

L. MONTERESTELLI
Marble and Granite Works
 PENDLETON, OREGON
 Fine Monument and Cemetery Work
 All parties interested in getting work in my line should get my prices and estimates before placing their orders
All Work Guaranteed

The Byers Chop Mill
 (Formerly SCHEMPF'S MILL)
STEAM ROLLED BARLEY AND WHEAT
 After the 20th of September will handle Gasoline, Coal Oil and Lubricating Oil
 You Will Find Prompt and Satisfactory Service Here

One Dollar
 The Auto Repair Shop wishes to announce that our work on big cars will be **ONE DOLLAR** per hour instead of \$1.50 per hour, as you formerly paid for your car repairing.
CONTRACT PRICES ON FORD WORK
 Estimates Cheerfully Given
 All Work Guaranteed
Fell Bros.
 One Block East of Hotel

MAIL TO 1922

Here's a health to all who know us
 And to those we know—a health!
 May they never know the dearth
 Of the best things of this earth.
 Health, Friends, Love and Mirth
 With a goodly share of Wealth.

FARMERS & STOCKGROWERS NATIONAL BANK
 Heppner Oregon

MOVIE "BAD MAN" TAMED



Photograph of William S. Hart, the most noted of movie actors in "Western stuff" and his bride, at their wedding breakfast at Los Angeles. She was Miss Winifred Westover, of San Francisco, and Bill courted her for two years on the "dead" quiet.

Community Service

PROSPERITY LINKED TO FOREIGN TRADE

"Sell Abroad or Wither at Home" Says Redfield—Physical and Moral Exchange Needed

Nation Cannot Consume Its Own Production—Physical and Moral Exchange Needed

By WILLIAM C. REDFIELD
 EDITOR'S NOTE.—William C. Redfield was Secretary of Commerce under President Wilson and is now the chairman of the board of the National Manufacturer's Export Association. His knowledge of the need of an active and world-wide export trade is based on investigations carried on for years both as one of the leaders in the Wilson administration and as the lead as the world's greatest profit in the Wilson administration and as the lead as the world's greatest producing and export nation.

our necessary purchases of these abroad can be most conveniently covered by sending our goods in return, are there no cogent reasons which make a foreign market for our products a matter of necessity?
THREE GREAT STAPLES.
 At least three great commodities spring to our thought when this question is raised. These are cotton, wheat and copper. We have never consumed, nor can we consume, anything like the quantities of these which we produce. Shall we produce less, therefore, or shall we sell the surplus we always have in the only available markets, which are the foreign markets? The question answers itself. It is, we at once see, vital to the prosperity of agricultural and mining interests that we have a large and steady foreign market for these commodities. The home of every farmer and miner is directly affected by the conditions in our export trade. This foreign commerce has neither been large nor steady in recent months and the result appears in every cotton plantation and wherever wheat is grown. None are so foolish as to say that an export market is not essential to the prosperity of both the capital and the labor concerned in the production of cotton, copper and wheat.

China adopted a policy—and under it she crumbled to a spineless bulk that at one time threatened death to her as a nation and her people as a race.

Thousands of American citizens today are asking why we do not adopt a similar policy, asking this question even in the halls of legislation and among the units of our commercial life.

Is the prospect sufficient unto itself? Can it draw about its shores a Chinese wall that would exclude not only immigration and the exchange of relationship but would wipe from the seas the import and export trade and turn inward all the powers and possibilities of her growth?

Dressed in glittering generalities, bedecked in false conception of progress, tricked out in brilliant but empty phrases of selfish patriotism grounded on false logic, the campaign has been carried on since the time, scores of years ago, when our unthinking citizens brought shame to true Americans as they boastfully shouted before a contemptuous Europe, "America can lick the world."

Leaving aside the obvious fact that there are many things we cannot produce in the United States and that

typical of these are in self abroad such commodities as lumber, oil and steel, and each in different forms or states of manufacture. Why are they sold abroad? Is it because there is no sufficient market for them at home? Is it not, therefore, also true that the steady employment of labor, the regular return upon capital both require that a foreign market shall be found for the products which they jointly make, and that it is certain that capital cannot continuously earn and labor be continuously employed unless such markets are found for any surplus over the consuming capacity of our own country?

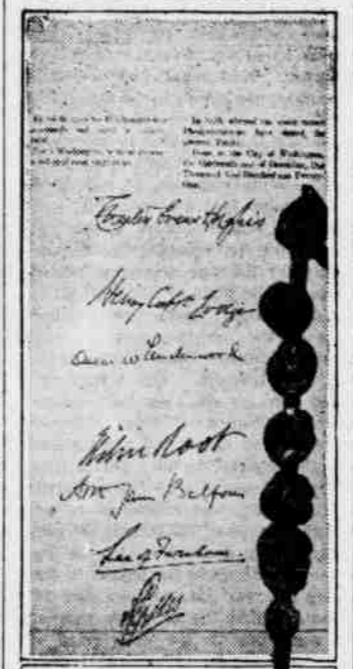
PRE-WAR MARKETS
 Leaving these major items, which some might say were selected ones, we find that before the war there had been a steady growth in our export sales of partly or fully finished manufactures until these had become the largest elements in our outward foreign business. Why was this so? The foreign markets are not usually those in which excessive prices can be had and therefore it is hardly true that our manufacturers sold these goods to the value of many hundreds of millions of dollars yearly in other lands in order to make a larger profit

ing but part time. Capital is invested in them. The men who own this capital would like to employ labor to the full capacity of these plants in order that they may earn interest on their investment. The men who are out of work today would also like to be employed in these plants in order that they may earn food and clothing for their families. How shall this employment be provided? Can orders be found in the United States in these times sufficient to keep these plants moving? Everyone knows that they cannot. Can orders be found at any time in the United States sufficient to keep all these plants moving steadily at their full capacity? Everyone knows that this also cannot be done. We could not consume the product of these plants continuously before they were enlarged. Now that they are greatly grown we are much less able to absorb all their products. There has not been time for the na-

upon them than could be made at home. On the contrary everyone familiar with the subject knows that before the war our industrial output had become so large that our own markets could not continuously absorb it when the factories ran full time. Therefore, the alternative was to find a market in other countries or to shut down in whole or part for a portion of the time. In other words, manufacturers knew that if they would run steadily they must find foreign markets for a portion of the goods they made. Everyone who gives the subject thoughtful knows, also, that during the war in this country, as in all other industrial ones, the capacity of our plants was greatly increased. This increase varied in different industries, but the demands of the Allies and later of our own forces covered substantially all the wants of man and it is therefore true that some increase in productive capacity was well nigh universal. In certain industries the increase was large; more than a few entirely new factories were constructed.

TODAY'S NEED
 The war is over. These new and enlarged plants are here and some at least are idle, while others are work-

TWO PAGES FROM TREATY



Photograph of Pacific treaty which was signed at Washington the other day by the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan. Balfour signed twice, the second time for South Africa.

Poem by Uncle John

NEW YEAR
 The new-year comes rejoicing—let every heart be glad. . . With cheery anthems voicing we greet the morn'g lad. . . Let souls that once were sorry take up the lively strain, and every thought we borry be mirth instead of pain. With many a blessed promise the risin' sun doth beam; instead of takin' from us, it lends its blissful gleam. . . I know its horn of plenty holds precious gifts for me. . . I banish nineteen-twenty-one, with the things of used-to-be. . . All hail the Happy New-Year, that dawns around the earth! I'm mighty glad to be here, to celebrate its birth. The wintry breeze is stingin' but it can never last—I'll think of what it's bringin' to crown the doubtful past. . . I love the hour that's due me, because I know it's mine; there's nothin' comin' to me, from the days of old lang sign! Then, here's to New Tomorrow, our cycle's youngest son,—May all replace their sorrow with gladness by the ton!

From Uncle John

swor would be in the negative. "What a peety," he would add, "I would ha' played ye a tune." At last the occasion arose, as it was bound to do, when to his oft-repeated query, "Hev ye got a fiddle?" came the eager response, "Yes, we've got a fiddle."

But Sandy was equal to the occasion. "So ye've got a fiddle," said he, stroking his chin, "and a fiddle's a grand thing to hev!"—Edenburgh Scotchman.

A FORGETFUL HYPNOTIST

He was a famous hypnotist, and as usual, he was urged to relate some stories concerning the power he had at his command. Moreover, he was very absent-minded.

"I remember once during my stay in New York I had the pleasure of saving a workman from being killed by a fall. I happened to be looking out of a window two stories higher. I immediately concentrated my hypnotic influence on him and so arrested his fall in mid-air."

And the hypnotist, conscious that he had made a stir, sat back with a satisfied air.

"But," inquired one of his feminine admirers, "didn't the man publicly thank you for saving his life?"

"Heavens!" the hypnotist exclaimed. "Now I must to think of it, the poor fellow must still be waiting up there for me to free him from the influence." —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Seed rye for sale at the Scott & McMillan Warehouse, Lexington—Adv.

LOST—Log chain, between the Chin-Henrich place, Sand Hollow, and the Cannon creek. Finder please leave at this office. H. G. COXEN—Advertisement.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
 Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Galloway Telephone Company will be held on Saturday, December 31, 1921, at 2:00 p. m., at the office of the Company at Humphreys Drug Co., in Heppner, Oregon. The purpose of the meeting is to elect officers and vote upon the proposition of dissolving the corporation.

Dated at Heppner, Oregon, this 7th day of December, 1921.
 D. O. JUSTUS, President.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.
 Notice is hereby given that the regular annual Stockholders Meeting of the Lexington State Bank, Lexington, Oregon, will be held at its banking rooms in the town of Lexington, Oregon, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday, January 12, 1922.

The purpose for which this meeting is called is to elect a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be properly presented.

W. G. SCOTT, President.
 Attest: W. O. HILL, Cashier.

NOTICE OF SHAREHOLDERS MEETING.
 The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Farmers & Stockgrowers National Bank of Heppner, Oregon, will be held in their Banking House on January 10th, the second Tuesday in January, 1922, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. for the election of Officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the said meeting.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1921.
 S. W. SPENCER, Cashier.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
 Isolated Tract (621868)
PUBLIC LAND SALE
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. LAND OFFICE at The Dalles, Ore., November 25, 1921.

NOTICE is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under provisions of Sec. 2465, R. S., pursuant to the application of Jos. A. Robbins, Serial No. 621868, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$1.50 per acre, at 10:45 o'clock A. M., on the Fifteenth day of February, next, at this office, the following tract of land: NE 1/4, Sec. 30, T. 4 S., R. 24, E. W. M. (containing 40 acres). "This tract is enclosed into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation."

The sale will not be kept open, but will be declared closed when those present at the hour named have ceased bidding. The person making the highest bid will be required to immediately pay to the Receiver the amount thereof.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims or objections on or before the time designated for sale.

T. C. QUEEN, Receiver.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
 Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County Administratrix of the Estate of William L. Barlow, deceased; and that all persons having claims against the said estate must present the same, duly verified according to law, to me at the office of my attorney, B. E. Nelson, in Heppner, Oregon, within six months from the date of first publication of this notice, and date of first publication being December 22, 1921.

MARY S. BARLOW, Administratrix.

Uncle John's Josh

I CAN'T HATE 'ORGANIZED' CHARITY BECAUSE HATING GIVES ME INDIGESTION

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HOME SWEET HOME
 by F. Parks

NEXT MORNING

YOUNG LADY—WHAT DO YOU ANXIOUS MEAN BY HOLDING HANDS?

BUT DAD—THE MEAN THING SQUEEZED MY HAND AND I HAD TO GET EVEN!

"the world owed him a living." Even as boys we realized that work was a blessing and that the world, plus our own efforts, equaled a living. But today the country is full of agitators making their living with their jaws, who are preaching that the world owes every man a living and that all a man has to do is to go and take it from somebody who has plenty. But what will happen when the few who have plenty are drained to the dogs? Cannibalism, we suppose.

SMILE AWHILE

A FIDDLE'S FINE TO HAVE. It is possible easily to acquire a reputation as a musician as one canny old Scot did. He would be in a friend's house, and in the course of conversation would ask: "Hev ye got a fiddle?" He knew his ground and the an-