

THE GAZETTE-TIMES
 The Heppner Gazette, Established March 18, 1882.
 The Heppner Times, Established November 18, 1897.
 Consolidated February 18, 1911.
 Published every Thursday morning by Walter and Spencer Crawford and entered at the Postoffice at Heppner, Oregon, as second-class matter.
ADVERTISING RATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 One Year \$2.00
 Six Months 1.00
 Three Months .75
 Single Copies .08
MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER
 Foreign Advertising Representative THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Farmer's New Food Market.

The breeding of game birds for food is increasing as an industry by leaps and bounds. The number of breeders has been doubling for two or three years past, and most of them are farmers.

It has been brought home to everybody during the last ten years that despite our thousands of game laws and tens of thousands of game wardens, American game birds were rapidly disappearing. We now know that if this great American heritage—wild fowl—is to be saved to posterity, not laws and not game wardens will do it. It will be done by the farmer who breeds them for food purposes.

Statesmen are beginning to see the folly of preventing people by law from producing food and selling it. The United States Supreme Court has just decided that notwithstanding the migratory bird law, and notwithstanding any law that may be on the books, game can be privately bred and consequently being property, can be sold for food. There are organizations in this country that will protect any man who is interfered with in his right by over-zealous constables and justices of the peace.

The farmer who breeds wild geese and duck, pheasant, grouse and quail, will find it very little more work than the common barnyard chicken, and yet he can sell these game birds for food, and for further breeding purposes, at eight to ten times the price he can get for a chicken.

There are at least fifty millions of town people, men, women and children, who never go hunting, and nearly all of them have never tasted the delights of game bird food. There are millions and millions of them who would gladly go to the meat market and pay the price for a pheasant or a brace of quail or a wild duck. Why should only the hunters have the privilege of this food? Why shouldn't the farmer be allowed the right to stock the city shops with wild fowl for food purposes, just as he stocks the market with grain and meats and poultry?

The Wrong Way.

The move to recall the public service commission is not likely to gain any great headway, and it should not.

We do not know that we agree entirely with the commission in its finding in the telephone case, but we do know that the members of the commission were elected by the people. They are better servants of the people now than they were when they took office. They are just as good servants as they were when they refused to allow the telephone company to raise its rates, and we do not for a moment doubt that they used their best judgment in arriving at their decision. They knew that their action would not, and could not be popular. If they played politics they would not have been as liberal with the telephone company as they have been.

If they have made a mistake, it is a mistake of judgment and not of the heart. One mistake is not sufficient excuse for recalling men who are exercising all the qualifications that they had when the people selected them for those offices.

If the commission has made a mistake, there is a method of action open. That is to bring action before the commission showing that the rates granted are too high. If there is evidence which should have been considered, but which was not considered, there is a way to get it considered. If costs of material and of labor go down, it is only reasonable to expect a move to lower the rates.

We know the members of the commission. We have confidence in their honesty. We have confidence that their decisions are made according to the best of their judgment. They are human. They may make mistakes, but because of the fact that they are human we may well believe that they did not purposely make any error which they knew would be so tremendously unpopular. That much can be set down as fact. Remember that this is the first grave error they have been charged with; that it has not even been proved that they have made an error, and handle the matter in a sane and fair manner.—Cottage Grove Sentinel.

High taxes and constant agitation for more pay and shorter hours are having their effect on industrial activity. The process must be reversed if we wish a return of stabilized conditions. Reasonable taxes, fair pay and full efficiency should be our motto.

Our Melting Forests.

I love thy woods and templed hills. How much do we love them? That is the question put forward by the American Forestry association which is campaigning for a national forest policy. From a study of the public's affection in this direction it would appear that the dollars which the lumber brings are dearer than any sentimental emotion aroused.

Here we are singing our delight in the trees, while lumbermen and pulp manufacturers are sawing off the limb on which we are depending. In consequence the United States uses half of the world's white paper, and makes enough paper pulp to create a pile four feet wide and eight feet high forty-five hundred miles long yearly, a mushy path from Boston to Honolulu, and then some. No less than thirty billion feet of lumber go into paper, while seventy billion feet are used for other purposes.

To people who live in cities, and most Americans do, this forest question is remote, and is often looked upon as sentimental. They grumble about high rents and the difficulty of procuring lumber, without connecting such shortage with actual growing trees. The difficulty of impressing urbanites, therefore, with the seriousness of a timber shortage is large for those who feel personally and keenly the approaching forest disaster.

Slats' Diary.

By ROSS FARQUHAR.

Friday—pa went to a Fish supper tonite & wen he cum home he sed it was the best supper he seen in a long time & he wold of eat a lots more only he diddent have but 1 nife to eat it with.

Saturday—Are dog Brizz has ben sick & pa got fritened & thot he meby mite have rabbys or sum thing so he consulted with ma & she sejested or ruther she told him to get sum stricknine or poysen & put him out. Pa got it of coarse & without my nollege he give it to the poor pup. he give him a hole dime wirth & then turned his hed away so he woodent see the traggidy. Finly he looked in & there was Brizz a wagon his tale & he got better frum that instance. Ma sed that 1 time which ignorants come in handy. pa had give him to much. Thank Heven.

Sunday—Clear and sunny. I decided not to go to s. Skool. But ma spoilt the day by saying If you dont go to Sunday Skool I am going to lam you. There was only but 1 thing for me to say & I sed it. I sed I wood go.

Monday—the teacher ast Jake to give a sentense with the wurd custom in it. Jake was stoopid so I slip him a pecc of paper which I had rote on it—The Chickens eat Are garden & pa Custom.

Tuesday—during this evening I met Jane down town & I ast her wood she like to have a ice cream Sunday. She replied & sed that is a good wile to wate & she wood just as leaf take it then. Which was what I ment in the 1st place.

Wednesday—pa was a arguing on polatiks with a frend of hissen & the man ast pa was he in favor of ekual rites. Pa sed You betcher boots I yam in favor of ekual rites. Meby he is but I dont think he will ever get them. As long as ma stays here at are house.

Thursday—herd the teacher talk about the State of Mind & not a wishing to dis Play my ignorants I looked in my gogography for a hour & cudent find such a state. Jake said meby it was in Rushia.

Farmers Are Undismayed.

After seeing published a lot of unreliable statistics, compiled by white collared "farm experts" who never plowed an acre of land in their lives, that the cost of producing a bushel of wheat was all the way from \$1.50 to \$2.00, the undismayed farmers are sowing a more than average acreage of wheat in the face of dollar a bushel prices. In many wheat states the best wheat is hard to market at a dollar but the wage agitator keeps howling that the cost of living is not coming down. Eggs are lower than for twelve years and so is all the farmer has to sell. With high spirits and patriotism, the farmers are not going to quit growing crops and feeding us all.

Under these conditions labor cannot expect to hold to a war scale of wages. It must take its cut along with producers.

Representative Sinnott has been notified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office that a refund of \$1.25 per acre will be made to purchasers who paid \$2.50 per acre for land in even numbered sections, as well as in odd numbered sections, involved in the primary limits of the general route of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Wallula Junction, Washington, to Portland, Oregon, forfeited by Act of Congress in 1890. \$2.50 per acre was charged instead of the regular price of \$1.25 on the theory that the building of the railroad would enhance the value of the land. The road was not built

and the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1919, decided that a refund should be made to purchasers of land in odd sections. The Commissioner ruled that this decision of the Supreme Court did not cover the even sections, but the Secretary of the Interior has recently held that the refund should likewise apply to the even sections as well as the odd. The lands involved are embraced in a strip forty miles wide on each side of the proposed line of the Northern Pacific along the Columbia River from Wallula Junction, Washington, to Portland, Oregon, which was forfeited on account of the failure of the railroad company to construct the road. Applicants will have until December 11, 1921, to file applications for repayment, and may obtain application blanks by writing to Representative Sinnott.

The Right Idea.

Normalcy is not a question of price or a question of wage. It is merely a question of fairly steady employment with the dollar buying as much as it ought to. Whether the farmer receives \$1 or \$10 for a day's work, makes no difference so long as the bushel of wheat or day's work will obtain as much of the necessities or comforts of life in one case as in the other. What we mean by normal times is steady employment, as much as in the nature of things is permissible, paid for by a stabilized dollar. In normal times people do not live upon their savings, but the latter accumulate, and constitute the sole and only form of new wealth which can be created. It is this which flows into new undertakings and makes possible a healthy expansion in industry in supplying a sound demand.—Pacific Banker.

One of the objects of the perpetuation of the Government Savings organization, which still continues to market the smaller securities of the United States Government, is to increase the number of savers in this country. The Government Savings organization has in charge the distribution and sale of the 25-cent Thrift Stamps, \$1 Treasury Savings Stamps, \$5 War Savings Stamps, and the \$25, \$100 and \$1000 Treasury Savings Certificates, which are kept constantly on sale at all post offices and virtually all banks.

As part of its work, the Government Savings organization has developed family budgets and budgets for school children in an attempt to change the system which Dr. Wheaton characterizes as "Pay expenses first and save what's left—if there is anything." The first item on every budget, the Government Savings organization contends, should be "Amount Saved."

Little Girl Came Near Losing Life.

Mary, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Beamer, came near losing her life by drowning on last Thursday afternoon. With her little brother, she was playing along the bank of Willow creek at the Beamer home, the 15th Eakelson place, a short distance from the house, when the bank gave way and Mary was thrown into the stream. The little boy immediately gave the alarm but before assistance came and the girl was finally rescued, she was carried quite a distance down stream by the rushing waters. The creek is pretty high and had it not been for the prompt action of the little four-year-old brother, who gave the alarm, Mary would doubtless have perished, as she could not battle the swift running waters alone.

Reedport planing mill has order for doors that will take two months to fill. Fifth oil drilling company operating in Klamath Falls district.

State institutions except blind school filled to overflowing.



Pure Ice, Full Weight, Prompt Delivery Courteous Service

There are four points that satisfy our patrons. Do we serve you? If not, just phone Main 362 or ask one of our drivers. Once a customer, always a customer.

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White Wonder Laundry Soap

An excellent soap for laundry use.

4 for 25c

Phelps Grocery Co.

Phone 53

Look to Your Paint

Is It Giving You Protection?

IF CHECKED or cracked, new paint is needed, and it will be cheaper to paint now—for deterioration costs more than good paint.

A well painted house brings several hundred dollars more on sale and more in rent. Keep it painted and it stays new for years.

The best paint spreads more easily—saves labor cost. It covers more square yards—you buy more gallons of cheap paint.

The best paint then protects the house, if properly applied, from five to ten years longer.

There is no question as to which costs less. Don't allow surfaces to rot. It costs less to paint them.

The best paints are scientific in formula and preparation.

We've made them for 72 years—to meet weather conditions in the West.

The best materials—PIONEER WHITE LEAD, pure linseed oil, zinc and color—are combined in Fuller Paints in scientifically exact proportions with long-time skill.

Our process super-purifies and "whitens" the lead base. It must be fine enough to pass through a silk screen with 40,000 mesh holes to the square inch. Fine lead means easier spreading and a more elastic, tougher protective coat. The "Whiter" lead base means more beauty in the colors.

Such paint will, if properly applied last from five to ten years longer than cheap paint, and look better through the years.

Free Advice on Painting

ASK our agent for Color Card, which shows thirty-two shades of this desirable paint. We have a Fuller Specification Department which will tell you about the most desirable color schemes, color harmony, and those other details that you want to know about.

Take advantage of Fuller House Paints. Take steps to paint now. Don't let weather depreciate your investment.

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 Dept. 4, San Francisco
 Pioneer Manufacturer of Paints, Varnishes, Enamels, Stains, and PIONEER WHITE LEAD for 72 Years
 Established 1849.
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 Also makers of Rubber Cement Floor Paint, All Purpose Varnishes, Silken-white Enamel, Fifteen-for-floors, Washable Wall Finish, Auto Enamel, Barn and Roof Paint, Porch and Step Paint and PIONEER WHITE LEAD.

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(Cut this out and paste it in your note book as a memo.)
 My house needs painting. Fuller's Specification House Paints are sold by the following merchants:

Peoples Hardware Co.



"Pure Prepared" and "Phoenix" are Fuller's Specifications for house painting. Get either and you have the best that anyone can make—long service paints. WHERE TO BUY

THEM. These paints are important to you, so it's important to go to the right store to get them. Dealers' names and addresses are printed in the memo. coupon to the right. Cut it out and put it in your pocket now.

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with your spring tractor work on account of

Magneto Trouble

We are specialists in magneto repairing and carry on hand at all times a large stock of repairs for nearly all makes of magnetos.

By bringing your tractor magneto in now to be overhauled and worn parts replaced, if necessary, you may save many valuable days later on which might otherwise be lost on account of magneto trouble.

We guarantee our work and our prices are reasonable.

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New Location

I have moved my office from the Slocum block to the new hotel building where I will be pleased to greet my old and new friends.

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