

THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

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It is estimated by the highway commission that it will require \$2,000,000 to build the Pendleton-John Day highway. This is the figure given after the commission passed over the route from Pendleton south last week. There is much heavy construction to be overcome and the work will run into money fast. Pendleton people are very anxious to have the commission give this route immediate attention but it seems the members do not take to the idea very readily. We take it, from the remarks of Chairman Booth at the banquet in Heppner Saturday evening, that the state will not undertake any new work until the gaps have been closed up on the roads already under construction. Heppner is much interested in the building of the Heppner-Spray road. This is an important piece of work and would probably prove of as much benefit to Pendleton as to Heppner. This road comes in for the same consideration as the north and south road from Pendleton to Canyon City at the hands of the commission, and we shall doubtless have to exercise patience for a few more seasons before our dream of its completion is realized. The forest service will no doubt give this favorable consideration and the county will co-operate just as far as it is possible, but there is a heavy burden of expense to be met—not nearly so expensive, by the way, as the building of the Pendleton-John Day road—and the question with the commission will be to care for all the demands that are coming from over the state for the building of similar connecting highways with the east and west trunk roads.

Heppner is more particularly interested just now in the completion of the Oregon-Washington highway. One or two gaps in this road should be closed so that the travel can pass through this section that we have a right to expect will come when the work is done. But while this is the case, we are not going to sleep on the proposition of getting something done on the Heppner-Spray road, and we shall await with much interest the report of the commission on this piece of work. We are quite fully convinced, however, that there will be no deviation from the adopted policy of the commission to complete the present program before other extensions are undertaken.

Once More That Primary Law.

Findings in the Hall-Olcott recount case to the effect that a voter may change his party affiliation back and forth at will, even upon election day, brings forcibly home once more the weakness of our primary election law. Voters may with impunity invade at will the primary of the opposite party; the law is a veritable invitation to violation of the reasonable tenets of fair play between parties.

It becomes more apparent with each election and especially so, now, because of the bitterness of the Hall-Olcott fight, and the attending circumstances at the May primary in which literally thousands of democrats changed their party affiliation and mixed into the affairs of the republican party to such an extent they almost controlled it, if, indeed they did not do so, that the law must be changed.

The Albany Herald has proposed a substitute arrangement, which is worthy of careful consideration. It is something of a compromise. Says the Herald:

"To our mind the logical substitute for the present primary is a system that will retain the primary in its present form for the political subdivisions of the commonwealth and provide the party convention for the state. By preserving the primary for the nomination of county and city and township offices and using its machinery for naming delegates to the state convention, which will act for the people in choosing party candidates and adopting party platforms, no violence will be done the principle of individual participation in government, yet there will be possible united action for the individuals.

"Such a combination of systems will circumvent the forces that made the old convention system odious. For the direct primary in the county will deprive the township bosses from choosing their henchmen to represent them in the county convention, as was done in days gone by. The trouble with the old convention system was that it did not afford people opportunity to express their will. Under the modified plan, which we suggest, the voters of the county will control their representa-

tion in the state convention. They didn't in the old days.
 "With a state convention comprised of men chosen by the electors of their county, there will be an agency that can speak authoritatively for the people, that will guarantee unity of action, that will place responsibility, absolutely provide majority rule and at the same time be an agency that will not abrogate the individual's chief right of citizenship—the privilege of participating in government."

It is true that the old convention was democratically dominated by a group, as every body or gathering of men is dominated by the ablest organizers. This group domination, however, accepted responsibility and was held accountable for the outcome, and poor judgment in candidates or platform, usually spelt defeat and loss of control, so that there was every incentive to the exercise of the best judgment. There was group responsibility as well as party responsibility, where under the Oregon system there is neither.

In Oregon a man makes up his mind that he is the proper timber for governor or whatever office he yearns for, pays his filing fee, issues his platform, adopts his slogan and proceeds to campaign for votes. Whether he gets very far or not depends upon his ability or agility in enlisting group support and the money spent in his behalf. Other than the personal responsibility of the candidate, there is neither group nor party responsibility.

The New York primary has been suggested as an improvement over the Oregon law and we believe it is an improvement. In that state a conference is held and a platform is written, and at the same time candidates for the different offices are recommended only. This does not shut out anyone from running, and if the conference should become corrupt or err in judgment the free right of running another candidate is preserved.

Under this plan Oregon would be relieved from the Johnny-Jump-ups and the self-centered boys nominating themselves; it would be relieved of influences entering into party politics which do not belong there.—Pendleton Tribune.

Pacific Homestead, owned by two of the staunchest old-time republicans of Salem, R. J. Hendricks and Carle Abrams, has come out for Pierce, democrat, as against Olcott, republican, for governor. The Homestead has a wide circle of influence among farmers, and by its counsel will justify many republican voters to vote for a democrat. Both Hendricks and Abrams were among the strongest supporters of Governor Withycombe, Abrams holding office under him. The two are likewise the principal owners of Salem Statesman, one of the old-time republican papers of the state. So far the Statesman has not come out for Pierce, although it has printed a number of articles during the last few years intended to discredit Olcott. The attitude of the Homestead has considerable political significance.—Oregon Voter.

Can't Fool Farm Bureau.

We learn through the New York World that "Congress resents the \$16,000,000 Farm Federation Lobby," this in a "special dispatch" which might be even deliberately aimed at the destruction of The American Farm Bureau Federation, now found very annoying to certain members of the national legislature who speak for interests opposed to agriculture.

A great hue and cry is raised about the enormous salaries paid to the personnel of the Farm Bureau Federation. J. R. Howard, the president is quoted as receiving \$15,000 a year, receives \$12,000; Mr. Cloverdale, receives \$12,000; the treasurer and assistant secretary get \$8,000; Gray Silver, the director, \$12,000; and so runs the list covering the department of marketing, the legal department, the information department and so on.

It is shown that approximately \$75,000 a year is spent in salaries. These "startling figures" may frighten the farmer, who has no conception of such fabulous salaries, and perhaps he may revolt, is of course the hope.

As a fact, the cost of the whole personnel does not foot up to the salary of any one of a hundred heads of the great business organizations who would like to destroy the Farm Bureau Federation, put an end to the farm bloc and yank the tiller of the soil back into the yoke.

It is said the Bureau has grafted itself upon the Federal organization; made possible the Smith Lever act; and is now the dictator of the farm bloc. If that be so, then Senators who form the bloc have operated much more efficiently in the interest of the heart of America than the independents who roll the pork barrel without dictation.

If there is anything wrong with the Farm Bureau it will be corrected, but the body will not be disintegrated.

The farmer has just felt his strength. He is merely stretching at the present time.

BANKERS ENDORSE J. S. LAND BANKS

(Continued from Page 1.)
 his shoulder to the wheel and help make the farm loan system function. When the situation arises, as it has already arisen in the growth of several institu-

tions, that a joint stock land bank reached the limit of loans it is permitted to make with its present capitalization and therefore requires an increase of capital to make additional loans, it is up to the country banker either to subscribe for this increase in the capital of joint stock land banks, or to see to it that it is subscribed by farmers.

Likewise, when a community, not already served by a joint stock land bank in need of long-time money, it is the country banker who should take the lead in organizing such an institution to serve that community.

Encourage Co-Operation.
 The Federal land bank, organized as it is on a co-operative basis, does not so readily lend itself to a close affiliation with the small commercial banks of the agricultural section as does the joint stock land bank. Co-operation is a word to conjure with, and is a principle to be fostered and encouraged. However, co-operation in its fundamental principles is still but little understood by the American farmer. Agriculture as a whole scarcely can afford to wait for adequate credit until such time as the farmer has mastered the principle of co-operation and has organized to make full use of them. The joint stock land bank affords an opportunity for the country banks to join immediately in the movement for speeding up the farm loan system and getting money to the farmer for his long-time needs with the least possible delay.

And all this is good business for the banker. It brings new money into the community and releases local money, which heretofore has been tied up in three to five-year mortgages for use in short-term credits. This is a much greater advantage than appears on first thought. To begin with, it gives immediate relief by way of liquidating a vast amount of frozen credits, for when this new money goes around the local circle one dollar may be counted upon to liquidate four or five dollars of debt.

Beneficiaries.
 All this suggests that the first investors in the stock of joint stock land banks should be either farmers or country bankers who do business with farmers. They are the first parties interested in the whole movement. Both the country banker and the farmer are deeply interested in being able to use the money of their own communities for short-term credit. Through the joint stock land bank the long-term capital investment in agriculture can be carried in bond issues running from 20 to 35 years. Other industries long have carried their capital investment through bond issues. The principle is correct. Five years of operation show that the farm loan system has developed the machinery for applying successfully this principle to agriculture.

However, no organization and no financial machinery ever has been perfected to the point where it will operate automatically. If the farm loan system is to function fully, the farmer must be encouraged to use these land banks. The farmer must be shown the advantages of the long-term amortized loan. Many farmers still cling to the time-honored custom of borrowing from their neighbors. The son, taking over his father's farm, usually has made only a

small cash payment, and has given his father a mortgage for the remainder, with the result that the mortgage had to be renewed frequently and with the result that the holder of the mortgage has had a non-negotiable security not readily convertible into cash either when offered for sale outright, or when pledged as collateral. In other words, the farm has changed hands without the use of either money or a standard, liquid security on which money could be realized readily.

New Money.
 If these mortgages, which heretofore have run from neighbor to neighbor, or from son to father, had been placed in the farm loan system, the neighbor or the father would have received a large cash payment for his farm. The money that the seller would have received would have been new money brought into the community from the investment centers of the country. And the seller, having the actual cash in hand, and the banker knowing of the transaction, it would have been possible—easily possible—to employ this new money, through the agency of the bank, in extending short-term credit to still other farmers in the same community. Really, if the first function of a bank is to make it possible for the community to make the largest use of its own wealth, either in money or credit, then here is a great opportunity for the country banks to extend their service to the farmer.

To be sure, a considerable amount of new money already has flowed to the country districts through the operation of the farm loan system. But the volume is still smaller than it should be, and much smaller than it will be when the farmer and the country banker have become educated as to the benefits such can derive from the operations of the farm loan system.

Should Buy Farm Bonds.

It also seems that the agricultural communities, through their banks and through the individuals who heretofore have invested in the old style farm mortgages, should be able to carry a considerable amount of farm loan bonds. The country banker will find them convenient as collateral for all his borrowings and the farmer mortgage buyers will find the bonds safe and liquid. It would seem that as a popular investment in the rural districts the farm loan bond should supersede all manner of get-rich-quick stocks. Doubtless the banker can encourage those individuals who have money to invest to put it into something worth while, particularly when the farmer comes to understand that the farm loan bond is backed up by the best farm lands in America. The natural buyer of farm loan bonds is that highly conservative individual who heretofore has confined his investments to farm mortgages.

With the recommendations of the special committee on finance of the state bank division of the American Bankers association and with the advice of Eugene Meyer, director of the War Finance corporation, to guide them, the country bankers from now on can play a large part in the development of the farm loan system,—both to their own advantage and to the very great benefit of the American farmer.
 And when the country banker has taught the farmer how to make the largest possible use of the Federal farm loan system and its long-term amortized loan, the problem of how to get money for the farmer who needs a short-term loan will have been solved, to a large degree, by the presence of a great amount of new money in each community—the new money supplied by the land banks.

HOTEL PATRICK

35c - NOON DAY SPECIAL - 35c

SOUP
 HOT ROAST BEEF SANDWICH
 POTATO - BROWN GRAVY
 HOT ROAST PORK SANDWICH
 POTATO - BROWN GRAVY
 COLD BOILED HAM SANDWICH
 POTATO SALAD
 AMERICAN CREAM CHEESE SANDWICH
 PIE OR CAKE
 COFFEE - ICED TEA - TEA - MILK

35c - Call for "Noon Day Special" - 35c

Goodrich announces new tire prices

—lowest cost mileage ever known

Effective July 20th, Goodrich establishes a revised price list that is a base line of tire value. It gives the motorist the buying advantage of knowing that whatever size tire he selects is of the same quality—the Goodrich one-quality standard. It gives him the longest mileage, the most satisfactory service and the highest quality his money can buy. Results will prove that it is impossible to buy tire mileage at lower cost.

Think of being able to buy

Silvertown Cords

at such prices as these:

SIZE	BASE LINE PRICE	SIZE	BASE LINE PRICE
30 x 3 1/2 Cl.	\$13.50	34 x 4 S. B.	\$30.85
31 x 3.85 Cl.	15.95	32 x 4 1/2 S. B.	37.70
30 x 3 1/2 S. B.	15.95	33 x 4 1/2 S. B.	38.55
32 x 3 1/2 S. B.	22.95	34 x 4 1/2 S. B.	39.50
31 x 4 S. B.	26.45	35 x 4 1/2 S. B.	40.70
32 x 4 S. B.	29.15	33 x 5 S. B.	46.95
33 x 4 S. B.	30.05	35 x 5 S. B.	49.30

No extra charge for excise tax. This tax is paid by Goodrich

New base line prices are also effective on Goodrich Fabric Tires

SIZE	BASE LINE PRICE	SIZE	BASE LINE PRICE
30 x 3—"55"	\$9.65	32 x 4 S. B. Safety	\$21.20
30 x 3 1/2—"55"	10.65	33 x 4 S. B. Safety	22.35
32 x 3 1/2 S. B. Safety	16.30	34 x 4 S. B. Safety	22.85

No extra charge for excise tax. This tax is paid by Goodrich

This revised price list affords the motorist as definite a guide to tire prices as Goodrich Tires are the definite standard of tire quality.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

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Elegant In Appearance

Famous For Long Wear

Sam Hughes Company

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S A F E T Y &



S E R V I C E

A PAID CHECK IS THE BEST RECEIPT

YOU often pay bills to parties whose integrity you would not appear to question by asking for a receipt. If, through unintentional error, you should not be given proper credit for money paid and should be presented with the same bill a second time, you would not have any proof of having paid unless you had received a regular receipt. But if you had paid with a check you would have received a receipt without asking for it, embarrassing no one. The endorsement would be proof of its having been paid.

This is only one of the conveniences of keeping your money on deposit and paying it out by check. There are many other real conveniences in such a plan. We would be pleased to have you call and let us explain these advantages more fully. Every man ought to have a checking account. Our facilities for handling these accounts are the best, and they are at your disposal.

First National Bank

HEPPNER, OREGON