

THE GAZETTE-TIMES.

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VAWTER CRAWFORD Editor and Proprietor

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Thursday, February 17, 1916.

THE DOG POISONER.

There are many ways of killing a dog, but the sneakiest, meanest, most low-down method of them all is that one whereby the killer puts out poison in meats to catch the unsuspecting canine. There are many kinds of dogs. Some of them are good, some of them are bad and a great majority of them are indifferent. But often enough, when the pernicious poisoner gets busy, it is the good dog which falls a victim to the malpractice. In our opinion, the individual who would put out poison would commit almost any contemptible crime, for in dropping pieces of death-dealing meat and other poisoned food about town, there is no telling where the damage will end, or how many fine blooded chickens or fine stock may be the victims. The poisoner got our dog, a worthless pup no doubt, but when he got the other fellow's dog a valuable animal was killed. Dog poisoning is a low practice which ranks with all the other vile crimes of society.

TO STAMP OUT RABIES IN THE NORTHWEST.

The serious prevalence of rabies in the Pacific northwest last year has drawn the attention of the national department of agriculture. Secretary Houston states that the dreadful disease exists among the predatory and the domestic animals of four northwestern states and spreads rapidly. He therefore urges congress to appropriate \$75,000 for the destruction of coyotes and wolves and the resultant preservation of farm cattle, the loss of which has been heavy.

The secretary makes a good case for such spending of the nation's money. The situation was not serious last autumn while his department was preparing its annual estimates. It therefore thought that the funds already available would enable it to handle the pestilence in connection with its regular work. Since then, however, the conditions have become acutely dangerous. The disease has spread over so broad a district that the states affected can not deal with the trouble. The funds of the department do not suffice for effective cooperation with those states. It appears inevitable that the sum requested from congress ought immediately to be added to the resources of the department.

California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon (where the wild animals' rabies appears to have originated about 1910) and Washington are affected, while Utah also is threatened. The known affected area extends 400 miles north and south and 250 miles east and west. The peril to the stock breeding interests is enormous and the menace to human beings is far from slight. If the serious situation is to be handled properly appropriation as an emergency measure must be made immediately. Secretary Houston believes it practicable for his department, provided the state and the local authorities continue to exercise drastic control over dogs and other household animals, to remove the danger and to stop the spread of the disease.—Spokesman-Review.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTER WRITER.

Sheriff George McDuffee has received within the past few days, three anonymous letters, each one apparently written by a different person. In these unsigned letters, hints at certain violators of the prohibition law are made. Under the circumstances the guardians of the law can do nothing. If people are so sure that the dry law is being violated, let them come forth with sufficient evidence that will warrant a prosecution. The anonymous letter writer never accomplished any good in this world and has oftentimes defeated the purpose of the law.

That law violators in Condon and Gilliam county stand little chance of operating over that way is evidenced by the recent conviction of one man and two women on a bootlegging charge. In addition the women were found guilty of conducting a house of ill fame. All three have gone to jail in preference to paying their fines. In his prosecutions, county attorney Weinke had the strong moral support of the people of Condon. Georgia Fisher, one of the convicted women, formerly conducted a cleaning and pressing establishment in this city.

A man who resides in the Willamette Valley had to come away over into this Eastern Oregon country to be convinced that the old sun had not gone into perpetual eclipse.

Eggs became so scarce in The Dalles that every time a hen laid she made a five cent piece provided the egg got to market.—Condon Times.

ANOTHER WILSON MISTAKE.

Although the latest bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not quote exact comparative prices, it reveals clearly enough that the high cost of living which the Baltimore platform, adopted in 1912, declared to be "a serious problem in every American home" is as serious now as then. The platform on which Mr. Wilson stood and was elected, insisted that the Republican party was "attempting to escape from its responsibility for high prices by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject." It continued, "and charge that the excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party."

While a great majority of the voters did not think so, and voted against Mr. Wilson and the theory of his platform, their vote was so divided that he and a Democratic majority in both houses of Congress were put in office. They immediately proceeded to make as sweeping reductions in tariff duties as if the country had given them a direct mandate. While this work was in progress, people were being assured that the bottoms would drop out when the new tariff law became effective. The bottoms of many things did in fact drop out, as was clearly and quickly shown in the heavy declines in railway freight tonnage. But that the bottom has not dropped out of the prices of things which enter into the cost of living, this official bulletin clearly proves.

Taking 160 as the average of price in seventeen commodities and forty-five cities during 1914, comparison is made with the average of prices in the same commodities and cities between January and September, 1915. The most damaging admission is found in the statement that "In September, 1915, prices showed a decline from September, 1914, of 5 per cent, and were the same as for September, 1913." In September, 1913, the country was still under the protective tariff law, and still, according to the Baltimore platform, groaning under the high cost of living entailed by "the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BINDER TWINE GOES UP.

The high price which grain bays will command from the farmers this year will have as a running mate, binder twine. Twine is manufactured in this country, but strange enough, war has had its effect. Not the European war, but that little row down in old Mexico, where Carranza holds the whip hand at the present time. Twine is manufactured from sisal fibre and the sisal fibre comes from Mexico. The output of sisal on the market is controlled by a trust which has by manipulation stored large quantities of the fibre up in their warehouses, and the trust is the only source through which sisal can be purchased. The trust, the Commission Reguladora, is composed of supporters of the Carranza government, according to the Farm Implement News, and is financed by American capital. As the situation is now, the trust can demand any price it wishes from the farmer, who is forced to pay tribute to a monopoly financed by American capital. In conclusion the News says, "Is this monopoly amenable to the anti-trust laws of the United States? If it were purely a Mexican affair, or if the financial backing were obtained from other countries, the United States would be powerless to interfere. But since the capital is contributed by American banks from deposits of American depositors, the combination should be amenable to American law. Justice to the farmer requires that the government take such steps as may be taken lawfully to prevent the financing of the monopoly with American money."

The squirrels are out.

Get out that trusty old rifle.

Swat the fly.

Delinquent Tax List For 1914.

The following list of real property situated in Morrow County, State of Oregon, is hereby advertised for delinquent taxes assessed for the year 1914. This advertisement is authorized by an act embodied in Chapter 301 of the General Laws of Oregon as passed by the 1913 session of the Legislative Assembly.

The taxes on the following advertised list of real property became delinquent September 1, 1915, and October 1, 1915, and are subject to a penalty of 10 per cent and interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum until the said taxes shall have been paid.

Notice is hereby given that six months after the taxes charged against the following real property first became delinquent the Sheriff is required by law to issue Certificates of Delinquency against the said property for delinquent taxes. The said Certificates of Delinquency shall bear interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum until the Certificates are redeemed.

Any time after the expiration of three years from the first date of delinquency of any tax included in a Certificate of Delinquency the holder of such Certificate may cause summons to be served on the owner of the property described in the Certificate, notifying the owner that he will apply to the Circuit Court of the county in which such property is situated for a decree foreclosing the lien against the property mentioned in such Certificate.

Adams, J. B., Hardman, Adams Add., Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Block 3, Page 1, Line 3, Tax \$19.35 Adams, Foster, Heppner, Adams add., Lots 1, 2, 3, Blk. 1, Lots 7, 8, Blk. 1, Page 1, Line 6, Tax 7.53

Table of delinquent tax list for 1914 with columns for owner name, address, and tax amount. Includes entries for Adams, Irving S., Adams, Clinton P., Adams, J. A. & J. B., Adkins, E. E., Akers, B. F., Akers, A. S., Alexander, J. T. & Frank T., Allen, J. J., Allison Kezia, Anderson, E. V., Anderson, Godfrey, Anthony, A. A., Ashbaugh, C. L., Ashburn, J. A., Ayers, John L., Ayers, Edgar B., Ayers, Mary I., Ball, Mary E., Barnes, Dwight A., Barlow, D. S., Barlow, J. F., Basey, Alton, Becktell, W. C., Bellenbrock, John, Beldon, Anna, Bell, Margaret, Benson, Wm. L., Beymer, Effie Bell, Beymer, Florida F., Blount, Mary Parker, Bookman, Chas., Bray, Walter P., Brandes, Louis, Brenner, Peter, Brooks, L. B., Brooks, Jessie, Brown, Thos. E., Browns Add., Burney, W. F.

JUST ARRIVED

Our First Shipment of Spring Goods

Table listing various fabric goods and their prices. Includes items like Prints, Shirts, Gingham, Zephyrs, Madras, Tango crepe, Venetia organide, Poplin, Prd Flax, Pique, Dotted Swiss, Elmore check, Fairmont Batiste, Mandalia Tissue, Whip cord, Stripe Voil, Tub Silk, Challie, Emb. Silk Crepe, Margurite Silk, Winds Plaisse, Jaquard Tussaline, Ind. Linen, Junior Kloth, Renfru Cloth, Cambrie Zephyr, Ripplettes, Butcher Linen, Marigold Voil, Daisy Cloth, Shirly Flannel.

Some new things in Embroidery, Laces, Ribbons, Flouncing, Oriental Lace, other things too numerous to mention. Look them over.

Thomson Bros.

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For the past sixteen years the WESTERN FARMER has been fighting the battles of the Pacific Northwest Farmer—from its very inception its advice and counsel has proven the short cut to profits for its readers and the extension of its influence is shown by the fact that

WESTERN FARMER IS READ IN MORE THAN 60,000 OF THE BEST FARM HOMES

This 60,000 circulation is more than double that of any other farm paper in the Pacific Northwest. Join the ranks of the progressive farmers in this territory. Become a subscriber to Western Farmer now and read the 1916 articles by Western Farmer's special staff of writers pertaining to every branch of farming. You can get Western Farmer for a whole year, two issues each month, by taking advantage of our special clubbing offer with the

THE GAZETTE-TIMES

Call at the office of The Gazette-Times and learn how to secure both of these splendid papers—The Gazette-Times, which is Heppner and Morrow county's foremost paper and Western Farmer the best edited and most practical farm paper of the Pacific Northwest, at a special clubbing price, or write direct to

WESTERN FARMER PORTLAND OR SPOKANE

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST FARM MORTGAGES

E. J. Roberson, 702 Title & Trust Building, Portland, Oregon. Patrons Take Notice. The People's Cash Market is on a strictly cash basis after the first of the year. We would kindly ask that all patrons now owing us please pay up. By putting our business on a cash basis, we will be better able to satisfy the public and do justice to ourselves. We will then be able to go out and buy the best stuff that cash will buy, and you in turn will be assured of better meat on the cash basis. Respectfully, PEOPLES' CASH MARKET, Henry Schwarz, Proprietor. Get your cord wood at the Louis Groshens place on Rhea creek for \$3.50 or at the Hamilton ranch for \$2.50. R. H. WEKES.

HOW OLD ARE YOU?

If you are 30 how does \$2000 protection for your family at a cost of \$22.50 per year look to you? Or \$4000 at age of 40 for \$68.80 annually? It is absolutely unnecessary to pay a high price for pure life insurance when the expensive frills of cash and loan values are lopped off. Our Company will insure the financial future of your dependants at such a low cost per thousand, that you can AFFORD to carry AMPLE protection. GUARANTEE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION OMAHA, NEB. Call on or write Briggs & Notson, Agents HEPPNER, OREGON. Our Policies are founded on HONESTY, COMMON SENSE AND ECONOMY

Our Policies Contain Ideal Disability and Old Age Benefits. To the man 40 years old who wishes to leave an adequate estate, we offer \$10,000 insurance at a cost of \$152.00 per year. This can be left \$4,000 cash at death and \$50,000 per month for 10 years.