

DR. F. H. FARRIOR
DENTIST
Office upstairs over Postoffice
Heppner, Oregon

DR. R. J. VAUGHAN
DENTIST
Permanently located in the Odd Fellows building, Rooms 4 and 5.
Heppner, Oregon

A. D. McMURDO, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Office in Patterson Drug Store
Trained Nurse Assistant
Heppner, Oregon

C. C. CHICK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Trained Nurse Assistant
Office upstairs over Postoffice
Heppner, Oregon

WOODSON & SWEET
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Office in Masonic Building
Heppner, Oregon

SAM E. VAN VATOR
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
First National Bank Building
Heppner, Oregon

S. E. NOLSON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Court House
Heppner, Oregon

Office Phone, Main 643
Residence Phone, Main 655
FRANCIS A. McMENAMIN
LAWYER
Roberts Building, Heppner Ore

F. M. ROBINSON
LAWYER
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E. J. STARKEY
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Reasonable Rates for Sales
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DR. J. PERRY CONDER
Physician-in-Charge
DR. PARIS T. RICHARDS
Associate Physician
Treatment of all diseases. Isolated wards for contagious diseases.

FIRE INSURANCE
WATERS & ANDERSON
Successors to C. C. Patterson
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THE MOORE HOSPITAL
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
For Surgical and Medical Patients.
Entire New Equipment. Large Modern Surgery.
DR. C. C. CHICK, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Phone Main 532

MATERNITY HOME
MRS. G. C. AIKEN, HEPPNER.
I am prepared to take a limited number of maternity cases at my home. Patients privileged to choose their own physician.
Best of attention and care assured.
Phone 595

LEGAL NOTICES
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF MORROW.
Christina Cook, Plaintiff, vs. Charles D. Coleman and Lo-J. SUMMONS (as Robison, Defendants)
To Charles D. Coleman, defendant:
IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled court and cause on or before six weeks from the date of first publication of this summons, to-wit: On or before the 36th day of January, 1922, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear or answer, for want thereof plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in her complaint, viz. for judgment against you for \$900.00 and interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from February 20, 1919, for the further sum of \$100.00 attorneys fee and the costs and disbursements of this suit; that the real property mortgaged by you to plaintiff to secure the foregoing obligation, viz. Southwest quarter of Section 7, Northeast quarter of Section 14, Northwest quarter, North

half of the Southwest quarter and West quarter of Section 18 in Township 5 South Range 122E, W. 3E, be sold upon foreclosure and the proceeds applied to plaintiff's judgment and that you be foreclosed of all right, title and interest in or to said real property save the statutory right of redemption.
This summons is served upon you by publication thereof in The Gazette-Times, a weekly newspaper published at Heppner, Oregon, once a week for six weeks, by order of Hon. Gilbert W. Phelps, and the date of first publication is December 15, 1921.
WOODSON & SWEET,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
1212-71
Heppner, Oregon.

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, administrator of the estate of Arthur Kilgus, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate must present them to me, properly verified, at the office of Woodson & Sweet, my attorneys, at Heppner, Oregon, within six months from the date of first publication hereof.
Date of first publication Nov. 3, 1921.
W. W. KILCUP, Administrator.

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 11, 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 lawfully come before the said meeting.
Dated this 7th day of December, 1921.
S. W. SPENCER, Cashier.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Isolated Tract
(201169)
PUBLIC LAND SALE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. LAND OFFICE at The Dalles, Ore. November 29, 1921.
NOTICE is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under provisions of Sec. 2455, R. S., pursuant to the application of J. W. Robinson, Serial No. 921189, 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. 3 W. (containing 40 acres). This tract is ordered 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 Administrator 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, S. E. Nolson, in Heppner, Oregon, within six months from the date of first publication of this notice, said date of first publication being December 22, 1921.
MARY S. BARLOW, Administratrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
ISOLATED TRACT.
Public Land Sale.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at LaGrande, Oregon, December 31, 1921. NOTICE is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Sec. 2455, R. S., pursuant to the application of Jerm O'Connor, of Heppner, Oregon, Serial No. 921142, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.25 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 23rd day of February, 1922, next, at this office, the following tract of land: NW 1/4, Sec. 6, Tp. 4 S., R. 28 E., W. 3 W.
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.
J. H. HELM, Register.
J. H. PEARE, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
ISOLATED TRACT.
Public Land Sale.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at LaGrande, Oregon, December 31, 1921. NOTICE is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under provisions of Sec. 2455, R. S., pursuant to the application of Jerm O'Connor, of Heppner, Oregon, Serial No. 921142, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.00 per acre, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 23rd day of February, 1922, next, at this office, the following tract of land: SW 1/4, Sec. 10, Tp. 3 S., R. 28 E., W. 3 W.
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.
J. H. HELM, Register.
J. H. PEARE, Receiver.

WANTED—A second-hand windmill that is in good running order.—Advertisement in O. E. ADKINS, Heppner.

I will sell my house partly furnished, or I will rent same to right party. Phone or write Millie McRoberts, Heppner.

Furnished housekeeping rooms for rent. Inquire this office.—Advertisement.

THESE MEN WILL DIRECT NATIONAL FARM BUREAU IN 1922



(Left to right) James R. Howard, president; Howard Leonard, Illinois; O. E. Bradlute, vice president; J. W. Coverdale, secretary; C. S. Brown, Arizona; J. T. Orr, Texas; C. E. Gunnels, Treasurer; W. H. Walker, California.



(Left to right) H. C. McKenzie, New York; John H. Burton, Utah; Ralph Snyder, Kansas; E. F. Richardson, Mississippi; Gray Silver, West Virginia; James W. Morton, Georgia; John G. Brown, Indiana; H. E. Taylor, New Jersey.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION THE NEED OF TODAY

Francis Sisson, the Famous Banker, Holds Our Economic Basis Rests with World.

Claims High Tariff Destined to Cause Serious Injury to Commercial Life.

By FRANCIS H. SISSON.

EDITORIAL.—Francis H. Sisson is vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City, one of the largest and most important banking concerns in the world. He is a student of international economics as well as being thoroughly familiar with internal economics and the financial and industrial situation in the United States. What he has to say of tariffs and similar questions comes from his viewpoint as an economist and banker and not from the viewpoint of a politician.

While economic depression prevails throughout the world, as the inevitable aftermath of the most destructive of all wars, America can no more hope to solve its domestic economic problems alone than the world can reasonably expect to cure its multifarious economic ills by some magic panacea. In the final analysis, we were drawn into the European struggle because of the economic interdependence of all civilized nations, and the only possible way we can fully recover from the effects of war is by international economic co-operation. Our complete realization of that dominant fact is the paramount need of the hour in this country.

But we cannot effectively co-operate abroad until there is more efficacious co-operation at home. It is a case of better team-work within and without. It is futile, for instance, for one branch of the Government to endeavor to prosopitate the granting of credits to prospective foreign buyers of our raw materials when another branch of the Government insists on making it impossible for those buyers to pay us their debts and liquidate the credits they obtain here. While the extension to which the War Finance Corporation can aid American and foreign interests in its commendable efforts to supplement private sources of credit in promoting our foreign trade may be questionable in view of the abnormal world situation and its colossal demands, its services must unavoidably be negated to a considerable degree by the enactment of a permanently high tariff act.

CONSIDER TARIFF.
Consideration should be given to the effect of a high tariff not only upon particular industries, but upon the welfare of the country as a whole. We should not lose sight of the difference between conditions when the Payne-Aldrich law was enacted. The effect of the adoption of a high, protective tariff today may be quite unlike the effect of the adoption of the Payne-Aldrich law and similar measures passed before the war.

Prior to the war, the United States was a debtor nation and comparatively little thought was given to the effect of a protective tariff on our export trade. Today an altogether different situation obtains and the adoption of a tariff law, with rates high enough to interfere seriously with our export trade, is destined to cause serious injury to our commercial and industrial life.

It is estimated that, prior to the war, European capital was invested in American securities to the approximate amount of \$6,000,000,000. The net payments of interest and dividends on this capital, after deducting the amount owed to citizens of the United States on account of their foreign investments, required the annual remittance abroad of between \$175,000,000 and \$225,000,000. Other payments, such as expenditures of American tourists, insurances, etc., brought the total up to about \$500,000,000. In order that these pay-

ments might be met, it was necessary that our merchandise exports should exceed our imports by approximately the same amount. And, in fact, the average excess of exports over imports for the years 1911 to 1914, inclusive, amounted to approximately \$550,000,000.

STATUS REVERSED.

Our pre-war status has been completely reversed. From 1915 to 1917, inclusive, the demand of European nations for goods was so great that at the time of our entrance into the war our indebtedness to European investors has been more than balanced by the excess of our exports over imports. After we entered the war, we loaned approximately \$10,000,000,000 to the Allies, but up to the present time they have not been able to pay even the accumulated interest thereon. In addition to this amount, we have put billions more at the disposal of Europe through the repurchase of quantities of American securities held there and by large private investments in foreign currency and dollar bonds, as well as short-term export credits.

The United States has thus become the leading creditor nation, and as soon as foreign governments are prepared to pay interest on their indebtedness, we shall be entitled to receive more than \$500,000,000 annual interest payments from abroad. While this amount will be offset in considerable degree by tourist expenditures, freights, insurance, etc., the balance is bound to be in our favor, even though no part of the principal is paid. An export in the relation of our exports to our imports or the reimbursement thereof of large capital sums must be expected if Europe's debt to us is to be liquidated. While it is true that the date of such liquidation may be temporarily postponed through the extension of credits and the adoption of similar devices, it is nevertheless true that the debt must be paid eventually in goods, or not at all.

It is, of course, important that the highest possible volume of export trade should be maintained if we are to have normal production in our mines and factories and on our farms and if we are not to be forced to scrap part of our new productive equipment. But an increase in imports does not necessitate a corresponding decrease in exports. It is entirely possible that the present relation between exports and imports may be reversed without in any way decreasing the volume of exports. We can buy more without selling less and thereby enable our European debtors to pay off their obligations without crippling our industries or decreasing our national wealth in order to do so. A study of the development of foreign trade in many European countries will show this to be true.

TO ABSORB SURPLUS.

During the last few years we have increased our production of many commodities far beyond our own capacity to consume and we have been developing foreign markets especially in Latin-America, to absorb the surplus. From such markets we import many articles, some of which are not produced in this country. If we now limit the importation of those goods by high tariffs we should do irreparable harm to our export trade by preventing the free exchange of those commodities which our customers have to offer in payment for what they purchase from us.

The business stagnation of today is not due, as some advocates of high protective duties assert, to a flood of foreign goods competing with the produce of our own fields and factories. Moreover, in large part our imports are non-competitive goods, and it is in industries represented by some of these such as coffee and rubber, in which stagnation is most pronounced at the present time. Although it is estimated that our export trade constitutes but about 10

per cent of the total trade of the country, it is commonly looked upon as the outlet for our surplus productive capacity of agriculture, transportation, and manufacture and as a stabilizer of business. A healthy and prosperous foreign trade has become of increased importance to a great many of our citizens. It is consequently of serious domestic concern.

While it is possible that a high protective tariff on some articles may be proper, there is surely nothing in our economic situation which justifies the adoption of a general tariff policy that will, in effect, erect a barrier around our ports and isolate us commercially.

It would seem to be equally illogical for Congress to endeavor to reduce the onerous taxation burden, which is handicapping business, if it continues to spend the taxpayers' money extravagantly.

SOME TAX FIGURES.

It should be remembered that government expenditures for 1920 exceeded those from 1791 to 1865, inclusive, a period of 74 years. Furthermore, it is imperative for the taxpayers of this country seriously to consider the fact that obligations arising out of the recent and earlier years, together with the current expenses of the War and Navy department, constituted 92.8 per cent of the total appropriations for 1920.

Congress has appropriated for the military and naval establishments for the fiscal year 1921-22 the sum of \$835,837,939. If we take these appropriations as fairly representative of our annual military and naval expenditures in the future it will be seen that while Germany is paying \$26,000,000,000 as interest and amortization of her present reparations obligations of 50,000,000,000 gold marks, the United States will have expended in the same period \$30,000,000,000 for military and naval purposes.

Germany, it should be recalled, incidentally, has practically been relieved of her army and navy under the provisions of the Treaty. She can therefore, divert revenues and labor that would otherwise be expended for armament into more productive channels.

There would also seem to be little use in spending billions of dollars to create a great merchant marine and in spending millions of more dollars to operate it, so long as we handicap it by laws that do not permit us to meet foreign shipping competition on an equal basis.

AS TO WAGES.
The readjustment of production costs has been retarded by the fact that wages have declined less rapidly than wholesale prices. The lagging of wage revision is characteristic of periods of falling prices. It is occasioned in some part by the corresponding failure of retail prices promptly to follow wholesale prices in the downward revision. The persistence of high costs of living prevents a more prompt readjustment of wage scales. Nevertheless, wages are declining and, generally speaking, the revision has been effected without extraordinary resistance on the part of the workers. As retail prices decline the necessary wage readjustment will be hastened, with consequent encouragement of production and consumption.

These are only a few instances of many which could be cited to demonstrate that there is as great need for the effective co-ordination of our economic factors while we are in the throes of the aftermath of war, as there was during the war—when, in the close co-operation of those factors that by the drums and armament.

LOST—Lost chain, between the Chas. Hemrich place, Sand Hollow, and Hinton creek. Finder please leave at this office. H. G. PINDER.—Advertisement.

The Merchant In This Community

Did you really ever give the subject of the local merchant and you any serious thought?

Perhaps you are a loyal citizen and patronize local shops and stores as a matter of loyalty, but as this is not a lecture it will do no harm to read this, anyhow.

If you are one of the misguided folks who imagine you can do better elsewhere by all means read this! Your local merchant is first a citizen, a resident of your community the same as you are.

He lives in your community, pays taxes along with you for the upkeep and improvement of your community; he raises his family and sends his children to school—schools which he helps, with you, to maintain.

If he is a butcher, he buys clothes and shoes for his family from a fellow-merchant. No matter what his line of business, he spends money with other business men of the community.

He banks in a local bank; he takes his family in an evening to the local shows.

Summed up, the money he makes in the community is spent in it.

Were it not for your local merchant, there would be no schools, no paved streets, no public buildings, no progress nor prosperity. He is here day in and day out, rain or shine, giving his time and energy and money to whatever will benefit the district, taking part in the administrations of the community or aiding to regulate the administration for the best interests of the community by his vote.

HE IS A CITIZEN!

Is he not entitled, then, to consideration?

But there is something more than a call for your loyalty to him as citizen—neighbor to neighbor.

Living here as he does, he comes to know his customers. They are to him not "just customers," but "fellow-citizens," his business gets his personal attention. He will be here tomorrow and the next day and next year, meeting his customers face to face, day after his business gets his personal attention—every transaction is a personal dealing between him and his patron.

He is not your huge store where thousands flock in daily, many for the one time only. It is not your fly-by-night get-em-once-and-gone-em-good fakir.

He is your neighbor—your fellow citizen, building for tomorrow and next year, and fully cognizant that the only way to build is to sell good goods at right prices.

Your local merchant is in himself a guarantee of his goods and prices and services because he is always at the same stand meeting largely the same customers.

He cannot exist upon the patronage of transients—his livelihood comes from permanent residents; his aim is to make permanent residents his regular customers. He must do this—his service is all, his prices and his merchandise are all, and always arranged and held to this end.

You never heard your live-wire, wide-awake home merchant say, "Oh, well one customer more or less makes no difference." Every customer, to him, is important; a new customer is eagerly sought, and a customer less—well, your local merchant will not let it happen if anything just and reasonable under the sun will prevent such a thing happening.

So not alone out of a sense of loyalty to your community, but for your own sake—for the sake of your purse and the satisfaction of being given personal attention and service—buy of our home merchants.—Venice (Calif.) Vanguard.

FARMERS' PHONE LINES.
The November storm played havoc with every farmer's telephone line that lay in its path. Many of them were utterly prostrated. A few of them, though four weeks have passed, have not yet been restored.

A high wind will damage any country telephone line. When accompanied by rain which turns to ice as it falls, destruction is almost complete. To restore these lines requires labor and material. Both mean so much cash.

Even if no provision had to be made to repair storm damage, a fund should be provided for upkeep. In common with all other mechanical apparatus, a telephone naturally deteriorates, therefore a charge should be made to the users of the utility for the purpose of keeping the system up to normal efficiency.

Very few of the farmers' lines in Oregon have made such provision. As a consequence the rehabilitation of the destroyed lines called for fresh capital, and at a time when farmers had little or no money to spare. They should profit by the lesson of the November storm by creating an upkeep fund.

be systematically created than that the owners of the line should remain in a position where they may be called upon after any violent storm to put up cash to rebuild destroyed property.—Portland Telegram.

GRATITUDE.
A Midland golfer was accompanied round the links by a very shabbily dressed caddie. Rather touched by this, he generously gave the boy sufficient money to buy a new outfit. The recipient tried to express his gratitude. "Oh, that's all right, my boy!" said the benefactor cheerily. "Say nothing. Be a good lad that's all." But the caddie could no longer restrain himself. "Please, sir," he burst out, "I'm sorry you're such a rotten player!"—London Morning Post.

SOMETHING FOR ALL.
Two farmers in an English country inn had managed to get hold of a newspaper. One held it and they both devoured it. And some time one of them muttered: "Marvelous things, them newspapers. Cater to every taste. Something for every one."

"Yes," said the other, "but what's that kind of blank space?" He pointed to the space at the foot of the stop press news. "Oh, that," said the first airily, "that be for them as can't read."—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

NOT A JACKASS, EXACTLY.
Two colored gentlemen were engaged in conversation when one of them became very much annoyed by the persistent attention of a large fly. "Sam, whut kin a fly an dis?" "Dat am a huss-fly. A huss-fly am a fly whut buzzes 'roun' cows 'n' hosses 'n' jackasses—" "You ain' makin' out to call me no jackass?" "No, I ain't makin' out for to call you no jackass, but you caint fool dem hoss-fies."—Argonaut.

LONG LIFE ASSURED.
Brown was the possessor of very large feet and a very bad cough. He entered a shoe store and the young clerk turned the place upside down to find something to fit him. Brown had just tried on the fortieth pair when he started coughing.

"Nasty cough!" said the assistant. "Yes," gasped Brown. "Doctor says I've got one foot in the grave." "I shouldn't worry," said the assistant. "You'll never get the other in; it's too big!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

FITTING HER.
The portly Irishman waddled into the shop. "What can I do for you," asked the salesman.

"Oi want a motor car," said the Irishman. "A first-class one." "Is it for yourself, sir?" "Sure ye're inquisitive, but if ye must know, 'tis for me wife."

"Long body, sir?" "Listen to the man!" exclaimed Pat. "Long body? Begorra, no! She's built like a barrel, same as me. But whar's that got to do w' it?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A visiting Britisher tells of a certain vicar who had long been eager to see an extension of the parish burying ground. At last his wish was gratified. Soon after the opening he felt called upon to speak a few words of condolence to a widower who was placing a tribute of flowers.

"Good afternoon, my dear sir," said the vicar, approaching breezily, "good afternoon!" Then gazed around in a contented way. "Our new cemetery," he continued, "seems to be fitting up nicely."—Washington Herald.

C. E. Woodson, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs in the suit of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, et al, against the directors of the John Day Irrigation District, F. A. McMenamin, F. R. Brown, et al, went over to Pendleton Monday to be present at the trial of the case before Judge Phelps on Tuesday.

NEW BUSINESS NAPOLEON



This is George K. Culp, of New York, who is the father of a new system of the selling merchandise which has opened the eyes of the nation's captains of finance. He has goods made in auto tires, and his system enables him to sell much cheaper, at the same time making money for everybody concerned, from the manufacturer down to the user of the tires. Culp is no hog. He is the moving genius in 120 stores in America, but owns only one-fifth interest in any store. However, triples the profits of the main owner of a store.