

Local Happenings

FOR SALE—A fine Shetland pony mare. C. C. Calkins.

FOR SALE—A Shure Hatch incubator, good as new; capacity 220 eggs; price \$25. Phone 22F5, Heppner.

Mrs. John McCarty, who was a guest at the home of her brother Claude Sloan last week, has returned to her home near Walla Walla. Echo News.

FOR SALE—One P. & O. plow, 2-bottom, 16-inch; 1 double disc, 9 x 10; 1 4-section steel harrow; all about new. See J. C. SHARP, 2 miles north of Kilkenny ranch.

Miss Olive Bassett went to Ione the first of the week, where she will teach domestic science and other branches in the high school there for the remainder of the school term.

Miss Ethelyn Hull of Portland, met with the Patron-Teachers' association on Tuesday evening, and presented to them the proposed program of the Ellison-White Chautauqua and Lyceum bureau for the coming winter season. The program called for a guarantee of nearly \$800. A canvass of the members of the P. T. A. present, and others of the city secured pledges for about 90 season tickets, and it would be necessary to gather up about 250 in order to guarantee the association against financial loss. Upon discussion, the P. T. A. decided not to accept the proposition, and as a result there will doubtless be no lyceum course presented in Heppner the coming winter, unless other parties are willing to take the responsibility of sponsoring it.

Oregon May Have Political Conventions Again

Portland, Feb. 20.—Oregon will again have political party conventions if a movement, started here last Monday in the annual meeting of the Oregon State League of Republican Clubs, is successful.

"This would not change or take anything away from the present direct primaries," explains Edward A. McLean, secretary of the league. "The primaries would remain wide open, the same as now, to as many candidates as might aspire to any office. In other words, we do not wish to do anything destructive but aim at doing something constructive—but the resolution adopted will speak for itself."

First steps in this matter were taken in the annual meeting of the league held a year ago, when a resolution similar to the one adopted this year was introduced and referred to a committee consisting of L. E. Schmitt, D. C. Lewis, Edward A. McLean, Lee Laughlin and Mrs. William Cary Johnson. This committee at the league meeting on Monday reported the following resolution:

Resolved by the Oregon State League of Republican Clubs in annual Convention assembled that we declare in favor of action by the next legislature for the establishment, under proper safeguards and on a truly representative basis, of party conventions, in county, state and congressional districts, for sound reasons among which might be mentioned that under our present primary system Oregon loses one of the most valuable features of the party system of government—that is, the discussion of the most important public questions in party councils and the framing of constructive public programs in the platforms of party conventions and the election of public officers properly pledged to carry out the platforms approved by the people. Such party conventions would take nothing away from the present direct primary system. They would simply add to it. The voters in the primaries would have the absolute power of decision, the same as now.

And be it further Resolved that our Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to every Republican candidate for Governor and for the next legislature, with a request for the attitude of each one on this matter and to give publicity, as far as possible, to these answers, in order that the republican voters in Oregon, who appear to be overwhelmingly in favor of party government, may know how each legislative candidate in the May primaries stands on this question.

Seymour Jones, speaker of the house in the 1919 legislature and M. F. Hardesty of Astoria, took an active part in the discussion of the wording of the resolution which was finally adopted unanimously.

The biennial election of officers resulted as follows: President, Col. James J. Crossley; secretary, Edward A. McLean; treasurer, Mrs. Clara B. French, and as members of the executive committee, H. L. Canoe, L. E. Schmitt, Mrs. Harriet Hendee and Charles E. Lockwood.

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WASHINGTON TO BECOME LEADER SAYS GOVERNOR

Coast State to Rival Sister Commonwealth in East in Production

Natural Resources Have Scarce Been Touched; Unlimited Wealth at Hand

By GOVERNOR LOUIS F. HART, of Washington

EDITOR'S NOTE: Governor Louis Hart of Washington became a national figure when he drafted what is known as the "Administrative Code," a code that is now a law and has done much to place the administrative business of the state in the class with great industrial corporations for economy, efficiency and results obtained at a minimum of expense. Aside from this his outline of the possibilities of his state should interest everyone who still feels the thrill in the words "Young man, go west."

So diversified are the interests of the state of Washington that it would be impossible to write of its possibilities and accomplishments and separate its civic, industrial and agricultural activities. Washington is not alone an agricultural state, nor yet is it an industrial commonwealth—it is both. Washington might well be termed the "Pennsylvania of the West," for within its confines have been found in large quantities almost every known resource, except oil, and prospects are good for that. As an agricultural state it has long ranked near the top as a wheat producer and the fame of its fruit has gone far afield. It contains within its boundaries the highest mountains and yet millions of acres of prairies and plains land; a dry climate on the east side where irrigation is necessary, and a rainy climate on the west of the mountain slopes where there is scarcely any winter. Therefore the development of the state of Washington cannot be said to be bound up in any one particular endeavor.

Comparatively speaking, Washington is a new state, having been admitted to the Union in 1889, and her main industries to date have been lumbering, mining, fishing and agriculture. Natural resources in time disappear and the state government fully realizes the absolute necessity of protecting the great forest areas that are yet uncut, and the replenishing of the salmon and spawn in the rivers emptying into the Pacific ocean and Puget Sound.

TO PROTECT RESOURCES. The protection of these resources, the rehabilitation of cut-over lands in order that agriculture might replace the lumber industry in the far distant future when the Washington forests have gone the way of the forests of eastern states, are now taking and have taken a foremost place in the problems that confront the state.

With enormous resources, many of which, though of almost inestimable value, were scores of miles from transportation lines, the state has before it a great problem in the matter of roads, but one which is rapidly being brought to a place where it should be. Washington is building through the State Highway offices a system of paved roadways that will be second to none in the United States when completed, and when consideration is given to the varied scenery which the state has to offer, the value of these great roads, outside of the industrial development, may readily be seen. The highway system of the state of Washington has become of vital importance and only through an aggressive building program on the part of the state has it finally assumed the proportions that are necessary for the upbuilding of the agricultural territories. Evidence of the development that follows the building of good roads is noted in the manner in which farms of small agricultural communities spring up along the line of the paving.

Great acreages of waste land, sage brush that lay hot, dry and barren is being reclaimed by the efforts of individual communities and state aid through the department of conservation and reclamation. In this department, the reforestation and protection of the standing timber from fire has played a great part in the preservation of the fir, cedar, spruce, and hemlock with which the western slopes of the Cascades are covered.

SALMON DEPLETED.

The state of Washington carries on an extensive propagation of salmon and game fish, and even now is making a determined effort for the replenishing of the sockeye salmon in the waters of Puget Sound. These fish have nearly become extinct because of unrestrained fishing. In the matter of the propagation and replenishing of streams with fish, the state of Washington has taken the lead, and long after other states find that their lakes and rivers have been fished out, the gamy trout will be found responding to the fly in the waters of Washington. And, despite the present low condition of the sockeye salmon, generally conceded to be the best food fish in the Pacific waters, the work of the state department will bring back a normal supply within a few years.

a few years.

This varied interest taken by the state in industrial affairs has brought about a peculiar condition in the political aspect of the people of the state, in which industry plays an important part, and many strange new laws passed far in advance of other states have been the result. The industrial insurance law designed to protect and make compulsory insurance in all hazardous occupations is the result of this interest. And the outcome of that interest has been the establishment under a new administrative code of a department of Labor and Industry designed to handle labor disputes, the regulation of women in industry, the safeguarding of the plants in which men and women work, and practically every line of endeavor touched by labor in hazardous and other occupations.

The expense of keeping up various activities outside those usually engaged in by state governments mount to a place where taxation had become almost unbearable. At a special session of the legislature in 1920, as governor of the state, I was given the power to have drafted what afterward became a law—the "Administrative Code." The state system, whereby numerous boards and bureaus were either abolished or consolidated, for but four months, but already the "Code" has justified itself and the confidence of the legislature in its passage by showing savings in practically every line of endeavor in which the state operates. Some idea of the many functions carried on by the state may be had by the following names of the Code departments: the Department of Public Works, the Department of Business Control, the Department of Efficiency, the Department of Health, the Department of Taxation and Examination, the Department of Conservation and Development, the Department of Labor and Industry, the Department of Licenses and the Department of Fisheries and Game.

WASHINGTON'S PROBLEM.

It is hoped that under the Administrative Code that the business of the state will be carried on much like that of any large industry and that a great saving to the taxpayers will thus be made, and that under this system the state will find its fullest development in industrial, agricultural and civic lines.

The great problem of the state of Washington today is to carry on the functions which are necessary for its industrial and agricultural advancement without burdening property to a point where it cannot stand the weight. Tax problems consume a major portion of the constructive thought in the state today, and with a mind to reduce if possible the burden now borne by property, a tax investigating committee composed of men from nearly every walk of life are now investigating tax laws and conditions with the idea of revision through the state legislature, thus giving relief to property. In this respect the state of Washington is probably in no different condition than any other state, except that steps are being taken for a possible remedy.

Politically the state of Washington has had a stormy career and has tried most of the "cure-alls" that have emanated from the human brain in the last 50 years, to say nothing of having discovered a few of her own. The initiative, referendum and right of recall are all in vogue, and every election sees the former two play an important part in affairs of state. The primary election law gives the people the direct power to nominate candidates, and whether for the best or not is seemingly here to stay.

Washington has made rapid strides in industrial lines in the 32 years that she has been a state, and with an unlimited amount of water power that remains to be developed, there is little cause to worry about her future development. It is not a question of development but of how rapid that development will be, and not the least factor in this development has been and will be a far-sighted policy on the part of her state government.

When Checks Will Be Accepted in Payment of Taxes

Checks will be accepted in payment of income and other federal taxes, announces Clyde G. Huntley, collector of internal revenue, only when honored by the banks upon which they are drawn at par, or full face value.

This announcement is made by Collector Huntley on instructions from the commissioner of internal revenue, at Washington, D. C.

Therefore, where it is known that the bank upon which the check is drawn will not pay the same at par, the taxpayer should remit by bank draft or money order.

Collector Huntley calls attention to the fact that all federal officers and employees must pay an income tax on their salaries.

The salaries of officers and employees of the state or any political subdivision thereof, such as a city, town, county or hamlet, however, are exempt from taxation under the federal income tax law. This law expressly provides that this exemption does not extend to salaries paid federal officers or employees, "including the President of the United States, the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts, and all other officers and employees, whether elected or appointed, of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia."

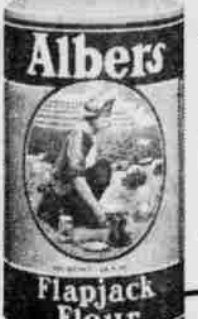
Failure to file an income tax return on or before March 15 makes the taxpayer liable to a penalty of 25 per cent of the amount of his tax and a specific fine of not more than \$1,000. This is a statutory provision and cannot be waived by the collector or any other authority.

Clyde G. Huntley, collector of internal revenue, announces that returns for the year 1921 must be filed by the following persons without any exception:

Every individual who had a net income of \$1,000 or more, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife: Every individual who had a net income of \$2,000 or more, if married and living with husband or wife, and every individual who had a gross income of \$5,000 or more, regardless of whether or not that sum netted him a cent of profit.

Every married person living with husband or wife, in order to claim the exemption of \$2,500 and \$400 for each dependent, must make a return, although his actual net income for 1921 may have been only \$2,000.

FOR SALE—A country home lighting plant; 1000-watt. See Starkey.



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