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COOLIDGE, STANFIELD OPPOSE EXTRA SESSION

NO PRACTICAL PLAN OFFERED,
SAYS PRESIDENT

Stanfield is To Offer Bill to Give
the Farmers Bonus on
Wheat

In a letter to Senator Gooding, farm bloc member from Idaho, President Coolidge declares that congressional action to aid the farmer does not seem expedient at this time and that no special session will be called unless a real emergency should arise and some practical measure for relief be presented.

The president's letter to Senator Gooding, dated August 14, follows:

"Your telegram relative to the agricultural and coal situations has been received. The congress has already had before it the coal problem and has authorized the investigation and report of the commission, which has been and now is, actively engaged in this work and in mediation between the disagreeing elements in the anthracite fields.

"As you know, the congress has been engaged during the past two years, often times in accordance with your own suggestions, in the passage of legislation for the relief of agriculture. It was one of the first acts of President Harding and one of his last thoughts. I share with you a great solicitude for this important interest and a great sympathy for any part of it which may be, temporarily I trust, in any distress. It is my earnest desire to afford every possible relief and listen to every possible suggestion. The most experienced legislators with whom I have consulted have not yet been able to offer any plan for legislative action which seems to be practicable."

Senator Stanfield, of Oregon, is also quoted in the Oregonian Washington Bureau dispatches as being opposed to a special session. In a statement issued by the senator after receiving a letter from George C. Jewett asking him to join other senators from wheat producing states in asking the president to call a special session he is quoted as saying that he cannot see where the wheat growers would receive any material benefit from such a session.

Continuing the senator gives the following reasons for his position: Before congress could act the wheat will have mostly passed out of the hands of the farmer and only the speculators would benefit.

Says there is a surplus of wheat being grown in the United States and urges that part of the wheat land be put in other crops of which there is a shortage, but does not specify just what crops are meant.

Quotes Senator Reed Smoot, who has just returned from Europe, with has just returned from Europe, with year producing enough wheat for its own use without any imports from the outside world.

Agrees with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that the farmer is not receiving prices for his products

Charlie Latourell returned from Portland Monday where he attended the big Ford Power show last week. He says the show was a great success, the biggest thing of the kind ever attempted in the Northwest. One innovation that took Mr. Latourell's eye was a one-ton Ford truck equipped with a special low gear to give greater pulling power with a trailer behind making the rig capable of carrying 2½ to 3 tons at a load. He expects to equip such a rig here and have it tried out hauling wheat.

Mrs. M. L. Owney reports having a hollyhock in her yard which she believes may yet prove a winner. The plant is the first year from the seed and has grown without cultivation or irrigation to a height of 54 inches. It is still growing and blooming and if the season lasts long enough may yet grow into the winning class.

Miss Annie Doherty, stenographer in the county clerk's office, is spending her vacation at Seattle. During her absence the office will be closed with the exceptions of Mondays and Saturdays when Mr. Morse will arrange to be in the office.

commensurate with the prices he has to pay for everything he buys, but quotes figures to show that the prices of all farm products have advanced 25 per cent over 1921 and concludes that the farmer's condition is certainly improving.

Believes it would be a future menace to the farming industry if the government were to fix prices or buy surplus wheat now.

The senator then says that he will offer a bill when congress convenes next winter authorizing the government to return to the wheat growers as a bonus the profits accrued by the United States grain corporation during the war. This profit amounts to \$51,044,332.10 which would amount to some \$7.29 cents per bushel on an estimated present crop of 700,000,00.

Agrees that it does seem that the farmer should receive more than 28 per cent of the consumers dollar for his product and suggests economy, efficiency and co-operative marketing as the way out.

CHEMIST SAYS MORGAN WELL MAY BE GOLD MINE

Will the new well being drilled on the Cutsforth ranch near Morgan prove to be a gold mine or a gas well is the question that has aroused some little interest within the last day or two.

A. M. Edwards, well driller of Lexington, has been engaged for some time drilling for water on the Cutsforth ranch and has reached the depth of 288 feet without finding water. Down to a depth of 280 feet the formation penetrated by the drill showed nothing out of the ordinary when a formation of some kind was encountered that plated the drill bit with a metallic substance of the color of old brass or gold.

Mr. Edwards was puzzled and curious to learn something more about the matter he asked Arthur Campbell, a graduate in chemistry from the University of Oregon, to visit the well and try to determine what sort of metal the plating is.

Monday afternoon Mr. Campbell, his father Judge Campbell, County Agent Morse and a representative of the Herald drove down to the well and secured a sample of the substance brought up by the sand pump and last night Mr. Campbell made what tests he could with the means at hand. He found an exceedingly heavy percentage of iron but had no way at hand to test for either copper or gold. He says, however, that there is no known form of iron that would form a plating on an iron drill stem but that either copper or gold in the form of a soluble salt might do so. If the substance were copper, however, the plating would show the red copper color instead of the gold or brass color shown on the drill bit. Mr. Campbell does not make the statement that the plating is gold, but says that with the information available it is not unreasonable to suppose that it may prove to be a soluble gold salt of considerable value.

Another peculiar thing about the well is that there is a rather strong current of air coming from the opening with which is mixed sufficient gas to burn slightly when a match is applied. So far as could be determined the gas is odorless.

No one was at the well yesterday when the Heppner party visited it and more definite information could not be obtained.

Mr. Campbell, who leaves Sunday for the east to take a position as assistant in chemistry at the Iowa State University, will take a sample of the drillings with him and will have it thoroughly tested there.

A report from him will be awaited in Morrow county with considerable interest.

C. H. McDaniels, Alex Wilson and Charlie Harrington, all well known residents of the Boardman country, were visitors in Heppner last Friday and Saturday. Mr. McDaniels recently returned from a 60-day harvesting job on the Indian reservation near Pendleton where he helped harvest 2400 acres of wheat that made from 40 to 63 bushels per acre. He says everything is flourishing on the Boardman project except that the price of hay is none too high.

BIG WHEAT SHORTAGE MARKET AGENT SAYS

INFORMATION FOR POTATO
GROWERS IS OUTLINED

Hay Growers' Association Reported
to Be Doing Good Work.
in This State

Many requests come to the market agent for information regarding the new potato grading and inspection law, and there appears to be a general mistaken impression that all potatoes in lots of more than 50 pounds must be state inspected.

The law which will go into effect September 15, is primarily for large shipments. It provides that in carlot shipments, or in quantities of 10 tons or more, the potatoes shall be inspected by the state inspection department, according to the United States standard grades. There are four established grades, but grade No. 1 will take care of most of the potatoes grown in Oregon.

On smaller shipments, from 50 pounds to 10 tons, state inspection is not required, unless requested by the buyer or seller, but the seller is required to grade the potatoes when sold and on the sack or container put the name and address of the grower and the grade. If this is not complied with, they shall be labeled as "culls."

The state market agent will soon have ready for distribution for those who care for the information, a pamphlet giving the grades, fees for inspection and rules and regulations by the market master.

This department recently made comment that the co-operative hay association was working along the right line in that it had sold 47½ of its hay direct to feeders and retailers, thus eliminating the broker. Manager L. A. Hunt, of Hermiston, advises that he has not told it all. He states that the association has sold 47½ to retailers and 44½ to consumers direct. This association is now enlarging its scope to take in the state of Washington, under a sales contract that must cover 75½ of the alfalfa acreage before the contracts are effective. If such a strong contract organization can be accomplished, and Mr. Hunt says they are meeting with splendid success, the hay growers will be in a position to force out the brokers and handle the crop from the farm to the retailer or barn.

Some weeks ago the market agent cautioned dealers not to place too much credit on the newspaper reports that there was a large overproduction of wheat in this country. Government reports now give out the figures that the production this year is short 69,000,000 bushels over last year and 42,000,000 bushels short of the five-year record production, yet the market price is generally below the cost of production.

Many local co-operative commodity organizations are coming into formation all over the state and many others are being agitated. The marketing department urges the most careful consideration with these local organizations, as on their success depend perhaps state-wide associations later on, and on their

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FORD PLANS CHEAP COKE STEEL, GASOLINE, OIL

BURN COAL TWICE AND SAVE
ALL ELEMENTS

Saving On Steel, To Bring Down
Price of Cars is Now
Claim

New York, Aug. 26.—A method of burning coal twice and thus materially reducing cost of automobile manufacturing has been perfected by a firm of New York chemists and taken over by Henry Ford, according to Emil Piron, who with his associate, V. Z. Caracristi, conducted the experiments.

"The method is practicable, and is a success beyond all doubt," Piron told the United Press today. "Mr. Ford is now engaged in constructing buildings at Detroit, where the new process will be put into operation."

One of the principal by-products will be gasoline which can be produced at an estimated cost of six cents a gallon. Thus the jobs of motoring are likely to be brought within easy reach of nearly everybody in the country. If the new process proves workable when it is actually put into operation on a commercial basis.

Each ton of coal burned by Ford under this process will produce coke—with which he can make his own steel instead of buying it as at present—motor gasoline, lubricating oil, fertilizer, creosote, gas and grease, Piron said.

The experiments which resulted in today's announcement of success were made in a laboratory in West Virginia and were financed by Mr. Ford.

The next step is construction of buildings at the Ford plants in both the United States and Canada, where the cheapest grade of coal will be used.

It is estimated the cost of making cars will be so materially reduced that it will be possible for Ford to make further price reductions if he so desires.

The cost of motoring will be still further slashed by the production of cheap lubricating oils and grease.

In other words, as each "flivver" goes through the factory, its gasoline, oil and grease will be manufactured as a side line at hitherto unheard-of prices.

Ford is understood to be figuring on using coal from his own mines in West Virginia, transporting it to his plants over his own railway lines.

One of the principal savings, if the process works out in actual practice, will be in steel. Making his own coke, Ford expects to be able to erect his own steel mills and thus obtain steel at rockbottom prices.

Piron, in explaining the new method, said that it was really in the nature of an improvement over existing systems. Coke has been produced from coal for many years, and there have been repeated efforts to obtain additional by-products, but with indifferent success.

By the Piron-Caracristi method, the coal will be distilled at much lower temperatures than heretofore. Under heat, coal gives off various gases. These gases, when cooled, may be condensed into liquids. This, in brief, is the nature

of the process. There have been many disputes between scientists as to whether best results could be obtained from distillation at high or low temperatures. Piron believes that a greater quantity of by-products is available at low temperature and, as this method is much less costly than the high temperature system and low grade coal can be used it is the one which has been adopted.

The coal is passed through a chamber heated to the requisite temperature and the gases rise from it. They are passed in other temperatures and resolve themselves into different products.

Coke can be produced at \$4.46 a ton, Piron said, and from it briquets can be made, to be burned in household furnaces and grates, at half the cost of anthracite. The cost of gas will be reduced from sixty cents a thousand cubic feet to 7 or 8 cents, with other reductions in proportion, Piron said.

M'NAMER THINKS PARK BEAUTIES OVERDRAWN

C. W. McNamer, who recently returned from an extended trip to Yellowstone National park, admits that he was rather disappointed in the much heralded scenic beauty of that region. Mrs. McNamer, Mrs. Bert Mason, of Ione, and Mrs. DeZell, of Spokane, were other members of the party. They camped or stopped at hotels as the fancy seized them.

The party was gone from Heppner about 25 days going via Spokane and Montana and returning through eastern and southern Idaho, thus covering a big territory on the trip.

"Of course there are some fine scenic spots in the park," Mr. McNamer said while discussing the trip the other day, "but there is also a lot of mighty uninteresting scrub pine country to drive through between the spots that are interesting."

The roads are not what Mr. McNamer expected to see, being very ordinary macadam and in rather poor repair. Campers in the park receive but scant courtesy from the rangers, or guards, who are on duty everywhere and some of them will hardly give a camping tourist a civil answer when asked for information. One of these fellows of whom Mac asked some information about the road told him to buy a guide book. Only the people who come in on the big passenger busses from the railroads and stay at the park hotels receive much attention.

Mr. McNamer says conditions through Montana and Idaho are much the same as in Morrow county. Crops are heavy everywhere but the men who raise them are none too prosperous.

Missoula, Montana, was the best appearing city they passed through and business seemed to be booming there. They just missed the big round-up at Bozeman by two days. Much to Mr. McNamer's regret, as he might have picked up some new ideas for the coming Heppner Rodeo of which he is the head.

On the return trip they came through Pocatello, Twin Falls, Glenns Ferry and Boise. The Twin Falls section is a wonderful country and very productive but the first settlers are having a hard time of it trying to eke out a living and pay the heavy water and other taxes. Many of them will probably lose out finally and be replaced by a new crowd who will profit by the first settlers' losses as is usual in most new countries.

WHEAT CONTRACT TO BE INPARTIALLY ENFORCED

ASSOCIATION PLANS TO HANDLE
MORTGAGED GRAIN

Field Manager of Oregon Wheat
Growers Here in Interest of
Orderly Marketing

Bert W. Emerson, warehouse manager and field representative of the Oregon Wheat Growers association, was in the county several days last week making arrangements with the Morrow county banks by which the mortgaged grain belonging to members of the association can be put through the regular channels of the concern in such a way as will be satisfactory to all parties concerned. Mr. Emerson fully realizes that banks and individuals holding mortgages on grain must be fully protected and he also realizes the position of some farmers who have exhausted their credit at the banks for funds with which to pay harvest expenses. At the same time, Mr. Emerson says, a contract is a contract and if the association is to continue all members must be treated alike and all must expect to respect their contract with the association.

Some people seem to think, Mr. Emerson said in effect, that the association is managed and controlled by the officers who have been chosen to do the active work of marketing the crop. Such, he says, is not the case. The association is owned and controlled by the members who choose their delegates from each unit, they in turn choosing the board of directors, who hire the managers to handle the business.

Complaint about violation of contracts, Mr. Emerson says, come not from the office of the association, primarily but from the members themselves who are living up to their contracts and insist that their neighbors be compelled to do the same. Orders coming from the membership to the office through the delegates and directors must be obeyed, and this being the case there is no alternative but to enforce the contract in all cases.

Mr. Emerson has presented two plans to the people holding mortgages on Morrow county wheat:

One is that the farmers and the holders of mortgages may agree on a specific date on or before which the wheat may be sold, the proceeds of the sale to be sent to the holder of the mortgage less 2½ cents a bushel, which is the association's charges for handling the grain.

The other plan is that the association may be instructed to sell the wheat upon arrival the proceeds to be turned over to the mortgage holder less the 2½ cents per bushel.

Mr. Emerson says he has found the general attitude in this county as being favorable to the proposal. A strict enforcement of the contracts, Mr. Emerson says, is vital to the future success of the association. "On this proposition the association must stand or fall," he said.

Mr. Emerson is a farmer himself, owning a good sized wheat farm in Wasco county. He was also engaged in the warehouse business at Dufur before being called to his present position with the association and he feels that he understands the wheat game from both angles. He left here for Condon Saturday evening.

Charles Swindig, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., is acting as local representative for the association in Heppner.

THE CONCORD GRAPE

The Concord grape, a prime favorite wherever it is known, was propagated and given to the world by Ephraim Wales Bull, a resident of Concord, New Hampshire, in the early days of that historic town. The Bull home, known as Grapevine Cottage, is still standing, says a writer who recently visited there, and beside it stands the original Concord grapevine from which sprung every Concord vine now growing in the world. "The vine is old and gnarled in appearance," says this writer, "as becomes the parent of so great a progeny, a brood which has enriched hundreds of nursery men but brought the scantiest pittance of gold and fame to its originator."

WE CAN'T

GIVE MEAT AWAY;
THAT'S FOOLISHNESS

But—

WE CAN AND DO SELL
BEST QUALITY MEAT

at

Bed-Rock Prices. That's Business

The Central Market

fresh
FROM THE FACTORY

Fuxedo
TOBACCO

ROLL YOUR OWN WITH
BUT LA CROIX
PAPERS ATTACHED

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