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INTERESTING HATS FOR MILADY



NOVEL CREATION OF ANGORA AND SATIN, AND A BERET OF DUVE-TYN EMBROIDERED.

COMING STYLES IN MILLINERY

Forecast of Materials and Shapes That Will Mark Fall and Winter Hats.

TRIMMED BRIM IS CERTAIN

Will Be Used in Many Ways, Most of Them Charming—High Draped Crowns Sure to Be Another Feature.

While it seems somewhat early in the season to speak with finality of the fall and winter hats, enough new shapes have been displayed to give us some inkling of what is to come, writes Martha Goode Anderson in the New York Sun. For several weeks now we have seen a sweeping rage of the felt hats with wide brims and exploited in the palest pastel shades and ornamented with bright and gay wool stitchery. As this wool stitchery is to be so much in evidence throughout the winter not only on hats but on coats, dresses and bouffants, it is just as well to consider it seriously and recognize the demand, for it is one of the established facts in winter's coming fashions.

The felt hats of which I am speaking have been used primarily for sport hats with pale-colored sweaters and bright-hued skirts and blouses. We cannot complain of the lack of color during this summer, for as a sort of reaction from the dull and somber hues of the war period our clothes have caught and reflected the most radiant tones of the rainbow and every group has been resplendent in its vivid colors.

The First Showing.

Always at the beginning of every season it seems as if the first showing of millinery included only the wide-brimmed and large hats. This is inevitably so for the spring and summer, as we find ourselves preparing for the hot days when the sun is blinding and we need some sort of protection for eyes and skin. Just why it should be for fall and winter, however, I do not know unless the idea is to display first the dressy hat, as most women go on the principle that having invested in a smart and very good hat almost anything will do for every day. I do not present this idea as conclusive by any means, but it may be one of the reasons why we are shown so few of the small and simple every-day sort of hat and most of the newest shapes are of the splendid velvet picture hats.

Paradise feathers are predominating as trimmings. They sweep down, but not up as heretofore, and thick sprays are used more than the single feathers we have seen so much of in recent times. Black paradise is really lovely and so expensive that it need not be despised by even the most exacting and conservative.

One of the newest shapes which is neither large nor small in size is the round turban with the draped and heavy brim. This is not an easy shape to wear, as it is apt to look very heavy so close to the face. However, it is really very splendid for it is developed in the richest and richest of brocades, heavily embellished in gold and silver and resplendent in a mingling of colors intrinsically to see.

The crowns of these wide-draped turbans are of velvet or duvetyne as the case may be and are entirely untrimmed, as the present fashion in the matter of trimming is seen in the draping of the brim. Where feathers are used they sweep down close to the face, even resting almost under the chin in a soft curve. This way of placing the paradise is an old, old one, borrowed, doubtless, from portraits of great ladies of some hundred or more years ago. It is in distinct contrast to the upstanding and heavy aigrette which shrouded in a little filigree of

fronds high in the air so much used formerly.

Trimmed Brims.

The trimmed brim is used in many ways, as we shall see as the season advances. Single flowers of velvet are being used in flat masses around the wide brims which turn up and away from the face snapper fashion. These hats are not so elaborate and dressy as the picture hats of velvet and paradise, but they are suitable for morning wear and make a trim finish for the shopping dress worn with smart veils and furs.

One of the simplest is exploited in a midnight-blue velvet in the saucer shape with upturned brim. Around the crown is placed a circle of loops made of heaviest blue silk floss in a lighter shade. These loops are used to imitate ostrich fronds, which are also much in evidence as a winter trimming. At one side of this model is placed a large rosette of the loops of the silk floss and an edge of the same finishes the brim around the face.

Another treatment of this upturned brim is seen in the wide sailor shape which has a flaring brim across the front of the hat, giving something of a three-cornered effect seen from the front. This is particularly suited to young faces and youthful types.

The flaring brim is often thickly studded with tiny steel beads or dotted with knots of silk in the kind we call French knots, meaning a tiny dot of the silken thread made by wrapping it twice around the needle and pulling through to the under side. The effect is that of silken beads. As this is often done in contrasting colors it makes a most effective trimming.

Because of the great demand for hats of soft materials, such as duvetyne and velours and velvet, and because of the increasing cost of these soft and beautiful fabrics, the price is continually mounting, especially as so much of the trimming used this year is done by hand and is really hand embroidery. One of the favorite effects is seen in the use of simple blossoms, such as nasturtiums, single petaled roses and kindred blooms done in outline around crown and brim. These are extremely simple to make, so that we shall have a tad of home-made hats, doubtless, as almost anyone can embroider in the simple and quickly made outline stitch.

High Draped Crowns.

The high draped crowns are again seen. Sometimes they point up almost a foot above the brim and are draped in a series of folds which keeps them from being awkward and very ugly, as they so easily could be. Of course the brims which accompany these high draped crowns must be wide enough to set them off successfully and prevent a topheavy look. Among the new trimmings are seen much glycerined ostrich feather banding. This sort of treatment of the feathers makes them shiny and glossy. The fronds are placed singly along a narrow band to hold them and are used thus against the brim in a width sufficient to entirely cover the brim and extend slightly beyond. They are used effectively on a rather wide hat of rose-colored velvet of which the crown is of the high draped design thickly brocaded in silver. The feather band lies flat over the brim and a narrow strip of silver ribbon encircles the crown where the feathers and the brocade come together.

A new shade is called nasturtium yellow and is as vivid as it can possibly be and very smart when made up in an untrimmed velvet hat rolling as to brim and crown too. These untrimmed hats are quite new, as they have an air entirely all their own and seem to be most elaborate when absolutely untrimmed. This effect is achieved by a clever draping of the velvet, as in one instance the velvet is so arranged that it seems to make a fold over the crown and is folded in over the brim in a double effect which is different from more ordinary arrangements.

Pale yellow is cool and becoming for a summer frock.

TRAVELED BY DEVIOUS WAYS

Correspondent Experienced Acute Discomfort While on a Journey Through the Holy Land.

It is eight or nine miles, as I estimate, from the Euphrates to Constantinople if one follows the course of the Baghdad railroad, whose track is laid a part of the way where the feet of the "ten thousand" had marched, where St. Paul had tramped in his first and second missionary journeys, and where Geoffrey of Bouillon, Tancred, Baldwin, Raymond and Bohemond had passed, and Frederick the First had perished.

In my analysis (if I may give my lonely expedition a name so ambitious and yet so condemned by many a youth) from the Euphrates toward Constantinople I had to make a circuitous journey, as did St. Paul from Damascus, writes John H. Finley in July Scribner's. I went first from Aleppo to Damascus, then to Jerusalem, then to Haifa (near old Caesarea where St. Paul took ship), and then by sea to Beirut and Herina, on the coast of Asia Minor, a few miles from St. Paul's "home town" Tarsus, which was also the same town as that toward which Jonah sailed from Jaffa, when evading the call to Nineveh. But the reader would, I fear, find this an uncomfortable and perhaps a tiresome trip, even to read of, for I traveled most of the way in freight cars (of the type known to our soldiers in France, accommodating "forty-five homines or eight chevans") on a trolley (which was absolutely the most uncomfortable means of transportation that I had ever endured) and on a British "destroyer" which might very fitly have borne St. Paul's name before he changed it, in the days when he was "breathing out threatenings and slaughter."

There is a shorter and less indirect way, for, speaking generally, there is no direct way from one place to another in that part of the world. This is probably the reason why the street in Damascus called "Straight" got its distinguishing name.

Roller-Skating in Business.

Roller-skating, once indulged in only for pleasure, has now become an important accomplishment in many business houses. Several large mail-order houses in both Chicago and New York require office boys to know how to get about on skates, giving them a carefully worked-out route between the different departments.

SUFFERED FOR THEIR FAITH

French Huguenots Driven Into Exile by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The Huguenots were the Puritans of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The name was first used about 1590; its origin is unknown. The Huguenots suffered severely in the reigns of Francis I and his immediate successors, and after 1562 were frequently involved in war, under the leadership of such men as Admiral Coligny and King Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV of France. Coligny and from 20,000 to 30,000 others fell in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572. It is disputed in history whether this was entirely caused by the discovery of Huguenot plots or had been premeditated. In spite of all this, they continued numerous and powerful and the edict of Nantes, issued in 1598 by Henry IV gave them full political and civil rights. Their power was broken after the surrender of La Rochelle and the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV in 1685, and hundreds of thousands of Huguenots went into exile, going to Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, England, Scotland and America.

China's ministry of the interior has telegraphed the following circular instructions to the Shenchangs and Tuntungs all over the country, according to the Peking Daily News:

"It has been noticed that almost everybody in the country has indulged in the use of cigars or cigarettes, which will become a worse curse to the nation than opium in former days unless some restrictions are imposed. It is hereby decided that before taking up any measure for the total prohibition of its use, the following restrictions shall be imposed: First, no boy or girl under eighteen years of age shall be allowed to smoke cigars or cigarettes; second, any military or naval man using it shall be punished; third, the use of cigars and cigarettes in all government schools and colleges shall be strictly prohibited."—Far Eastern Bureau Bulletin.

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