

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE QUALITY OF GASOLINE.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an announcement by the Standard Oil Company explaining why the necessary production of gasoline for our fighting airplanes was responsible during the latter part of the war for the lack of easy starting qualities in ordinary motor gasoline.

Every oil company had more or less difficulty with gasoline during the last few months of 1918 and some complaint was heard among the motorists. It

was impossible until now, however, to offer any explanation, because it was a military fact which could not be made public.

Aviation gasoline must be highly volatile, or in other words, it must vaporize rapidly and this special fuel was furnished only at the sacrifice of the gasoline left for regular use. Gasoline is made up of constituents having boiling points ranging from low to high. That needed for aeroplanes took a large part of the low boiling point constituents from the crude oil and left the ordinary motor gasoline

somewhat lacking in these low boiling points which are necessary for easy starting of the engine.

While aviation gasoline is exactly suited for engines operating in the extreme cold and rarefied atmosphere of high altitudes, it would be unsuitable for automobiles. It would lack the necessary power, would evaporate too quickly and would be expensive.

Immediately after the signing of the Armistice the need for this special aviation gasoline became less urgent and Red Crown gasoline regained its old high quality, due to a full uniform boiling point from the low to the high.

While it was an unfortunate fact that the ordinary motorist had to put up with a fuel which was not quite what he had been used to, yet he played an important part in winning the war by getting along with such gasoline as could be manufactured without interfering with the output of aviation gasoline. The Pacific Coast had a much easier time than the Eastern states. In the latter part of the war, the Federal Fuel Administration issued orders prohibiting the use of pleasure automobiles on Sunday.

The output of aviation gasoline by all the refineries east of the Rockies was not enough, so California was called upon to furnish a large part of the supply. At the request of the United States Government the Pacific Coast Petroleum War Service Committee apportioned California's quota among such of the large refiners as were able to make this special gasoline. The Standard Oil Company being the largest of these, naturally had the greatest quota to fill. They more than did their part in meeting this war need and exceeded their quota to a considerable extent.

It was only during a period of about six weeks in the late fall of 1918 that the lack of easy starting was evident. As soon as possible Red Crown gasoline was put back on its old high quality basis and it now has the full and continuous chain of boiling points from low to high which is necessary for easy starting, quick and smooth acceleration, high power and long mileage.

WORK OF GOVERNMENT HUNTERS EXPLAINED BY HAROLD DOBYNS

To the Editor Gazette-Times:

I have read numerous articles in the different county and state papers about government hunters and their work of exterminating coyotes. Being a Government hunter, I wish to say a few words in regard to the same.

An article in one of the late papers about poisoning coyotes, especially attracted my attention.

Poison is not used promiscuously by the government hunters and trappers, as some people have been led to believe, but the Government instructs its hunters to use poison, only where it has been determined that it can be successfully used, and furthermore if it is properly used, there is but little danger of poisoning birds, other than crows and magpies, which are pests that game laws do not protect. Just because your dog goes away from home and gets poisoned and there is a Government hunter in the neighborhood, isn't it fair to him, and furthermore, a man's dog that leaves home is no good anyway. That is the way they usually get poisoned, out prowling around where they should be home.

There is far more poison put out by farmers than by Government hunters, regardless of what it may kill. The crows and magpies are the worst nuisance a trapper has to contend with and are also a nuisance to the stockmen and farmers.

The Government does not kill the coyotes merely for their fur and what poison is used is to destroy the animal regardless of its fur, but of course we save the skins of all the animals that we can for they are valuable and help to pay the salaries of the hunters.

A true trapper will not use poison to kill fur-bearing animals for if an animal is not found shortly after being poisoned the skin is damaged to a certain extent. The coyote is a predatory animal and the game laws do not class it as a fur-bearing animal.

That the Government's Predatory Animal Extermination work is a fake and the government hunters are no good, as some people say, is absolutely not so. The Government gives a man an opportunity to prove his ability as a hunter and trapper and if he does not make good they will not keep him. The Government hunter's job is not to trap people give him credit for having, and if any of you doubt it, go out and catch a few of the old timers that are left. The Government hunters in this district saved about one half million dollars worth of stock during the fiscal year 1918. How much did other hunters save? How much was paid out in bounties? How many of the coyotes that were turned in for the bounty were old ones? The Government hunters work all year round and kill the old ones as well, which are responsible for having to pay so much bounty on young ones. It was not the bounty that made the coyotes scarce, but it was the Government hunters. It has been proven more than once that the bounty system is a failure. I have been a Government hunter for almost 4 years and have hunted for the bounty a great deal and I think I know the game pretty well. Almost all of the hunting that is done for the bounty is done in the spring for the dens of young ones. No effort is made to capture the mother of them, while we are required to get the old mother coyote with every den, thereby saving the bounty on a bunch of pups the following spring. They average about 7 pups to a litter, and I have found litters of 14 belonging to one coyote.

We hunt every month in the year, while others only hunt while the fur is prime or for the pups, for they cannot make decent wages hunting for the bounty.

Our bosses do not accept excuses for our catch, but we have to turn over the skins and scalps, of which a systematic record is kept.

It is true that the sheepmen help the hunters by giving them board and horsefeed in return for the good they do, in killing the coyotes off their ranges, but I have received some mighty rotten deals from some of them. One time I was asked to go to a certain man's range and he told me he would furnish me with board and feed my horse, so I went. I had to turn the horse on bunch grass and when I was ready to move to another territory he asked me to go and settle up for my board with the old lady, and I did. I caught 17 old coyotes the month I was there. A trapper earns all the accommodation the public gives him.

Some people say, "don't kill the coyotes, they destroy the rabbits" and contend that was what used to keep down the rabbits. It is true that coyotes kill a few rabbits but what they catch has no diminishing effect on them at all. As a rule, under ordinary circumstances it takes two or three coyotes to catch a rabbit. Judge for yourself and I think most of you will agree that the Government Predatory Animal Extermination work is a fine thing for the country and you will give its hunters your cooperation instead of your knocks. Talk is cheap but it takes money to buy whiskey and I'm going to keep on hunting for the Government as long as I can make more money there for it is the only thing that is the one great question that is agitating the minds of almost everybody today.

HAROLD W. DOBYNS,
U. S. Pred. Animal Hunter,
U. S. Biological Survey.

EVERETT RITCHIE OF IONE SAW ACTIVE SERVICE ON FRENCH FRONT

The following letter was received some time since from Everett Ritchie, a young man of Ione, now in the service of Uncle Sam at the front in France. It is sent us for publication by Mr. J. H. Wilt, and is dated at Bellune, France, Feb. 20th, 1919.

Dear Friend:
Just a line to let you know that I have gone through this war without getting all shot up, but there were times when I was on the front, and I was sick and hungry and cold and did not care what became of me. We had to sleep in shell holes and dugouts which were half full of water, and when morning came it would find us cold and stiff.

It was on Sunday, the 25th of September, when orders came to advance on the little town of Genesee. As we were going over No Man's Land the boys tried hard to stop us. They turned

their machine guns loose so strong that the air sounded like it was full of bees and then their artillery opened up on us with all they had in them and the ground about us looked like a boiling pot of mush. But that could not stop us. We kept going until we reached the little city of Genesee and it was very dark when we got there. We did not stay there long as orders came to move back to where we started from, because the attacking parties on our right and left did not keep up with us.

That night I will never forget as long as I live. As we were moving back over this battle field, dead and wounded

were lying everywhere, and I heard boys crying for help, some calling for water and others calling for their fathers and mothers. If everybody had gone through this war they would think of some way to put a stop to fighting. Well, how is everything around Ione? About the same as usual, I guess, and the same as when I left. I think I will be back soon as we are expected to leave here some time about the first of March, and the sooner I get out of here the better it will suit me. I am sick of France.

CORP. EVERETT P. RICHIE,
Co. F, 361 Inf., A. E. F.

Not an ordinary axle grease

No other grease like Mica Axle Grease. The powdered mica fills up all roughness in spindle and bearings, makes the grease work better and last twice as long. Easier pulling—no hot boxes. Ask your dealer. Buy by the pail.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)

MICA AXLE GREASE

MICA AXLE GREASE
STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Geo. W. Milholland, Special Agent, Standard Oil Company
Heppner, Oregon.

GILLIAM & RISDEE, Heppner.
PEOPLES HARDWARE CO., Heppner.
SAM HUGHES CO., Heppner.
MINOR & CO., Heppner.
PHELPS GROCERY CO., Heppner.
THOMSON BROS., Heppner.
GEO. M. SCHEMPF, Heppner.
LEACH BROS., Lexington.
W. F. BARNETT, Lexington.
F. BURGESS, Lexington.

G. A. BLEAKMAN, Hardman.
W. P. PROPHET, Hardman.
ASHRAUGH BROS., Hardman.
C. A. WILSON, Long Creek.
JOHN SEMAS, Monument.
W. T. HAMILTON, Hamilton, Ore.
W. A. SWEENEY, Hamilton, Ore.
C. McHALEY, Hamilton, Ore.
E. J. GRIMES, Parkers Mill, Ore.
E. H. CARPENTER, Eight Mile, Ore.

BURBACK & TURNER
Painters Paperhangers Decorators

These gentlemen have just arrived from Portland and located in Heppner, and come prepared to do anything offered in this line.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR THEM TO TACKLE

Phone 643.

HARNESS

There are still a few sets of that harness left from the Stock Yards Sale.

These can be ordered through the
FARMERS' EXCHANGE
of the Inland Empire

at the prices quoted the day of the sale.

F. R. BROWN

Roberts Building

Heppner, Ore.

Rivers & Ackley



Look for us in the repair shop of Heppner Garage.

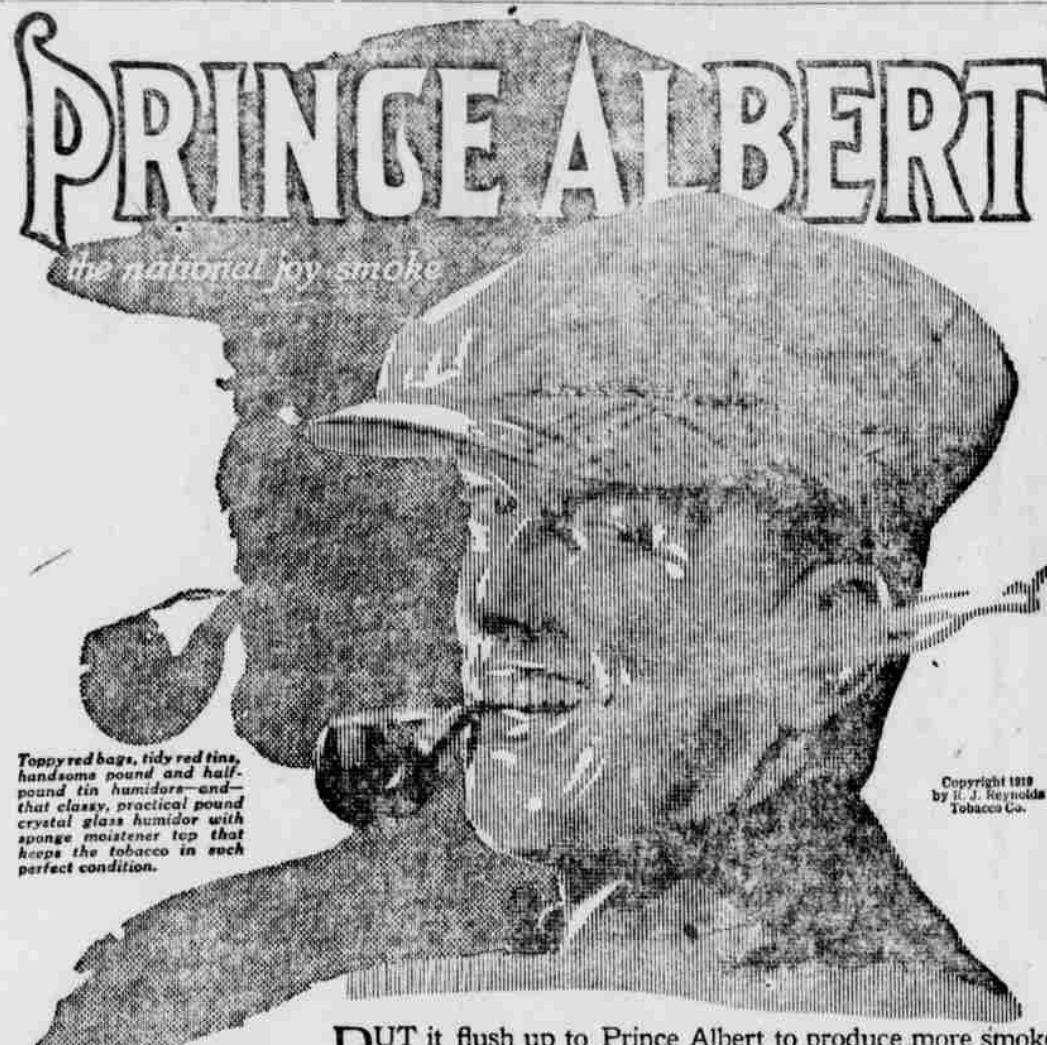
Best equipped machine and auto repair shop in Morrow County. We rebuild batteries, do Oxy-acetylene welding and all kinds of machine work and auto repairing, and guarantee all our work.

A Trial is all We Ask

We drive a Super-Six and will go any place any time.

Rivers & Ackley

PHONE MAIN 81



Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidor—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moisture cap that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

Copyright 1919
by J. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.

PUT it flush up to Prince Albert to produce more smoke happiness than you ever before collected! P. A.'s built to fit your smoke appetite like kids fit your hands! It has the jimdandy flavor and coolness and fragrance you ever ran against!

Just what a whale of joy Prince Albert really is you want to find out the double-quickest thing you do next. And, put it down how you could smoke P. A. for hours without tongue bite or parching. Our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch.

Realize what it would mean to get set with a joyous jimmy pipe or the papers every once and a while. And, puff to beat the cards! Without a comeback! Why, P. A. is so good you feel like you'd just have to eat that fragrant smokel

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

STAR THEATRE

SATURDAY, MARCH 29th

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS THE GOOD BAD MAN
AND BESSIE LOVE IN

Admission 15 and 25 cents. Show starts at 7:30. Those coming early will be able to get out in time to hear the Hawaiians at the Fair Pavilion

FAIR PAVILION
SATURDAY, MAR. 29Culligan & Hockwald's
Native Hawaiian
Singers & Players

In concert of American and Hawaiian numbers, including the native air Aloha Oe, success of the Bird of Paradise
Concert starts 8:45. Admission 35c.

Following the concert a dance will be given. 10c per dance, 3 for 25c.