its value. She above prices are for bulk wheat. A premium of 9c per bushel will be paid for sacked

wheat basis, good order sacks.

"Full steam shead 'on canning is the Food Administration order, but "slow" on sugar.

A non-poisonous snake does a lot of good and should not be killed just because it is a snake. though the rattler has the ment of warning before he strike s, which puts him a few laps roud of the Hun. - Oregonian.

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A steer is dressed usually within twenty-four hours after purchase by the packer. The beef is held in a cooler at the packing house, at a temperature a little above freezing, for about three days.

It is then loaded into a refrigerator car where a similar temperature is maintained, and is in transit to market on an average of about six days.

Upon arrival at the branch distributing house, it is unloaded into a "cooler", and placed on

Swift & Company requires all beef to be sold during the week of arrival, and the average of sales is within five days.

Any delay along the above journey means deterioration in the meat and loss to the packer.

Swift & Company, U.S. A.