

WILL TO BE MORE FREE

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and Post Offices and Post Roads. In addition each senator is to have three other places. See in all. Each of the sider senators will have a prominent committee chairmanship, but will not be allowed to serve as a conferee on any other committee. Lenroot, of Wisconsin; Smith, of Utah; Norris, of Nebraska; Cummins, of Iowa; Harding, of Ohio; Knox, of Pennsylvania; and Hale, of Maine, have been named to put the plan into full effect before the beginning of the special session.

Prevents Corner on Plumbs.

As the result of this it is thought it will not be possible for it to be said that the Republican party in its return to power is to be held under the direction in the senate of a few men, well on in years, who hail from any particular section of the country. It is asserted by Moses and Hale that one of the principal causes of the defeat of the Democrats at the last election was the oligarchic cornering by the Southern "hog combine" of committee chairmanships which enabled it to discriminate against wheat and in favor of cotton and to deluge the South with appropriations for military cantonments and munition plants.

In the House, too, the Republicans are preparing to do away with the domination of the South, and to make the speaker a lessened force in the making of laws. The great fight over the Reed rules in the insurgency days under "Uncle Joe" Cannon brought about the selection of a Committee on Committees which took from the speaker the controlling influence in naming the membership of all committees and therefore in largely determining the character of the bills to be suppressed by or reported favorably out of them. While "Uncle Joe" is now regarded as having made an excellent speaker, and while he was subject to removal at any time by a majority in the House, there is no tendency on the part of the Republicans to go back to the old way of doing things.

Speaker Clark and the Democrats, with the South in control, have shaped legislation with a view to their own interests quite as much through the small number of men on the Committee on Committees to as at an extent and therefore, it is urged by the Republicans, to much to the detriment of the country, as they might have done had the speaker the full power he had in former times. To offset this the Republicans have named a Steering Committee, composed of Mann, of Illinois; Moore, of Pennsylvania; Anderson, of Minnesota; Gillett, of Massachusetts, and Wendell, of Wyoming. A similar committee will be continued during the next session, to confer with the speaker regularly and to see that the work of one committee does not overlap that of any other. It will go beyond the functions of the Committee on Committees, which selects the membership of all the committees, and of the Committee on Rules, which frames the order of business of the House, and do what its name indicates: steer bills on an even course through the hands of the members and the committees to enactment.

Will Advise With Members.

It is likely that the new speaker, whoever he may be, will also have about him, in addition to the committees mentioned, personal advisers whom he will consult from time to time in regards to methods and procedure. He will therefore be even less of a czar than now. The great office once held by Clay, Blaine, Carlisle, Crisp, Reed and Cannon will be almost entirely a parliamentary one. It will be exceedingly difficult for the new speaker to either run his party in the House or in any way directly manipulate the making of laws. He will still be a decidedly important influence when his argument is heard on the floor, but that will be

only because of the honor he has been chosen to fill. He will receive an emolument of \$12,000, as compared to the \$7,500 paid his colleagues. But both he and they, because of the new ease and celerity of procedure, without difficulty of gaining the recognition of the chair, will be thus easily subject to the demands of public opinion, it is declared.

It is the expressed intention of the Republicans in both Senate and House in the new Congress by these

methods of decentralization of control to do away with the bitterness of factionalism and to make possible a united effort on the part of all the members to work for beneficial reconstruction legislation without regard to any class or section of the country, to make themselves popular with each other and the nation, and to make it impossible for the Democrats to say in the future that the Republicans are less democratic in their legislative methods.



WHY THEY COME.

Our city cousins are spending their winter evenings dreaming back-to-the-land dreams, talking about "three acres and independence," and picturing the easy, toll-free life of the son of the soil. And some of them are coming out to farms to try their hand at making green things grow. They are restless under their burden of indoor work and the high cost of living, and—next summer's farm work seems mighty pleasant when one is sitting by his hot air register on a cold night.

City papers have printed interesting stories of men and women who left city employment to make fortunes in fields of grain and pens of pigs. City folk read about billion-dollar wheat crops, millions made in corn, cotton, livestock and farmers rolling in wealth as they carry the day's butter and eggs to the market in the family limousine.

"Easy to get along on the farm," they conclude.

The United States Department of Agriculture has learned that farm wages increased 64 per cent in 14 years.

Cities are worrying about unemployment problems.

All these things are joining hands to bring a growing bark-to-the-sole army from practically every large city. And nothing farmers can say will stop them. They'll come, the man and woman who never saw a farm, and men and women who imagine a farmer lets nature do all the work.

Some who know agriculture will come. They will make good. Some who are ambitious to work and learn will come. They stand a good chance

of making a comfortable living.

Many are now planning to leave their city homes with a few dollars in their pockets. There will be many failures among them. Some are coming with enough capital to get well started. They will thrive if capital is combined with learning and energy.

Naturally, every person who leaves the city for the farm, thinks he can make good on the land. Thinking so doesn't, however, make it so. The average city-bred man is a poor farmer. He cannot stand farm work as well as he stood shop or office work. And it requires as much agricultural knowledge to be a successful farmer as legal education to be a money-making lawyer.

Herbert Quick, member of the United States Farm Loan Commission, is the foremost farm student who opposes the flow of city-bred men to farms. He insists that no man without farm experience should assume the responsibility of owning and managing his own farm. Quick believes that city workers should first serve an apprenticeship as farm laborers, and that city women should start in the kitchen of a farmer's wife's home. Both husband and wife thus would learn farming from the bottom up.

"You can't learn farming from the top down," Quick asserts. Those city people who are having their annual winter farming dreams would do well to write Quick or the United States Department of Agriculture setting forth their qualifications, resources, knowledge, and then let a farming expert decide whether they should stick to the city or tackle agriculture.

There would be fewer failures among ex-city men farmers then.



MONEY NO OBJECT.

It was not so many years ago that a \$100 hog was a neighborhood scandal.

Nine farmers in ten then would consider a man unbalanced, possessing more money than sense, who would pay one hundred real dollars for a single hog.

In skimming through some recent sales of breeding stock, taken haphazard over two thousand miles of country, we gather items like these:

The 1917 grand champion of the national swine show sells for \$2600. Breeder refuses \$2500 for a young sow.

In reports of a dozen mid-winter sales the lowest price for young stock was \$52, the average was nearer \$100 a head, and dozens of hogs sold for prices above the \$500 mark.

One breeder announces disposing of three hogs at private sale; one brought \$5500; another \$2000; the third, \$1050.

A thousand dollars is hardly an average price for a proven boar in the championship class.

Ten thousand dollars has been paid for a single hog in the past year; probably more, for our reading of hogology is but casual.

The point is that this country has in a decade become the chief hog breeding spot on earth.

Not only does the nation lead in strictly American breeds, like the Chester White and the Poland China, but in imported breeds like the Berkshire and Tamworth American breeders no longer need to go abroad for fancy foundation stock.

A pig is no longer just a pig. He is more likely to be worth \$1000 and to be housed in a better home than the average farm family dwelt in when dad was a boy.

And these fancy prices are proven good business; for a single registered sire will return several times his cost in a single breeding season in the increased size, improved form and ease of fattening of his progeny.

A WORD OF WARNING.

In a statement received by the Collector of Internal Revenue, Milton A. Miller, from Commissioner Daniel C. Roper, taxpayers are cautioned against allowing themselves to be imposed upon by strangers who claim to be "Income Tax Experts." They should discriminate carefully between really helpful, authoritative advice in tax matters, and irresponsible advice.

Mr. Roper states further that the bureau is arranging to furnish for the benefit of Income Tax payers in every city and town in the country, a free advisory service by trained collectors, agents, inspectors and deputies. At the offices of Collectors and their Deputies and at other central points, free information and advice with respect to filing returns under the new Revenue Bill may be had up to the final date for filing such returns.

Banks, Trust Companies and similar responsible institutions have always cooperated in furnishing authentic Income Tax information, and have generously offered to serve the government and taxpayers in this respect again this year. It is the aim of the Bureau to bring its agencies as close as possible to every person and to make available in official form all necessary information regarding the requirements of the law. The Bureau welcomes aid from every responsible agency in its efforts to enlighten the people on tax matters.

Every taxpayer is assured of a square deal from the Government based entirely on the tax laws and regulations and the facts in his case. No other influence is allowed to enter into Internal Revenue matters and

the statement of any firm or individual that they are in a position to exert special influence with Internal Revenue officers is wholly without foundation in fact. Pains-taking and open-minded consideration is given in every case regardless of whether the taxpayer appears in person or by attorney.

Firms or other persons who offer to prosecute claims against the Government can secure no special consideration beyond the merits of the claims as determined by the facts and

the law. Any former Government officer or employee is barred by statute from acting as counsel attorney or agent for prosecuting claims against the United States which were pending while he was an officer or employee; and is also barred from aiding in any manner the prosecution of such claims within two years after leaving the Government service.

Very Respectfully,
MILTON A. MILLER,
Collector.

Home Portraiture

Portraits taken in the home are often more natural and pleasing than when taken in the studio.

Until the 1st of March the people of Heppner can have pictures taken in their own homes at any time.

MAKE AN APPOINTMENT FOR THE BABY

C. S. Reeves

Room 16, Barnards Lodging House.

MARKET DAY AUCTION SALE

Morrow County Fair Grounds FRIDAY, February 21st, '19

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE DATE OF THE SALE ON FRIDAY THIS MONTH ON ACCOUNT OF SATURDAY BEING A HOLIDAY. SALE BEGINS AT 1 P. M. SHARP.

All articles listed before Monday, February 17, will appear in the advertising.

THE FOLLOWING LIST IS OFFERED FOR SALE:

- 2 Geldings, 4-7 yrs. old. Wt. 12-1500.
- 8 mares, 3-7 yrs. old. Wt. 11-1500.
- Bred to registered Percheron horse, service fee paid.
- 10 3-months old pigs.
- 1 Piano.
- 1 Heating stove.
- 1 China closet.

- 1 Bedstead.
- 1 Writing desk.
- 5 Rocking chairs.
- 1 Refrigerator.
- 2 Small tables.
- Other small articles of household furniture too numerous to mention.

TERMS—\$10.00 and under, cash; balance 6 months on approved notes at 8 percent.

Farmers' Exchange of the Inland Empire

Heppner, Oregon

F. A. McMENAMIN, Auctioneer

F. B. BROWN, Manager.

The HEPPNER GARAGE Gasoline 23½ Cents Per Gallon

THE machine and repair shops of this Garage are now in charge of Messrs. **RIVERS & ACKLEY**, men who thoroughly understand the business. All accessories, tires and car sales business continued under old management.

ALBERT BOWKER, Proprietor