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Plunge into the surf, dig clams, fish, hunt, play, rest and get the real joy that only a beach vacation can give.

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"Outings in the Pacific Northwest"
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They tell the whole story. Then pack your trunk and purchase a Round Trip Summer Excursion Ticket via the

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THE GAZETTE-TIMES Is Your Home Paper. It Is A Very Fine Investment At \$2.00 Per Year.

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How long a little of the Real Tobacco Chew will last.

Nor how much genuine chewing satisfaction the full, rich real tobacco taste will give.

Ask any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew. He will tell you that this class of tobacco will give more satisfaction—and at less cost—than the ordinary kind.

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Weyman-Bruton Company, 1107 Broadway, New York City



IT'S A GOOD OLD WORLD

—to the man who saves.
His share of trouble is lessened; his good times are multiplied, and he is usually pretty well satisfied with things in general.

You will know why when you've started saving. * \$1 opens a Savings Account at this Bank.

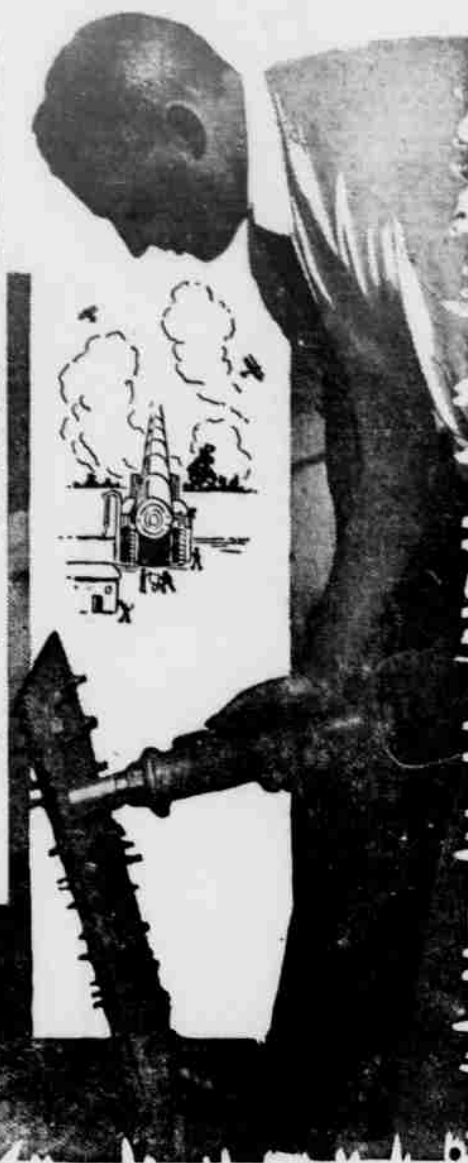
**FARMERS & STOCKGROWERS
NATIONAL BANK**

Heppner

Oregon

GUN TO SHOOT 5-TON SHELLS 300 MILES

The German "Big Bertha" gun which dropped shells on Paris at a distance of seventy miles, fades into insignificance before the new American gun which will shoot gas bombs or shells weighing five tons a distance of 300 miles. Such a gun has not been built as yet, but in a miniature demonstration before noted American inventors in the tower of the great Woolworth Building at New York the other day this little gun shot steel bullets through a three-quarter inch steel plate, as shown in the picture. Experts declare the big gun practical. It is smokeless and almost noiseless—the only sound coming with the impact of the bullet against the steel. The same principle is to be followed in riveting machines for ship construction.



Work of Congress Explained By Fess

TARIFF AND TAX LEGISLATION ARE BUT PART OF GREAT TASK UNDERTAKEN BY REPUBLICANS

Washington, July 18.—How congress is working out the greatest reconstruction problem in the history of the United States is told by Chairman Simeon D. Fess, of the National Republican Congressional Committee, in a statement issued today. He says:

Tariff legislation absorbs the time of the session that enacts it. From the day of the passage of the Underwood bill it was known that it would have to be repealed. Before the year that saw its passage was ended, general stagnation and paralysis of enterprise was upon us. The European War alone saved the sponsors from defeat, by operating as the most effective protection possible.

When the Republicans were returned to power, the Committee on Ways and Means at once, even before Harding was inaugurated, began to hold hearings upon the question. As soon as these were completed the emergency tariff act was brought before the House and in due time passed the Senate. It was defeated by a Presidential veto from Wilson. After the inauguration of Harding this measure was reintroduced. It was broadened somewhat so as to protect our industries by aid of an anti-dumping clause. It passed the House April 15 and the Senate May 11th in amended form. It was agreed to in conference and approved by President Harding May 27th.

In the meantime, the committee worked upon the permanent tariff bill, having submitted separate schedules to subcommittees. After weeks of the most continuous and arduous labor the full committee has completed the final draft. The measure will require the most of July for its consideration in the House when it will go to the Senate and be referred to the Finance Committee, which will open hearings upon it. While this committee is conducting these hearings the Ways and Means Committee will take up the other pressing questions.

The chief and all-important question for Congress is the revision of the tax system. The Senate Finance Committee conducted hearings on which became law May 19th; emergency question during the month of

May. The House will open hearings soon after the tariff bill gets through the House. It is expected these hearings will be completed through the House by the time the Senate completes its hearings on the tariff questions.

The success of any taxation system depends upon the business condition of the country. Where business is stagnant tax receipts fall off. The amount of tax therefore must depend largely upon the amount of business transacted.

Tariff legislation is designed to promote the business condition of the country. It looks to the protection policy that enables the fullest investment of American capital in the best employment of American labor, upon a scale of wage to insure and maintain an American standard of living. At the same time it provides revenue for the expenses of the government. The amount of revenue from this source under the present law was \$337,000,000 this year. Under the proposed law it should reach at least \$500,000,000.

Logically it was decided that tariff legislation should come first.

(1) It would offer a basis for tax. (2) It always interrupts business, the sooner it is enacted the sooner business will settle.

(3) Tariff relief can begin at once, tax relief will take effect next year. This character of legislation is more difficult than in any period of the past. The condition of Europe complicates the problem. Foreign exchange, due largely to an almost hopeless money inflation where gold as a basis has been abandoned for mere paper, makes tariff legislation upon a scientific basis almost impossible. How to frame the law to protect our own industries from countries, like Germany, paying one-sixth what we pay for labor, and still not interfere with those countries in their struggle to get on their feet is new in tariff legislation.

The draft of a bill containing nearly one thousand paragraphs, and several thousand items, nearly a thousand of them never considered in any previous tariff measure since they were developed here while the war embargo was on, and many of these items involving acute differences, cannot be made without time to mature the draft. While the Ways and Means Committee has been busy every day on this draft, the Congress has been losing no time in its work of reconstruction. Already it has enacted a most salutary immigration act which became law May 19th; emergency tariff act which became law

May 27th; a budget act which became law June 10th, besides a deficiency appropriation act, the military appropriation act and the naval appropriation act. The latter two bills also took a decisive step in economy by reducing the Army to 150,000, a tremendous reduction from Secretary Baker's recommendation for an Army of 576,000. The naval bill also wrote into law the request that the country lead in the work of disarmament by seeking an agreement with the leading naval powers of the earth.

The critical situation in Europe on the delay of definite determination of the German indemnity where France was threatening to enforce the treaty by a military invasion, Germany counseled discreet action to convince Germany that this country expected the vanquished to pay her obligations. This was not only to be inferred by our international conduct, but also our specific instructions to Europe.

Peace declarations were somewhat delayed, due to some differences between the two houses of Congress upon the precise form it should take, but have now been passed.

The system of federal aid to road-building is enlarged, and a maintenance provision has been added.

Remedial legislation for the disabled in the war has been enacted, such as improved facilities for hospitalization and rehabilitation of invalided soldiers. The Sweet bill to reorganize and concentrate the agencies of soldier relief has passed the House.

Remedial legislation on behalf of agriculture has been advanced through one branch of Congress.

(1) Commission to investigate and report on agricultural conditions. (2) The Farmers' Cooperative Association rights now in conference. (3) The regulation of the gambling transactions in grain.

(4) The Packer bill now in conference. (5) The authority of the Farm Loan Bank to extend longer credit for agriculture.

Remedial legislation for industrial rehabilitation:

(1) Transportation, Winslow bill. (2) Telephone consolidation.

(3) Mobilizing the business talent of the country to assist in the solution in the work of industrial reconstruction. (4) Various conferences held in Washington representing various angles of this problem.

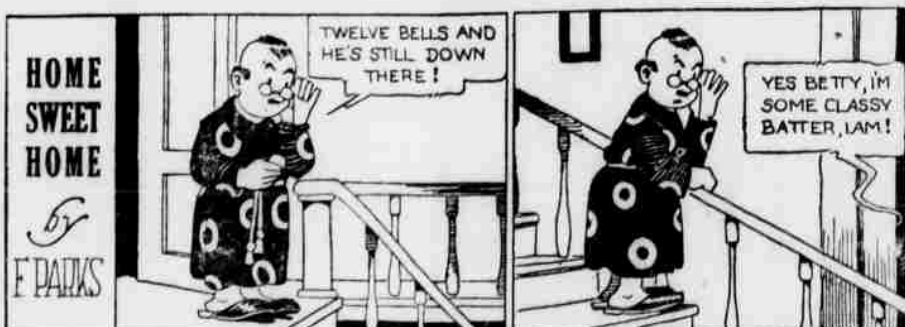
The aggressive work of the Congressional Joint Commission created for the purpose of reorganization of the government departments here in Washington is an example of the manner in which the administration is dealing with the problems of reconstruction on the basis of economic and efficient government service. Readjustment is always difficult, but never so much so as today when we are correcting the evils of the worst spree of government disintegration in history.

Tillamook Milk Yield High

Tillamook County Cow Testing association reports 1117 cows tested during June, with an average yield of 1031 pounds of milk and 44 pounds of butterfat, according to reports just received. This is the highest average yield of any association in the state for the month, according to E. B. Fitts of O. A. C. in charge of the work. The high

Uncle John's Joke

MARY HAD A LITTLE SKIRT,
THE LATEST STYLE
NO DOUBT;
BUT EVERY TIME
SHE GOT INSIDE
SHE WAS MORE THAN
HALF WAY OUT.



POST MORTEM THOUGHTS

The other day, old Bill Hicks died, —as anybody might do. They say our loss was old Bill's gain, from the troubles that he went through. . . . I knew him for nearly fifty year an' so far as I ever heard, nobody lent him a helpin' hand, or give him a pleasant word. . . .

I've often thought that Bill might feel, as I watched him from day to day,—that he was a sort of a surplus here, an' mightily in the way. . . . An' I half surmised, from his weary look, an' the sadness about his face,

that it wouldn't matter if he was took, and sent to some other place.

But—we buried old Bill the other day, an' you ort to have saw the crowd! They brought him flowers an' bonied words, an' some of us cried,—out loud. . . . It's funny we never learnt it before, an' I'm wonderin' about it still,—that none of us loved to his dyin' day, how much we loved old Bill!

From Uncle John

cow was "Jewel," a grade Guernsey, owned by P. G. Shanks, which produced 1599 pounds of milk and 97.54 pounds of butterfat.

The highest average production for an entire herd was 1302 pounds of milk and 61.41 pounds of butterfat, made by a grade Jersey herd, owned by Clyde Kinneman. The individual cow and herd averages are also the highest made in any Oregon association for the month.

There are 48 members in the association, 47 of whom have registered dairy sires at the head of their herds. Five inferior cows were weeded out of the herds during the month, 7 registered cows and heifers were purchased, and one registered bull.

time I argy wi' him."—American Legion Weekly.

SATISFACTORY

"How about fifty you owe me?"

"By Jove, you know—I haven't the money or a check with me. I'll make a note of it, though."

"All right. Make it for thirty days at eight per cent."—American Legion Weekly.

IMPERTINENT

"There was an amusing ending of a civil case tried in a Wyoming court. It was an appeal case and on one side was a testy lawyer and on the other a number of inexperienced attorneys. The arguments on both sides had been heard and the case closed for judgment.

Suddenly one of the inexperienced lawyers got up and addressed the court once more. The testy lawyer stood it for a moment, but losing patience, he also rose and addressed the court in this wise:

"Your honor, I would beg with all respect to point out to the court that my learned friend opposite is entirely out of order in addressing the court, and if I may be permitted to say so, the court has no right to be listening to him."

The court, who at that time was writing, put his head out in a belligerent way and said: "Mr. Smith, it is a great piece of impertinence on your part, to assume that the court is listening to him."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

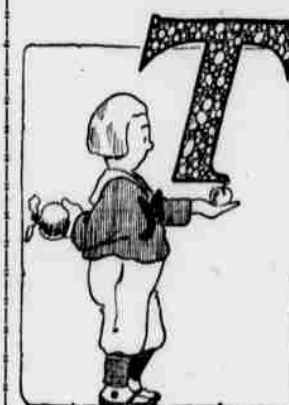
ILLINOIS GIRL SETS "PERFECT" MARK



Miss Izora May Hankins, of Vienna, Ill., is the "perfect school girl." Starting at the age of six years, she this season graduated from high school at the age of seventeen, never absent nor tardy, and never having had a bad mark against her record. She ranked high in her graduation class.

Editorial

LOVE THY NEIGHBOR AND LOVE THYSELF IN THE SAME ACT



THE mail order house never has a bargain—NOT FOR YOU, ANYWAY. If there are bargains occasionally, the thousands of employees of the mail order concern get them, they or their friends.

Your own home town merchant frequently has bargains and TELLS YOU about them, through the paper you read.

The mail order house that receives your order doesn't know you from Adam and doesn't care.

The home town merchant knows you as a neighbor and HE CARES. He cares enough for you and your trade that he goes to the trouble and expense of telling you about his goods and his bargains. He cares enough to carefully show you his goods.

BARGAIN!

He gives you a choice among many; if you don't like one article, he shows you another until you are pleased. Trade at home and you get service, choice quality, and as good prices. Trade at home and your money helps your town—which is only another word for saying that you help to make your own property or your own job better.

TRADE AT HOME TRADE AT HOME