

THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER



A Little More Common Sense, Please!

There is enough profiteering going on in this country without the government promoting more of it.

In this connection we note a large, juicy advertisement by the United States Government in the New York Times—mind you, IN NEW YORK CITY. In this advertisement, Uncle Sam offers for sale forty thousand sets of harness left over from the war.

What will happen? Some city broker or middleman will buy up the whole lot for a cheap price and take them out to the country, where they still buy harness and where he will profiteer the life out of the farmer.

Ye gods! To be a government official, is it unnecessary to have common sense at all?

To the man of ordinary intelligence, the sensible thing would have been for the government to have inserted in about 50 country newspapers a little more total expense than the New York city newspaper charged for it. The large users of harness—the farmers—would have seen the government proposal and would have bought the entire 40,000 sets in big time at REASONABLE prices. In our opinion the government would come out of such a deal with more money than it would receive from the middleman. We know mighty well that the farmer would get his harness much cheaper than the city profiteer will sell it to him.

Labor is useless without management. Capital is useless without management. Management must pay market rates of wages both to labor and capital to obtain their services. The wages of capital are in proportion to risk. The wages of labor are in proportion to efficiency. If management fails, labor loses its job and part of its market, capital loses its wages and part or all of itself, and management loses its chance for profit. If management succeeds, it takes its profit—part of which it may re-invest as its own capital, thus enlarging its business and adding to the market for labor. Recognition of these elemental facts of business would add much to an understanding of the relations between labor and capital.—Oregon Voter.

Republican Reductions

Amazed at the great reductions effected by the republican congress below administration estimates for appropriations, the democratic minority is attempting to belittle savings in government expenses amounting to \$2,414,115,144.13 by calling attention to the sum total of appropriations and obligations of the government at present, says Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, republican floor leader. Although the total expenditures for the fiscal year 1920 amounted to approximately \$6,590,000,000, exclusive of transactions affecting the principal of the public debt, Mr. Mondell explains, the republican congress had no control over these vast expenditures by the administration and participated in appropriating for them only to the extent of \$2,835,253,432.76. This amount was authorized in the eight fiscal appropriation bills enacted by the republican congress in special session a year ago. In authorizing these appropriations, Mr. Mondell shows that the republican congress reduced the estimates of the administration \$389,692,541.97. "Of the sum total of expenditures," continues Mr. Mondell, "more than three and one half billions were swallowed up in the cost of the government operation of the railroads, in the payment of \$450,000,000 in loans to the allies which, it is presumed, were contracted for before the signing of the armistice."

This Is Today!

It is to laugh! The printer goes into the cigar store, lays down 15 cents for a 5-cent cigar and smiles; he goes to the boot shop and gives up fifteen simoleans for a pair of five-buck kicks and rejoices with the store man over his prosperity; to the druggist he hands a dollar for a bottle of physic that he formerly bought for 35 cents and makes good by adding 50 cents to the outlay as payment for

SHE IS ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL



Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, formerly United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, has been appointed Assistant Attorney General at the Department of Justice. This is the highest position yet to be held by a woman.

25 cents' worth of chocolates to make the physic a necessity; he pays the grocer and the butcher two prices and registers approbation; he gives the banker 8 per cent for 4 per cent money and recognizes that in unnatural times one must expect unnatural charges; he pays the garageman, the picture show man, the drayman, and the railroad their increased rates without a kick, but when any of these progressive business men desire a handful of letterheads they are shocked at the continual upward trend in the price of printing. We might offer these gentlemen a number of valid reasons for higher printing costs in addition to the ones that they already know to be legitimate, but do not think it necessary to go into our business details to them any more than we expect them to do this for us. However, we will say to them that the day the country printer owed everyone in the community and was dependent upon their charity for his support—the day when he walked in fear of his banker and approached his grocer in confusion—is with all offices of any consequence a thing of the past. To be a successful newspaper man requires nearly as much talent as it takes to successfully manage a soda fountain and should be worthy of as much remuneration as is expected by the proprietor of a pool palace. In addition to this a successful newspaper man must have sufficient literary ability to correct the copy of men who wish commercial printing so as to make it intelligent in its construction. He must work more hours than any other man in business in the village and must pay his employees higher wages than any other commercial enterprise in the place and those are but few of the reasons why it costs more to have printing done in these days of advanced costs of everything than it did when shoes were selling for \$3.50, wheat for 50 cents and "Horse-shoe" at 45 cents per pound. The fact that we dare write and publish these truths is proof positive that in some offices at least fear and trembling have been superseded by that knowledge of actual value which makes for commercial and intellectual independence.

It is to laugh!—Clay Center, Neb. Sun.

Slats' Diary

Friday—I tuk 50 cts I had earned working & sent it 2 a Co. which I send me a secret for how to get rich very quick. I dont want to hafta wait like pa has & then end up by being a poor man who must work for a living. Of course I will help pa & ma & show my hart is in the right position.

Saturday—ma put me 2 work nocking bugs off of potatoes & I got tired & set down 2 rest & ma cum out & ketches me & she sed What are you about & I sed I am about done she sed No yure not & you go rne ahead now so ahead I went.

Sunday—at Sunday skool the teacher ast Jake who was Rebekka & Jake sed she was a lady which lived on a farm which they called Sunnybrook.

Monday—had a tawk with Jane this afternoon p. m. & accidentally got sentimental & I ast her diddnt she like me & she sed Diddnt I dance with you and she sed it real sassy, but all the same I have a feeling I am Ace high with that little lady.

Tuesday—A lady which visits at Jake's house was tawking with me today & she ast me didd my pa ever disagree with my ma & I sed, Does he well I'll say he does. And I told the honest facts 2 for here of lately pa disagrees with most everything ma says. Only he never lets her know it.

Wednesday—The skool teacher ast me & Jake we was 2 take Kallisthenicks next year at skool. Jake ast his ma what is Kallisthenicks & she sed she haddent never caught none. But I diddnt let her know I that she was ignorant for I know blame well it is some kind of a book which we must study like Rithmetick only worse, Mobbe.

Thursday—got stung on Getting Rich. The Co. rote 2 me & sed To get Rich work like the devil & dont spend a cent.

Senator Harding Measures Up

Every free-born American citizen can take genuine pride in the selection of Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, as the presidential candidate of the Republic.

Senator Harding is typical of the opportunities of America. He was born poor. His father was a struggling physician in a tiny Ohio hamlet. Young Harding worked his way through school and college. He worked during the Summer months at farming, at railroad building, at teaching, at house and sign painting and at a printer's case, to earn the money to educate himself.

When he came out of college—he went to a little, unknown college in Ohio, which is no longer in existence—he taught school and worked as a printer until he took over the stock of liabilities of a little local sheet which had more obligations than type fonts.

Intensely practical and exceedingly ambitious, young Harding worked night and day to build up that paper, and today he is in the Marlon Daily Star as fine a small town daily as is published in the country.

Harding is self-made. He has grown from a farmer lad into a man whose wise judgment and counsel have been courted by the biggest men in his party.

As an example of the old saying that every American cradle is the potential birthplace of a president, Harding stands pre-eminent.

Through all his steady climb Harding has never lost sight of his early struggles. He has always felt the deepest sympathy and understanding in the efforts of the working classes to better themselves. He has the closest personal sympathy and understanding with the farmer element because he has been a farmer. Since he has grown to power and eminence, he has been in contact with the classes that administer the country's industries, and he has learned their problems and their difficulties. So he is equipped mentally to weigh and balance in the scales of his cool judgment the rights and wrongs of each.

In his public life Harding has ever been governed in all his decisions and votes by his cool judgment and ability to put himself in the other fellow's place. He has not forgotten his experience as a laborer and farmer, and his votes have reflected his sympathy and understanding of the needs of the masses. He has never cast a vote against the interest of the people; and he has fathered and supported all of the important measures aimed to better the conditions of the laboring classes. Among the legislative acts he has supported may be mentioned the child labor law, the minimum wage law, the civil service retirement law, the rehabilitation of industrial cripples law and the woman's bureau of the Labor Department.

He has voted for woman suffrage and supported the cause in states where ratification was doubtful, using his eloquence and his influence for the cause of suffrage.

Indeed every act of his political career is marked by progressiveness and far-sighted realization of the importance of political developments.

Harding is a Republican of the Lincoln and McKinley type. Like these great figures of the past he believes in the importance of cooperative action in deciding the great issues. He has consistently decried the egoism of autocratic methods of government. He has always said that the great strength of the Republican party lay in its willingness to prof-

by wise counsel, and he has declared frequently that a president's cabinet should enlist the biggest men of the party instead of sawdust puppets to bob their heads to presidential orders. Only by having men of such calibre can government really succeed, and when he is elected to the presidency and takes his seat in the White House next March 4th, his cabinet selections will show that his practical knowledge of men will enable him to build up an organization such as surrounded Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt, all Republicans who believed in this great fundamental policy.

Harding personally is the embodiment of the finest American manhood. He is a good fighter, but a clean fighter. He is a good friend, but even friendship has never stood in the way of his duty. He is an able man as his every private and public act proclaims. He is a good man, religious and tolerant, a gentle, kindly husband and a good neighbor. In Ohio they love him. They will tell you that success has never gone to Harding's head and that he is the same genial, generous, keen witted companion that he was when he was just the editor of the Marlon Daily Star.

His employes on the Marlon Daily Star will tell you that he is their friend and fellow worker, as well as their boss, and that they take their troubles, their joys and their worries to Warren Harding with just the same freedom today that they did before the people of Ohio selected him for high honors.

Harding is an ardent patriot. His love of country and his worship of the flag is the outstanding thing in his life. On the occasions when he went abroad for rest, recreation and study of European governments and

conditions, he always said on his return, that every time he went abroad he came back glad and proud of the fact that he is an American.

The next president of the United States will have great responsibilities and heavy tasks. He will have to bring order out of the chaos of disorder which an administration of inefficiency and misrule has created. Serious problems will have to be met and answered. The man who undertakes this heroic task must be a man who measures up big. He must be an honest man, a fearless man, a strong man.

When the Republicans in the Chicago convention eliminated all other claimants for the honor of standard-bearer they picked the right man in Warren Gamaliel Harding of Ohio.

He is the man who can lead the country out of the darkness into the light. He is a man we can pin our hopes and our votes on with confidence that he will live up to the great traditions of the party of Lincoln and McKinley and Roosevelt.

Harding and Coolidge, for home and country, is a slogan every good citizen, whether Republican or Democrat, can support with joy, with confidence.

Laxton McMurray and Amanuel Peteyes, two of the leading farmers of Jordan Siding were in Heppner, Saturday on business matters.

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