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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

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Hinkle May Come Back

Through a peculiar combination of events, J. T. Hinkle of Hermiston may be back in the legislature as a member, this time as a senator. Hinkle is quite a fellow, and although his home county of Umatilla is not rising as one man to do him honor, he will get a substantial vote there and possibly quite a vote in Union county, the home of the senator whom he seeks to supplant, Colon K. Eberhard of La Grande, as it was in La Grande that the movement started to pick a strong Umatilla man in the hope of beating Eberhard. Hinkle made an excellent record in the 1913 and 1915 legislatures as representative, and was looked up to as a debater and floor leader of unusual ability. In both sessions he had charge of irrigation legislation, and piloted it through in excellent shape, part of it against heavy odds, notably the appropriation of \$450,000 for the Tumalo project.

Hinkle is also well known as one of the most active figures in the Oregon Irrigation Congress, of which he was one of the organizing members, the first secretary, several times member of the executive committee and also a vice president, and finally president. For many years he has been attorney for the Teel and other projects in Western Umatilla county, and has played an important part as an irrigation developer of that section for more than a decade.

Joseph T. Hinkle was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, November 2, 1866, and is descended from the first English colonies settling in Jamestown, Va. He came to Umatilla county in March, 1884, with his father and mother and four brothers, who settled on a wheat ranch, where Joe worked hard at the practical end of farming when he wasn't attending Pendleton Academy and Willamette University; later he taught school and did newspaper work in the county, finally being admitted to the bar, in 1897, and practicing law in Pendleton until 1909, since which time he has resided on his irrigated ranch near Hermiston, raising alfalfa and engaging in law practice and irrigation development. The Hinkle residence is often spoken of as one of the model farm residences of Oregon; it is noted for its artistic beauty. Mrs. Hinkle is a native of Oregon; they were wed in 1884, and have two children, Dale, living in San Francisco, and Frances, a student at Monmouth.

Hinkle will get quite a vote, as he is so well known. His district embraces Union, Umatilla and Morrow counties. Eberhard has a strong following in all three counties due to his excellent record, but Hinkle is strong enough to give him a close race. If elected, Hinkle's experience and ability would make him a factor in the senate, for he knows the game thoroughly and plays it shrewdly.

Why Are Men Idle?

You know what tax-exempt securities are? They are state and municipal bonds issued to the tune of tens of thousands of millions. They pay the investor as high as six per cent interest and more, and the owner pays not a cent of income tax on these investments.

Naturally men prefer those exempt bonds, paying no income tax or other tax, bearing no risk, to any investment in industry. No wonder an expert tells you, "More money is invested in tax-exempt securities than in the nation's business."

That explains why so many factories are closed, so many men out of work in America. Why should a man risk his capital hiring men in industry, to make 10 or 15 per cent profit, and give half or three-quarters of it back to the government in income tax, when he can buy perfectly safe bonds, draw his 5 or 6 per cent until the tax storm blows over, and pay the government not one cent?

President Harding has tried, but without success this far, to do away with this system that enables accumulated wealth to dodge its share of the national burden and that keeps men out of work.—The Manufacturer.

Telephone Earnings

In the publicity sent out by the recall committee in Oregon for having raised telephone rates in certain cases appears the following:

"The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. made the unconscionable profit of \$54,022,703 out of a gross business of \$110,742,722."

The official report for the year ending December 31, 1921, page 33, shows total gross revenue for 1921 \$497,088,233. Total operating expenses, \$363,687,283. Net operating revenues, \$133,400,950. Total

gross income less taxes, etc., \$110,696,323.

Deducting rent, interest, dividends, there is a net surplus earning of \$19,576,289, instead of \$54,022,703 as stated by the recallers.

It is charged that the fictitious profit of \$54,022,703 is collected mostly from small town folks and farmers, when it is a notorious fact that rural telephone lines never paid for operation and have never made a dollar of profit even for the Bell system.

It is said to be simply impossible to make any money operating a country telephone system. The recall committee might as well stick to its facts.

Slats' Diary

By ROSS FARQUHAR

Friday—Are base ball team is organized now and the Tigers are ready to take a Fall out of all comers with thinks they can play ball. We are a aggregation of he blooded red American youths full of pep and vigor and Enthusiasm I am captain and manager and Sekretary tressure witch speaks well for the wise choice of the boys in these officers.

Saturday—Pa was feeling bad and went to the Dr today witch told him he must walk more. And ma says that is rite because pa isent like his self any more. Since we bot are 2th hand ford he don't even walk in his sleep any more like he use to do. But now since the Dr sed that I bet ma will make him walk.

Sunday—When I was all washed and drest up redy for Sunday skool ma xamined me for spots and etc. and she remarked that my teeth was extra clean. They ought to be. I been going to a Party pritty near every nite for a week. Witch gets mitey tiresome and makes one Desire for the Simple life.

Monday—I had a plessant time this evening watching ma trying to hang up a pitcher in the West Bed room. I always get a lot of pleasure out of watching ma try to drive a nail. Or pa trying to trim the finger nails on his right hand.

Tuesday—Pa is tawking about his Vacation all redy. He wants to go to Nagry falls but ma prefurs the Ocean. pa sed Why when you go there and see them wonderful falls and Cataracks it just makes you realise how small and In significant a man really is. Ma replied and sed Well there's no use spending a lot of money and go to the falls to find that out. Personally I would love to see the falls but I spose I will enjoy the Ocean.

Wednesday—Jane and me is still on the Outs with each another. Once in a grate wile she sends me a note but it is all ways nothing but blank paper. Witch is to emfaze the fact that she dussent speak to me no more. Of all sad words of tung or pen. Its the way the women treats us men.

Thursday—Went to a home talon show tonite witch was give by the 7th grade. Pug Stevens had been telling us kids that he had a leading Part in it. He did. When we got there he was very Busy leading people up the isle and showing them where to set down.

Will Walter Pierce Resign?

(Oregon Voter.)

So far Walter M. Pierce has not had the sagacity to resign from the Tax Investigating Commission, although he has come out for governor. This state committee, appointed by Gov. Olcott under direction of a legislative resolution introduced by President Riner and Speaker Bean, has toured Eastern Oregon as an impartial investigating body, taking testimony on the tax situation. The taxpayers of the state have paid the traveling expenses of the commission.

Naturally the trip gave Walter Pierce a fine chance to orate and prove himself the Real Hero Friend of the Overburdened Taxpayers. That he missed no opportunities to orate was evident from the press reports. That his orating consumed considerable time which might have been devoted to the taking of testimony from officials and taxpayers who traveled miles to appear before the commission, is more than hinted by The Dalles Chronicle.

"Instead of the taxpayers of Wasco county telling the committee their opinion, Walter was telling them what he thought and he had a thought or two every minute. He was on his feet incessantly, unlike Chairman Day and other members. Pierce was the orator of the day."

The tax committee is soon to travel throughout Western Oregon, holding hearings all the way from Oregon City to Medford. It has timed its trip to coincide with maximum interest in the primaries, and naturally all the candidates for any and every local or legislative honor will be trying to make speeches to the committee so as to get their names in print and become identified prominently with the exceedingly popular movement of reducing your own taxes.

If Walter retains his membership on this official committee, the official trip will degenerate into one grand boost for Walter M. Pierce for governor. Western Oregon is a wet country, but it will be wetter with

Walter's sob's, to the inundating flow of which will be added tears by local candidates, who will be unable to get any chance to orate in competition with the committee member, who, of course, has the floor every time he wants to take it.

Mr. Pierce knows the proprieties. When he disregards them it is for a selfish purpose. Doubtless he will weigh well the chances. If he can get more publicity and more votes by resigning, he will resign. If he can get more publicity and more votes by retaining his official seat of oratorical vantage, he will stick to the committee.

The proprieties dictate that Mr. Pierce resign rather than divert the tax investigation into a junket for his own political aggrandizement as a candidate for governor, but Walter will be a law unto himself.

THINKOGRAPHS

A California man named Doolittle says he cleared \$6,000 off of cabbages and other garden truck last year and will beat that this year. That fellow ought to change his name.

Reason is that which enables a man to determine what is right, and intuition is that which tells a woman she is right whether she is or not.

No horse can "feel his oats" unless he eats them, and so it is with the wild oat crop—you won't have to harvest if you don't sow.

If a fellow never thinks of anybody but himself he gets himself on his mind until he should think he would get tired of himself.

During the war we had "conscientious objectors" to fighting, and there are still a lot of conscientious objectors to work.

An aviator, inquiring reader, is a chap that travels around in a flying machine. At least, that is what they call him for a while. Later on he is referred to as the deceased.

Jas. Murtha, extensive rancher and stockman of Condon, spent a few days in Heppner this week, attending to business matters.

One Solid Year of Achievement

Republican Administration's Program of Construction Being Fulfilled

Congress Is Industrious

Record of Accomplishments Not Excelled in Annals of Legislation

(By Rep. Simeon D. Fess (Ohio), Chairman Republican Congressional Committee.)

The World War bequeathed to the United States, in common with every other nation gigantic debts, tremendous expenditures, burdensome taxes, dis-jointed economic conditions and general unrest. No previous administration since the establishment of our Government came into power with greater domestic problems demanding solution at its hands than confronted the Republican administration on March 4, 1921.

Immediately upon the inauguration of the President and his call of the special session of the Congress a program of rehabilitation was outlined and work immediately commenced to consummate it. Undesirable immigration was flooding the country. This increased unemployment, rendered more difficult a solution of our industrial problems, while the character of many of the immigrants was a menace to our social and political institutions. To protect American labor and American institutions against this invasion a law was enacted limiting further immigration to but three per cent of the nationals already in America.

The first necessary step toward economic readjustment was necessarily reduction of expenses and balancing of the budget. One of the earliest measures enacted by the Republican Congress was the budget law. The previous Republican Congress had enacted a budget law, but it was vetoed by President Wilson. The law went into effect July 1, 1921. In time to apply to the fiscal year beginning on the same date. Whatever economies have been effected by reason of the Budget Bureau since that time are to be credited to the early action of the Republican Congress in putting the law on the books which created the Budget Bureau and made its operation possible.

The agricultural industry of the country was suffering in a degree which has never been equalled in its history. This important industry, which directly affects one-third of our population and indirectly affects every industrial, commercial and financial activity, was facing bankruptcy. In order to assist the farmer in this period of economic distress the Republican Congress enacted an elaborate program of agricultural rehabilitation. This program of constructive legislation in behalf of the American farmer is without parallel in the annals of American legislation. The substantial effects of this legislative pro-



U. S. REPRESENTATIVE SIMEON D. FESS, OHIO, CHAIRMAN REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

gram are now apparent on every hand.

Notwithstanding the Republican Congress elected in 1918 and assembled in special session in 1919 had appropriated hundreds of millions for ex-service men, the administration of these funds by the various executive agencies controlled by the Democrats had been such that the ex-service men had received a minimum of benefit from the funds. A large part of this was due to lack of co-ordination and co-operation of the various bureaus. One of the greatest pieces of constructive legislation of the Republican Congress was the consolidation of the various agencies dealing with the ex-service man under the one head of the Veterans Bureau. This assured expedition as well as fair and adequate treatment of our disabled ex-service men.

In addition to this consolidation and reorganization additional millions were appropriated for the use of the Bureau. American ex-service men of the World War have been better treated at the hands of the Republican Congress than the ex-service men of any other nation engaged in the World War. And the end is not yet. As an aid to the agricultural sections and as an antidote to the unemployment situation, the Congress passed at \$75,000,000 appropriation bill for the construction and maintenance of improved highways, which sum will be doubled when the provisions of the bill are complied with by States putting up an equal sum of money.

Among the numerous constructive and relief measures the Maternity Bill was enacted in response to the demand of the womanhood of the country. This great piece of humanitarian legislation is the first of an ambitious program of progressive legislation espoused by women in their new sphere of political activity.

The Republican Congress enacted a new taxation measure. This new measure reduces during the current year the public tax bill in the sum of \$815,000,000. It increases the exemptions allowed the man of moderate income; it repeals the "nuisance" taxes; all of the transportation taxes, which were a heavy burden upon agricultural and industrial shippers; it repealed the excess profits tax and reduced and revised the surtax.

In this connection it is interesting to set down the actual reduction of public expenditures which have taken place since the Republican Party came

into control of the United States Congress. The operating cost of the United States Government in the year 1915 was \$19,000,000,000. That year the Republican Congress began to function. It used a blue pencil upon the appropriations asked by the Democratic administration chiefs. The operating costs of the Government in 1920 were only \$7,500,000,000. The Republican Congress continued to economize, and the cost of running the Government in 1921 was reduced to \$6,600,000,000. Much of this was the residue of the Democratic administration. By close co-operation between the executive departments and the Congress in 1921, the expenditures of the Government for the current year are to be not in excess of \$4,000,000,000, and economies which have been put into effect give promise of cutting this to \$3,500,000,000. In connection with this, Congress has enacted the foreign-debt funding law, which authorizes a commission to take immediate steps to place our loans to foreign countries in a collectible shape so that we may begin to receive the interest and principal due us and thereby still further reduce our domestic taxation.

In summing up, it may be stated that the Republican Party in March 1921, found the nation with her relations with many foreign countries strained to almost the breaking point her fundamental principles under discussion, her population surfeited with the profits of war and wild extravagance, her industries inflated by over expansion from war demands, and problems of reconstruction complicated and imminent.

Today sees peace again established with all countries, foreign relations resumed with honor to ourselves and complete justice to others, the finest attitude of the world toward our moral leadership as evinced in the arms conference, a policy of proper regard for the defenders of the nation's rights an economic administration upon the soundest principles of economy, a reduction of our public funded debt to the amount of \$2,000,000,000, and a reduction of our floating debt of \$700,000,000, a reduced taxation of over three-quarters of a billion dollars per year, a rejuvenated agriculture and industrial fabric sorely distressed by the havoc of war, the prospect of general employment of American labor in American industries, the only country which not only is balancing its budget, but has really reduced the war debt, has restored its credit, and displays signs of promise on all hands of a resumption again of our happy and promising stage which preceded the inauguration of the Democratic follies of the new freedom and policies of suspicion and persecution of success. Such is the achievement of the first year of the Republican administration in control of both the executive and legislative branches of our Government.

But it should be noted that all of this splendid program has been carried out in the face of the persistent opposition of the solid Democratic Party, which has attempted to defeat every effort to rehabilitate the nation and which has opposed every measure proposed, not because it had anything to offer in substitution, but because it is habitually the party of opposition complaint and petty criticism.

The Republican Party gladly goes to the country upon its record of constructive work, confident that the memory of eight years of Democratic misrule is too vivid in the mind of the public to leave any doubt as to the decision of the American people as to which party should have control of the Congress during the critical period of nation-wide and world-wide reconstruction.

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