

BILL WINDSOR TIRES OF ROCK CREEK HILLS

Windsor Castle Ranch
Rock Creek Hills
July 14, 1922.

Editor Herald:

Another year has rolled round. It seems like Old Time is in a hurry for the Old Fellows to give up the play and clear the way and let better (?) men have room.

I remember when I was a small boy it seemed like a long, long, time between birthdays to me, but now I think a good man might stand on his head 12 months. I suppose it is the same with other old fellows.

I am sending the where-withal to help keep the wheels of the Herald office turning. Please let the Herald ramble out to this part of the public domain. I am always glad to get the news of the county, state, United States and the world. I would like to see more letters in the Herald from the farmers and stockmen of the county. Jar loose you old rough-handed chaps who have built 40 miles of barbed wire fence without gloves and give us a letter, we will be glad to hear from you. Never mind about the good grammar. I suppose some of you are the same as myself—never had a grammar in your hands. Well, it is fine to know good grammar, but it does not always buy the baby a new dress, or pay for the one that's worn out. I have met some pretty foxy chaps in my time who knew but little about books, and I have met some well educated fellows who acted mighty foolish to me for smart men. So jar loose you old chaps and come through with a letter. Tell us where you are from and why you left there, and what you think of eastern Oregon as far as you have gone, no matter if you are from no-where and going to nothing, from everywhere and will soon be from here, drop us a letter anyhow.

I am thinking pretty strong of changing my mode of war-fare, am thinking of coming to the county seat and buying a farm of an acre of land build myself a cement bungalow, set out a few fruit and berry bushes, a few rows of cabbage-roses and Irish pertunups, keep a few bee hives, a dozen chickens, perhaps a hog pen up or down the creek and dress up in a pair of pike-toed shoes and turn-up pants, a frock tailed coat, spotted shirt with a red necktie, a little Dude-hat on the back of my head and my hair parted in the middle and talk politics, By Heck. I think I could live on the cream of Willow creek valley and work half the time. I am getting pretty tired of staying alone nine-tenths of the time with nothing but stock, jack rabbits, coyotes, badgers and porcupines for company; and drinking alkali water and talking in my sleep.

Alias
Your Tillieum,
Bill Windsor.

PROHIBITION FACTS

Reviewing the past fiscal year of Commissioner Haynes, administration Director Joseph A. Linville invites as Federal Prohibition Commissioner, public attention to the fact that only 2,627,323 gallons of whiskey were withdrawn as compared with 3,636,122 gallons the previous year, and 16,491,302 gallons of alcohol and other distilled spirits withdrawn as compared with 24,856,388 gallons withdrawn the previous year; that 1,216 cases were reported by general prohibition agents, taxes amounting to \$17,102,234.24 were recommended, and fines and penalties amounting to \$2,159,410.39 were imposed. Three and a half million dollars worth of bonds were placed in suit, or proceedings begun. Reductions in rentals and disposition of seized property in the amount of \$208,832.50 were affected, and an additional saving of \$156,900 otherwise affected. Under the narcotic laws 2,195 violations were exposed, resulting in 1,109 convictions and \$64,083 in fines and penalties.

Numerous changes in reorganizations took place. Enforcement work has been vested in state directors and a mobile force of general agents under eighteen divisional chiefs directed from Washington created; a special group was designated to prepare all criminal informations, indictments, injunctions libels and search warrants, and concentration of claim work, resulted in specialized clerks and expedition of work. One set of reports and accounts are now required for distillery and bonded warehouses instead of three as heretofore.

With a view to reducing the number of permits, all applicants to operate as wholesale druggists are doubly checked, and reports of state inspectors are verified by re-inspection by division pharmacists. Manufacturers and wholesale dealers are required to give a monthly accountability of all drugs received, manufactured and sold. Forgery-proof non-transferable permit forms effectually prevent fraudulent withdrawals.

To expedite prosecutions, all cases are reported monthly to the central office, then to the Department of Justice for supervision and preparation for speedy trial.

The service utilizes submarine chasers, speedy motor boats and airplanes.

Strikes Not New Weapon.

That strikes are not of recent origin but that they have, for many centuries, troubled the employer of labor, is said to be interestingly established by a record recently discovered in certain ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic tablets. These tablets were found in the excavation of some ruins at Thebes, and cast a strong light upon the labor conditions of the city 3,000 years ago. Details are given of many interesting phases of a strike when a large number of workmen notified their employers they would discontinue work unless their back pay were promptly given them and a new wage scale arranged.

Where Your Taxes Go

How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author "Washington Close-Ups," "Banks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Business Methods.

Copyright, Western Newspaper Union

XXVII.

THIS WAS YOUR MONEY

Consider for a moment, if you will, some further figures. This is your money I am talking about.

For every fiscal year from 1866 to 1893, inclusive, there was a surplus of receipts over expenditures. During this period of 28 years the surplus of receipts over expenditures totaled \$1,922,205,013.41.

For the fiscal years 1894 to 1896, inclusive, the expenditures exceeded the receipts in the aggregate of \$283,022,991.14. For the fiscal years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, the surplus of receipts over expenditures aggregated \$310,319,165.04. For 1905 the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$78,776,622.30.

For the years 1910 to 1914, inclusive, the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$149,024,404.27. For 1915 the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$31,488,831.53. For 1916 the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$55,171,553.50, and for 1917 there was a deficit of \$29,724,804.73.

From 1866 to 1917, inclusive, the receipts exceeded the expenditures for each year with the exception of 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1917. The total amount by which the expenditures exceeded the receipts for these 11 years just named, is \$443,706,744.70. For the 52 fiscal years, 1866 to 1917, inclusive, the receipts exceeded the expenditures in 41 years, the total of such excess for that period being \$2,501,453,184.16.

For the fiscal years 1866 to 1910, the revenues were raised through an indirect system of taxation. Beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the receipts from direct methods of taxation have usually grown each fiscal year, as will be seen by the following table:

1910—Corporation tax	\$ 20,851,789.97
1911—Corporation tax	33,516,976.59
1912—Corporation tax	28,282,392.73
1913—Corporation tax	35,091,299.84
1914—Corporation income tax	36,917,077.21
1915—Corporation income tax	32,658,602.47
1916—Individual income tax	25,253,534.85
1917—Emergency revenue	65,969,126.29
1918—Corporation income tax	39,135,586.77
1919—Individual income tax	41,646,162.99
1920—Emergency revenue	84,278,332.13
1921—Corporation income tax	36,563,857.98
1922—Individual income tax	67,943,594.62
1917—Emergency revenue	65,297,533.88
1917—Corporation income tax	179,272,887.98
1917—Individual income tax	130,308,340.10
1918—Income and excess profits tax	2,838,269,894.28
1919—Income and excess profits tax	2,596,988,703.79

The number of corporations making income tax returns showing taxable income, aggregated 52,408 in the calendar year 1909, and that number increased to 222,979 for the calendar year 1917. The number of individuals making personal income tax returns aggregated 357,398 for the calendar year 1913, and that number increased to 3,472,800 for the calendar year 1917.

For the fiscal year 1909 the total ordinary receipts aggregated \$903,589,489.84, of which \$300,711,833.35 came from customs duties, \$246,212,643.59 came from internal revenue, and the balance was received from the sale of public lands and other miscellaneous items; whereas, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the total receipts from customs amounted to \$184,457,807.30, while the internal revenue, including income taxes and corporation and excess profits taxes, amounted to \$3,830,050,612.05.

So you will see that until 1910 the money you paid toward the support of the government was slipped away from you so easily that you hardly knew anything about it. You did not know that you were paying taxes to the national government.

Indirect taxation is the most seductive form of raising public revenue. You never came in contact with the federal government except when you bought a postage stamp. But now you know it every time you buy a drink at a soda fountain, or a bottle of medicine, or send a telegram, or make a long-distance telephone call, or perform any one of a score of other normal activities of daily life. Something must be put in the kitty for the government. Its annual rakeoff runs into the billions. You pay it and the government spends it.

But all that part of the party is about over now. The oysters have been eaten and put in the bill. They must be paid for. It is perfectly clear that in the future by far the greater part of the revenue required for conducting the public business must come from direct taxes. It is also clear that the ordinary expenses for running the government will in future probably exceed four billion dollars a year. That is a lot of money to take out of your pockets, and mine. Hadn't we better see what is done with it, and whether we can save any of it? Congress, which is very far-sighted, and able, when its own skin is concerned, to distinguish a hawk from a hand saw at a very great distance, is beginning to take notice.

Brahmins Avoid Friday.

Amongst the Brahmins of India no business is ever begun on a Friday.

EMPEROR VISITS FRANCE



M. Sarraute, French minister of colonies, and the emperor of Annam, snatched as the monarch left the boat at Marseilles. The two proceeded together to Paris where the ruler was given a princely greeting. The emperor heads the district sometimes known as Cochin China. He was accompanied by his young son.

The Soil Does Not Exhaust.


Dr. Curtis F. Marbut of the United States Department of Agriculture has sailed on a three-months' trip to Europe, and his special mission will be to determine why it is that the soil in some parts of Europe which has been worked since the Christian era, has not been exhausted. He will bring home samples of the soils of various countries visited and analyses will be made in the endeavor to arrive at the secret. In Italy and Greece the soil has been tilled for centuries and has never been fertilized, and has never had the advantage of live stock raising.

Look Before You Leap.

A novice was braving the Dartmouth ski-jump. He shot down the incline, lurched weakly at the take-off, landed face downward below and finished the slide, nose first, plowing into the snow smother.

"You jumped too late, Joe!" yelled an onlooker.


"Naw"—from the smother below—"I jumped too soon. Should have learned more about the game first."—Everybody's Magazine.



Faithful Service

The men active in the management of the First National Bank realize that everything they do for patrons bears directly upon the reputation of their Bank, also upon its continued progress.

First National Bank
Heppner Ore.



HERALD WANT ADS BRING HOME THE BACON



It Costs You Money

Every day you delay in placing your goods before the public is costing you money.

True, everyone may know you're in business—know where your store is, but they do not have the time to run to your store to find out about the new things you are showing, about the special bargains you are offering and the hundred and one other things that make your store an interesting place to visit.

Many people may be going past your store every day to buy something you could sell them at a lower price than they are paying—and why? The other fellow invited them to buy—that's all. You didn't.

HEPPNER HERALD

Fruit Jars!

Economy Sure Seal

Selfsealing Masons

—Wide and Narrow Tops—

Regular Masons

Phelps Grocery Company