

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Office upstairs over Postoffice
Heppner, Oregon

DR. R. Z. GROVE
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Successor to Dr. R. J. Vaughan
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
Office upstairs over Postoffice
Trained Nurse Assistant
Heppner, Oregon

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

VAN VACTOR & BUTLER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Suite 105
First National Bank Building
THE DALLES, ORE.

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

Office Phone, Main 643
Residence Phone, Main 645
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Gilman Building, Heppner, Ore.

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Best of attention and care assured.
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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, administratrix of the estate of John Garstad, deceased, and has duly qualified as such administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby required to present the same with the proper vouchers as required by law, to said administratrix at her home at Heppner, Oregon, or at the law office of Jos. J. Nys, at Heppner, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.
Dated and first published, this 8th day of June, 1922.
CORDELLA BOTEN, Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Andrew J. Stevenson, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, and has qualified as such. All persons having claims against said estate are required to file the same properly verified, at the office of Woodson and Sweck, my attorneys, in Heppner, Oregon, on or before six months from the date of first publication hereof.
A. L. CORNETT, Administrator.
Date of first publication June 1, 1922.

WASTE LAND NOW; WAY DE GARDENS

U. S. Land Commissioner Says Millions of Acres Are Open to You.

Asserts Thrifty Farmer is the Most Independent Citizen in the U. S.

By WILLIAM SPRY.
Editor's Note.—No higher authority on government lands can be found than William Spry, commissioner of the general land office. He has known the life of the farmer from actual experience and with this for a base his continued investigations have enabled him to secure a wide knowledge, a viewpoint that is just to both producer and consumer and also a sound economic knowledge of general conditions.

There are today approximately 200,000,000 acres of public lands in Uncle Sam's domain open for settlement. All of this can be utilized for some purpose or another, from the making of happy, contented homes and communities, to the grazing of sheep upon deserts that can only be utilized during the winter months, when there is sufficient snow to furnish the herds and herders their drinking water. In addition to this, there are nearly 300,000,000 acres more in our forest preserves, 86 per cent of which is public land, and perhaps 50 per cent of this is more valuable for agricultural than for other purposes.

It is also estimated that the swamp lands of the United States show an area of 80,000,000 acres of wet or overflow lands, and in addition, 150,000,000 acres of what is known as farm land but too wet for profitable cultivation, the production of which could be increased at least 20 per cent by proper drainage.

What Has Been Done.

The United States Reclamation service, during the last twenty years, have been on various projects, with the purpose in view of reclaiming the so-called waste places by careful distribution of water, and wherever they have pushed their work, the desert has been reclaimed and made to blossom. For the year 1920 crops were produced on 1,153,820 acres to the value of \$66,171,650. Up to March 31, 1922 water has been made available for 1,383,410 acres, and the total cost up to the time has been about \$110,000,000. The service, however, is doing but little else just now but mark time, owing to a lack of money to complete projects already undertaken. In addition, there are many perfectly feasible projects which must await action until congress has provided the money to commence operations. Many bills are before the national body, looking toward the reclamation of lands, perhaps the most comprehensive being the so-called Smith-McNary bill, which creates irrigation and drainage districts, and authorizes the issuance of bonds as in school and other districts. The feasibility of every project, including the estimated cost, must first be presented to the secretary of the interior, who, if interested, provides for an inspection by the department of engineers. If convinced of its practicability, and there is no money available, the project is undertaken. When it is so far advanced as to represent a value of two dollars for every one dollar of construction cost, the bonds, up to an amount representing cost, are ordered sold, and the money derived from the sale is turned into the reclamation fund for use in the development of other projects, the management of the completed project is turned over to its owners, and the annual payments for both principal and interest on the bonds are collected as all other taxes. No default need be anticipated, for the bonds are a lien against the project, as are the bonds of any district or municipality.

Why More Farms.

Now the argument arises with some why the necessity for more farms? Isn't it difficult to sell the produce from the farms we already have? Well, perhaps prices for farm products may not have been altogether what the farmer has thought they should be, but to the laborer in the congested cities they have been decidedly more than they should have been, so much so that it has started a movement to the country from the city that no power can stop. Of the 490 farm units created since the passage of Public Resolution No. 29, approved February 14, 1920, giving former service men a sixty-day preference right of entry, 487 have been taken by the soldiers and 745 of these boys have made application for a chance to draw for the 490 units; 45,000 of them made inquiries concerning the openings. In the general land office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, there were received 63,816 applications for homestead and kindred entries, and 4,744 desert land applications. Since the date of the Act to retrain homesteads were 62,401 stockmen and 2,403 homesteads entered. To keep pace with this demand there are approximately 10,000,000 acres of land being surveyed every year under the direction of the general land office. So that, regardless of statements to the contrary, there is a land hunger everywhere and men show their willingness to grapple with the soil and make their fight against the most adverse conditions in order to establish homes and build communities that there may exist a happy and contented people. And why should they not be happy? The average thrifty farmer is the most independent citizen in the country today. What if his crops have not paid him all he should have received? He had an abundance of food, in both quality and quantity infinitely better than the average man in the city, who, by the way, must pay cash for everything he puts in his mouth until by the time he has met his daily, weekly, or monthly expense, finds his salary vanished and himself under the necessity of hustling continuously to keep the supply from stopping. Well, while doing so, he can't lose sight of the fact that his partners are always on the job lending a helping hand, and should he want to visit the parks or the beaches in his automobile during the ripening season, old Dame Nature is keeping a watchful eye on what is going on, and when harvest time is on, the goods are there to deliver. Hard work, of course, it's hard work I've tried it; so is railroad section work, and I've tried that too, but I confess I have never felt nearly so independent doing section work as I have felt on the farm. The sense of proprietorship was not there.

Does reclamation pay? Go ask the people of the South, what the drainage of their lands has done for them. Go to the Everglades of Florida, which the school children of the country have been taught was a dismal swamp, and witness the redemption that drainage has brought. Go to your reclamation projects of the West, and count, if you can, the increased wealth they are producing for the country. Where is your

WOOL PRODUCERS NOW TOTAL 2000

The Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers during the week of June 13 to 24 passed the 2000 mark in membership, which makes it the largest wool growers' marketing organization west of Iowa. The association now contains representative groups of growers in Washington, California, Idaho and Oregon, and is preparing to increase its membership in these states during the current season. Most growers generally recognize the value of grading wool and marketing in an orderly manner, and this method of wool marketing is becoming more generally adopted over the United States. The association had the lowest handling cost of any of the wool growers' associations in the United States, handling as many small clips as does the Pacific association, during the last season. Wool grading is now in progress at the warehouse, and sales to western and eastern mills will start in the near future.—The Producer.

Editor Takes Course in Agriculture.

Vawter Crawford, editor of the Heppner Gazette-Times, passed through town last Sunday morning on his return from the Moro Experiment Station meeting of the hard-handed sons of toil to study the best methods of agriculture. No doubt he gathered valuable pointers he will use when he retires from the affluence though hard newspaper grind with nothing to do but sit under his own fig tree and see gathered in the fruits. Results of his broad acres due to the valuable lessons he learned at Moro.—Ione Independent.

Review of Fiscal Year Shows Prohibition Facts

Reviewing the past fiscal year of Commissioner Haynes' administration as Federal Prohibition Commissioner, Director Joseph A. Linville invites public attention to the fact that only 2,627,333 gallons of whiskey were withdrawn as compared with 9,696,122 gallons the previous year, and 10,491,203 gallons of alcohol and other distilled spirits withdrawn as compared with 24,556,288 gallons withdrawn the previous year; that 1,216 cases were reported by general prohibition agents, taxes amounting to \$17,102,234.24 were recommended, and fines and penalties amounting to \$2,159,410.25 were imposed. Three and one-half million dollars of bonds were placed in suit, or proceedings begun in default of bonds, and disposition of seized property in the amount of \$208,832.50 were effected, and an additional saving of \$156,900 otherwise effected. Under the narcotic laws 2,195 violations were exposed, resulting in 1,109 convictions and \$64,983 in fines and penalties.

Numerous changes in reorganization took place. Enforcement work has been vested in state directors and a mobile force of general agents under eighteen divisional chiefs directed from Washington created; a special group was designated to prepare all criminal information, indictments, injunctions, libels and search warrants, and concentration of claim work resulted in specialized clerks and expedition work. One set of reports and accounts are now required for distillery and bonded warehouses instead of three as heretofore.

With a view to reducing the number of permits, all applicants to operate as wholesale druggists are doubly checked, and reports of state inspectors are verified by reinspection by divisional pharmacists. Manufacturers and wholesale dealers are required to give a monthly accountability of all drugs received, manufactured and sold. Forgery-proof, non-transferable permit forms effectually prevent fraudulent withdrawals.

To expedite prosecutions, all cases are reported monthly to the central office, given to the department for trial, for supervision and preparation for speedy trial. The service utilizes submarine chasers, speedy motor boats and airplanes.

O. A. C. Farm Pointers That Point Straight

The dry season in western Oregon and the cool spring in eastern Oregon are making the hay crop look rather short. Several farmers in previous short hay years have saved their stock by filling their silos with various available crops during the summer. Weedy grain, Canada thistles and grain, road side mowings, other waste crops, etc., while often not making the best of silage will carry much stock through a winter. Every silo should be full this fall.

Spray for Codling Moth.

Adult codling moths are continuing to appear in limited numbers and eggs are being deposited. In orchards where the apple worm was at all serious last year a protective poison spray should be applied at once. Because of limited numbers of moths appearing keep down infestation sufficiently by delaying the thinning process somewhat and then paying especial care to thinning out the wormy fruit.

Industrial venture that will return an income of \$66,171,650 in one year on a total investment of \$110,000,000 covering a period of twenty years? Not one of the projects but what has produced far more wealth than is represented in the cost of construction.

FIELD MARSHAL ASSASSIN'S VICTIM



The whole world was shocked when cables flashed news of the murder of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson in London. Chief of the Irish General Staff, Gen. Wilson aided Marshal Poch in directing the occupation of German cities by Allied troops. He was commander of the British forces in Ulster.

PORTLAND AND THE UMATILLA PROJECT

(East Oregonian.)

Portland's enthusiasm over the possibilities offered by the Umatilla Rapids project has apparently been aroused. News stories carried in the Portland newspapers, and oral reports brought to Pendleton by local men who attended the luncheon when Fred Steiwer and Doctor Penrose spoke all bear testimony that the Rose City is interested. Following is an editorial carried by the Oregon Journal yesterday on the rapids:

"In Portland Monday were men from Pendleton to enlist local interest in the Umatilla Rapids power project. When they return to the Round-Up City they should be able to report that Portland's interest was instant, enthusiastic and substantial.

Portland's visitors represent the largest practicable power project in the Northwest today. As the center of a market already partially prepared, as a means of irrigation, as an agency of electrification of railroads in Oregon and Washington, as an aid to heat transportation on the Columbia, as the energizer of possible nitrate works and other industries, and as a source of cheap power, heat and illumination for cities and towns in a zone comprehended by Portland, Spokane, Tacoma and Seattle, the Umatilla Rapids project is unique and compelling.

A descent of the Columbia 17 feet in 1-2 miles creates Umatilla Rapids about three miles above the old Umatilla boat landing. A dam which will raise the low water level of the Columbia 30 feet would supply water by gravity or pumping for a now non-productive area of several hundred thousand acres. It would provide 300,000 horse-power 11 months of the year and 500,000 horse-power during the season when 250,000 horsepower would be needed for irrigation pumping. It would electrify all the railroads of Oregon, if desired. It would double the navigability of the Columbia between Celilo and the mouth of Snake River.

From such a project a reserve current could be fed into Portland at a cost so low that no other form of energy, heat or illumination would be as cheap. It would make Portland in literal truth the electric city of the world. The project is big enough to thrill the imagination, but not so formidable as to rob it of practicality. The Koekuk dam in Mississippi is a greater engineering feat than that proposed in the Columbia at Umatilla Rapids, but the per-second-foot flow of the Columbia is double that of the Mississippi at Koekuk. The Umatilla project is one that would pay its way in the Columbia basin under conditions prevailing now, but it would prove the mightiest engine of development and the greatest stimulant to colonization yet devised for the Northwest.

The necessity for concentrated action on the part of both Oregon and Washington to start the wheels grinding to make a reality of the dream to harness the Columbia River by building a dam near the Umatilla rapids is the subject of an able editorial which recently was published in the Portland Telegram. The editorial is as follows:

A delegation of representative men from Pendleton and neighboring points in the Columbia basin, Monday presented in a clear and convincing way to the Portland Chamber of Commerce the plans and possibilities of the Umatilla Rapids irrigation and power project. These men came to present one of the most attractive development projects that could well be conceived.

By the investment of approximately \$52,000,000 in a power plant at the rapids on the Columbia, 500,000 horsepower may be generated and 500,000 acres of arid land may be made fertile with irrigation water. Primary power may be produced at a cost of from \$50 to \$65. Power from this plant may be sent to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Walla Walla, Lewiston, Pendleton, Ontario and Burns. The area that can be irrigated lies about equally divided in both states.

This is a mammoth project interesting and inspiring in its possibilities. A half million acres of new fertile land could support the farms and the tributary towns of no less than 200,000 newcomers. Such a contribution of population to these two states would vastly increase our commercial and industrial wealth. Practically every acre of such project would be tributary in a trade way to Portland.

A half million of new horsepower means even more to this Northwest than a half million of new acres. That amount of power put to work here would call for a factory supported population of another 200,000 or more; and it would give cheap power, heat and light to all the farms, villages, and cities within reach of its transmission lines.

A project so vast is in danger of being laid by for dreaming purposes. It is doubtful if private capital could handle so great an enterprise. The two states and the federal government must undertake it or at least lend support to it to give it the credit and staying power necessary until it shall become self-supporting.

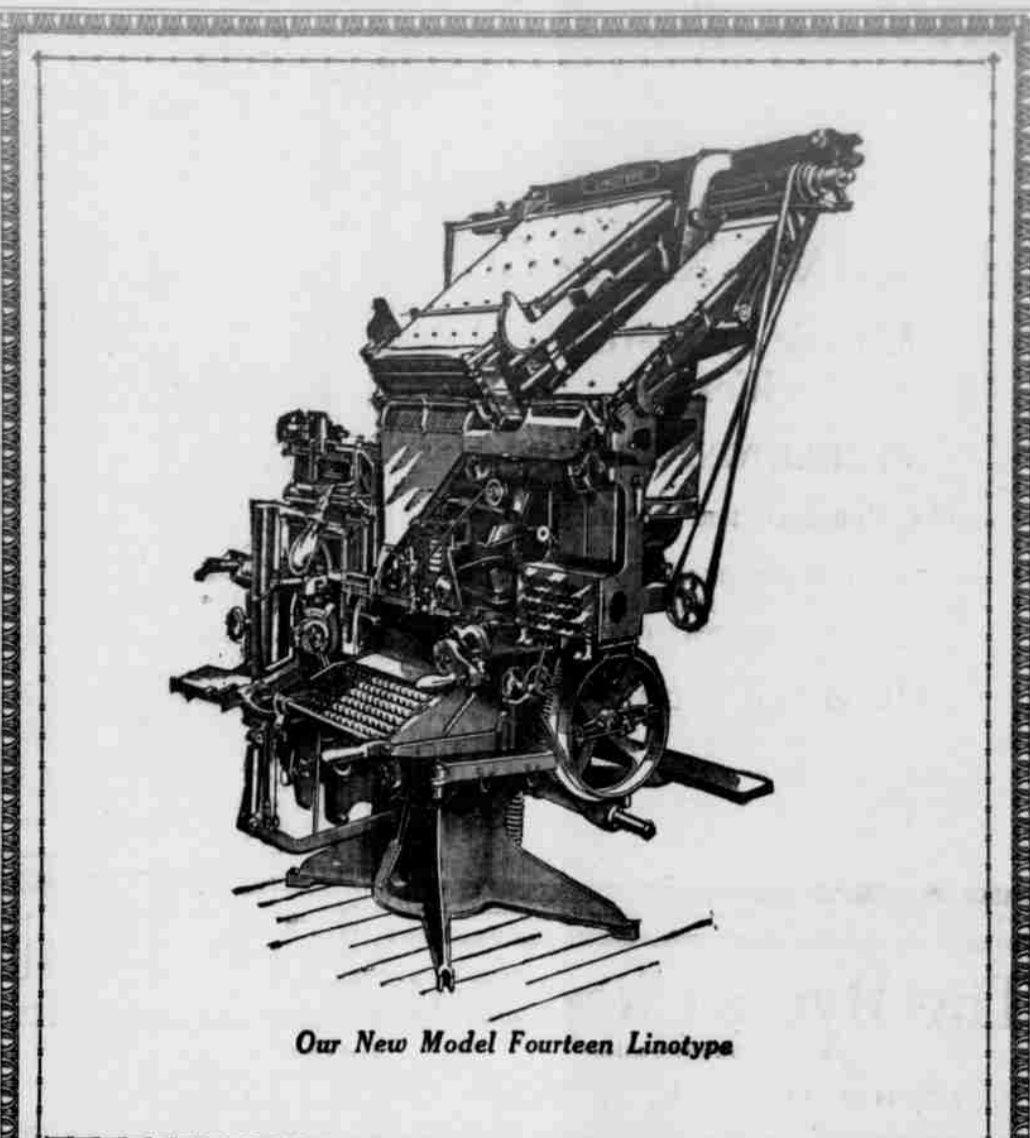
The objection will be made that industries are not yet here to absorb the power that the railways are not yet ready to scrap their locomotives and build power lines along their tracks; and that settlers are slow in coming to newly irrigated lands, and that we already have many acres of idle lands under copious water systems.

All of this is the voice of the wait-awhile, the voice of the unambitious; the voice of the slow. The Umatilla Rapids project is a manifest opportunity. This land, this water and this water-fall lie already at hand to be linked up for a purpose that is rich in all the elements that make up a prosperous country.

The project will never be developed without talking about it and some day it will be an accomplishment. But it will not develop itself. Otherwise the Indians would have been gathering alfalfa and potatoes where they gathered only sage brush and jackrabbits.

HOMELY PHILOSOPHY FOR 1922.

In the complete history of all the world, covering every line of life from politics to industry, embracing all the professions, all the trades, all the enterprises, and any and every avocation of mankind, has there ever risen to the top and stayed there a thief, a burglar, a shrewd swindler, a trickster, a lay-out, a man without principle, a liar, an ungrateful rogue, a crook stripped of human sympathy, a niggardly, parsimonious, pusillanimous pussyfoot or any other kind of a no-good? Not one. We're all striving for the top. The way to travel may not be hard to find, but it is a way to travel is stuck under our noses every hour.



Our New Model Fourteen Linotype

ASK our readers to cast their eyes over this illustration; it is our new Model 14 Linotype, just installed, and as a composing machine in a printing office it is just about the last word. Being a multiple-magazine machine, we have had it equipped with a variety of type faces, and there is little composition in the shop that we cannot do on the Linotype, greatly facilitating our ability to turn out work rapidly and efficiently. Besides the installation of this machine—a progressive step in our business—is an evidence that we appreciate the splendid volume of business received from this community. We are now much better equipped to serve the people of Heppner and surrounding country than ever before; it puts THE GAZETTE-TIMES in the class of the best weeklies in the state. We are improving the paper just as rapidly as we can and the new machine will aid us a lot in this particular. Come in and look it over and see this latest output of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company in operation and observe what it can do. It is a mechanical wonder.

THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE

A machine to set type was the dream of inventors from the time when the printing business began to assume a position of importance among the trades. The original idea was that a machine must handle type-foundry type and compose it into lines with the help of one or more operators. A number of machines were made along this line. Some were failures entirely, while a few others were perfected so that they would set type, but found to be too expensive to operate. It was through experimenting with a machine for the more rapid transcribing of reports of law cases and the reports of legislative committees that the idea of a slug-casting machine developed.

The Mergenthaler Linotype is the most successful one-man composing machine in the world. It is a single machine which at the will of the operator assembles a line of matrices, casts a slug from them, trims and delivers the slug into a galley ready for use, and finally distributes the matrices back into their respective channels in the magazine, where they are ready to be called down again, in their turn by the touch of the keyboard. With the exception of the assembling of the matrices the entire operation is automatic.

In form the Linotype is not like any other machine. It is in reality the assemblage of four distinct machines or parts, so arranged that they work in harmony—the magazine, the assembling mechanism, the casting mechanism and the distributing mechanism. The magazine is on top of the machine, sloping from back to front at an angle of 27 degrees, and containing two brass plates placed together with a space of about 1/8 of an inch between them. The two inner surfaces are cut with 92 grooves or channels running the up and down way of the magazine, for carrying the matrices. The matrices slide down these channels on edge, with the face or punched edge down and the V-end extending toward the upper part of the magazine. Each one of these channels is of sufficient length to contain twenty matrices.

The Linotype matrix is made of brass. Its thickness varies with the size of the character stamped in it. The teeth which appear in the V at the top of the matrix are used in the distribution of the matrices. Matrices are made in both one- and two-letter—i. e., the one-letter matrix has but one character punched on its edge, and the two-letter has two characters punched on its edge. By an ingenious arrangement either the one-letter or two-letter matrix can be used in the same machine, and either character of the two-letter matrix can be used at will.

The spacebar, which is used to separate the words in a line and at the same time "justify" the line to the end of the slug, consists of two steel wedges. One is about the size of and in form somewhat like a matrix; the other is about 5 inches long. The two are fastened together so that the long wedge will slide past the short one. The short wedge has two lugs at the top which engage in grooves in the front and back jaw of the distributor box, so that when pressure is applied to the lower end of the wedge, the short wedge is held in position between the matrices, and as the long wedge is forced upward, the thickness of the band or space increases until the line is justified to its full length.

The assembling mechanism is the only part of the Linotype where the human mind is applied to the work of the machine. It is necessary for the eye to read the copy, and the mind, through the medium of the fingers, to translate the copy into assembled lines of matrices; after that the machine acts automatically.

The keyboard is made up of 90 keys, which act directly on the matrices in their channels in the magazine. The slightest touch on the keyboard releases the matrix, which drops to the assembler belt and is carried swiftly to the assembler. When a word is assembled the spacebar key is touched and a space-band drops into the assembler. When the necessary matrix and spacebands to fill the line have been assembled, the operator raises the assembler by pressing the lever on the side of the keyboard. When the assembler reaches its highest point it automatically starts the machine and the matrices are transferred to the casting position.

The casting mechanism consists of the metal pot, mold disk, mold, ejector, and trimming knives. When the line of matrices leaves the assembler, they pass to a position in front of the mold disk. The disk makes one-quarter turn to the left, which brings the mold from the ejecting position, where it stands while the machine is at rest, to the casting position. It then advances until the face of the mold comes in contact with the matrices. The metal pot advances until the pot mouthpiece comes in contact with the back of the mold; at the point the pump plunger descends and forces the metal into the mold and against the matrices. The pot then recedes, the mold disk with-

draws from the matrices and makes three-fourths of a revolution to the left, starting at the ejecting position, from which it stopped. The slug is ejected and assembled in the galley.

During the last revolution of the disk the bottom of the slug is trimmed off, and in the process of ejection the sides of the slug are trimmed, so that when it drops into the galley the slug is a perfect line of type, ready for the form. After the slug has been cast, the matrices are carried up to the second position, where they are pushed to the right, and the teeth in the V at the top of the matrices engage the grooves in the distributor bar of the second elevator, which descends from the distributor box at the same time that the matrices rise to the second transfer position. The second elevator then rises toward the distributor box, taking the matrices with it, but leaving the spacebands; these are then pushed to the right and slide into the spaceband box, to be used again.

As the second elevator rises toward the distributor bar with its load of matrices, the distributor shifter lever moves to the left until the elevator head has reached its place by the distributor box. It then moves back to the right and pushes the matrices on the second elevator distributor bar into the distributor box, where they meet the "matrix lift" and are lifted, one at a time, to the distributor screws and distributor bar proper. The teeth in the matrix and the grooves in the bar are so arranged that when a matrix arrives at a point directly over the channel in which it belongs, it "lets go" and drops into its channel.