

# THE GAZETTE-TIMES

THE HEPPNER GAZETTE, Established March 30, 1882.  
 THE HEPPNER TIMES, Established November 18, 1907.  
 Consolidated February 13, 1912.

Published every Thursday morning by Vester and Spencer Crawford and entered at the Postoffice at Heppner, Oregon, as second-class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$2.00 One year, \$1.00 Six Months, .75 Three months, .45 Single copies.

MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Foreign Advertising Representative THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

## COLUMBUS OF TODAY.

By RICHARD LLOYD JONES.

Amundsen recently sailed from Seattle to become ice-locked in the hope that he might drift across the north pole.

What's the use, you wonder. Man has already been to the north pole and there wasn't anything there but a lot of cold weather. It was a lonely place. Why go again?

Columbus was jeered when he sailed against the whole world's unbelief. He set out to find new seas. To his own amazement he found new shores. Even when he returned to tell his tale wise men declared the venture interesting but what's the use; the new found land was so far away no one would ever go there.

Recently some mountain climbers seeking to set foot on the "roof of the world" ascended the unexplored altitudes of Mt. Everest. High up in the Himalayas they found vast plateaus, rich in soil with forests and lakes and grasses such as are found in the north tier of American states. These were not little pocket spots in the mountains but a vast region that would measure out Minnesota and Montana.

But what's the use of it all? We say, we can't get there. Mile high precipices prevent.

The legislature of New York came within two or three votes of refusing to grant the Delaware and Hudson company the right to build a railroad because it would scare the horses. But it was the railroad and not the horses that made possible this great nation of homogeneous people more than three thousand miles long.

They jeered at Fulton's boat. "It moves!" they cried. To their amazement it moved up the river.

When the first steel ship was launched foolish folks went down to see it sink. The crowd saw only the iron hull; they knew iron sinks. The inventor saw the air in the iron hull; he knew the air would float.

The world today is full of out of the way places which tomorrow will be as much a part of the busy world as the shores Columbus found.

Aeroplanes will lift us into the Minnesotas and the Montanas of the Himalayas. Rich farms will be there, towns, colleges, cities like Billings and St. Paul.

Radio is an amusing toy. Wonderful, we say. We wisely predict the time when it will carry music from a great operatic center to even the most isolated and humble cabin homes. We talk wisely of its educational powers. These are near enough to be calculable. It is going to print news in the parlor. Radio is going to give all nations one tongue.

Now scientists talk of sending heat waves that will modify inhospitable climates. These heat waves will make possible not merely Montanas but whole Australias where Amundsen is going and where Shackleton has been.

It is a wonderful world we live in. The laboratory is the mighty missionary. And there is many a Columbus serving a vaster future by beating pathways into the pathless regions of today.

### The State Income Tax.

On top of a federal income tax a state income tax is to supply the tax eaters more "revenue."

A state income tax means a new machine established in the state with a lengthening chain wound around the taxpayer's neck.

It means a new department of state government with inquisitorial powers over the personal affairs of the citizen and the system to be extended.

An army of officials, with experts to overhaul your books and investigate your investments, will be added to the state and county governments.

If you, dear fellow citizen, like more of this sort of thing, more fat salary drawers, vote for it and and it will be fastened on you forever.

They will tell you it is to cinch the big fellow—but nine times out of every ten he will find a way to escape or shunt it onto the little fellow to pay.—The Manufacturer.

### Accessory to Our Own Robbery.

The community—whether it is a township, a city, a county, or a state—is an odd sort. Here it is in its state capacity, wailing bitterly over its frightfully heavy taxes, and trying by three different initiative measures to find some way of providing for them—and giving not one moment's thought to a means of lightening the tax burden. As a community, we are tearfully and excitedly asking one another: How are we going to pay? Where are we going to

get the money to pay with? What's to become of us? And each says to the other: We have the single tax scheme. We have a grange income tax plan for skinning the rich. We have a constitutional amendment income tax scheme for skinning nearly everybody—all to pay the tax-eater.

In the past 10 years, the levies for government purposes in Oregon increased five and a half times in 1906 the average tax per \$1000 of assessed valuation was \$17.50; last year, it was \$39.58. In the last 10 years in Portland, taxes have increased about 10 per cent. Hence the wailing. Hence the grange income tax measure for skinning the rich, the constitutional income tax measure for skinning nearly everyone alike, and the single tax measure for skinning everybody but the single taxers.

As a community, we know that government is costing us too much. We are, as Benjamin Franklin remarked under somewhat similar circumstances, paying too much for our whistle. And as a community, all we are doing about it is trying to find some method of continuing to pay more than the sort of government we are getting is worth by skinning one another.

Carrying our present heavy load of taxes, we are staggering toward bankruptcy. That is obvious. The adoption of any of the proposed measures will merely hasten our financial ruin. Single tax, grange income tax, or constitutional income tax! Who that can close up his business even at a loss, and who has enough left to pay his fare out of the state will stay to endure the exactions proposed by these measures? And who that is not looking for a comfortable seat by the fireside of the commodious institutions we provide for defectives will come to a state in which any of these measures are tolerated?

If the problem of greater expenditure than income that faces the community confronted the individual, how would he meet it? By continuing the extravagances that caused it, and by squandering his assets to temporarily avert the inevitable bankruptcy? Hardly. He would begin pruning, and would continue cutting and economizing. He would discharge incompetents, and make the employes he kept earn their pay. He would require and would get full value for his money. He would do all the things the community is not doing.

When we stop and think that we know we are being taxed to death, and that we are doing nothing to prevent the inevitable funeral, we must admit that the community is an odd sort.—Portland Spectator.

### Railroad Strike Contentions.

As nearly as we can figure it out here is a plain and impartial statement of the contentions of the railroads and the strikers:

- 1.—The letting repair work to outside contractors.
- 2.—Protested rules embraced in wage board decisions.
- 3.—The recent reduction in wages ordered by the wage board.
- 4.—Establishment of a national adjustment board.

After a satisfactory adjustment of these four matters has been made the strikers demand reinstatement of all strikers without impairment of their seniority rights.

The railroads agreed to the first and fourth propositions, and to a re-hearing on the wage scales, but could not agree to restore the strikers to their seniority positions as against men who stayed on the job.

The strikers insist on return of seniority rights before they will call off the strike.

This leaves responsibility for the strike solely upon the leaders of the strikers.

The stage is simply being set to try and force government operation of the railroads. If radical labor leaders could force such a situation they feel it would be easier to secure their demands than from private management which cannot fall back on the taxpayers to cover deficits as the McAdoo railroad administration did.

The public has not forgotten the bill it paid and is still paying for the two years our railroads were under political control.

The cunning campaign that is now being waged to nationalize the railroads has no support from the average citizen who is not in favor of radical leadership which incites men to refuse to obey court orders and government rulings. Let the people think.—The Manufacturer.

### Shows Peril of Issuing Tax Exempt Securities.

Eight reasons why issuance of tax exempt securities should be stopped were advanced by the congressional ways and means committee in its recent resolution recommending passage of legislation prohibiting the issuance of such securities.

As the committee sees it, tax exemption does all of the following things:

1. Causes great loss of revenue by permitting large portion of property to escape taxation.
2. Violates ability principle of taxation and discriminates unfairly between taxpayers.
3. Impedes private financing.
4. Discourages investment in new enterprises.
5. Encourages extravagances of governmental agencies.
6. Grants a private subsidy to certain interests.
7. Increases rate of interest required for all enterprises not carried

on by government and thereby adds to cost of living, because under it money is withdrawn from private enterprises.

8. Creates social unrest. The committee proposed a constitutional amendment prohibiting issuance of tax exempt securities, declaring that they permit establishment of a privileged class of wealthy investors who enjoy all of the benefits of public expenditures but who pay no share of them, and that the added burden of taxation is thrown on those with small incomes. The committee reported that at the close of 1921 there were at least \$15,000,000,000 of tax exempt securities in existence and that during the last year \$1,000,000,000 worth of tax exempt securities were issued, with indications that the amount this year will be about the same.

### Two Essentials of Development.

If voting and tax paying are not to be made a mockery, The Manufacturer believes that every adult citizen who is not a public charge should pay some form of a state tax.

It should be made a matter of honor that men and women who get all the advantages and protection of government and make a living in a commonwealth should pay something.

What better certificate of citizenship or proof of registration to entitle one to vote at an election that imposes taxes or issues bonds than the fact that you have a tax receipt?

Another essential of development affects industrial conditions—reduction of unemployment to a minimum—a system that would leave no excuse for tramps or idleness.

Every county in place of a poor farm should have a tract of wild land being cleared and subdued, with a place for the unemployed to eat, sleep and work and not be robbed.

It is foolish and criminal to allow hundreds of men and women in each county to go unemployed when they might be earning a living and be creating valuable productive property and getting homes.

### Bills Initiated by Fraud.

Useless laws and spite bills in Oregon are to involve the state in litigation.

Four suits are to be started attacking the legality of procedure in putting certain bills on the November ballot.

The bill to make private and sectarian schools unlawful, the two income tax bills and the fishing bill are under fire.

It will be charged that many of the names to the petitions were obtained through fraud and misrepresentation.

The two income tax bills were initiated on claims made by petition circulars that they were bills to reduce taxes.

The only way to reduce taxes is by retrenchment and economy and abolishing useless offices, not by new tax systems.

### Live Cecil Items of Interest

Mr. and Mrs. W. Chandler and son arrived at Willow Creek ranch on Sunday from Lebanon, Oregon, and will spend their vacation with Mr. and Mrs. A. Henriksen. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are delighted with Hamilton ranch and its surroundings where Mr. and Mrs. A. H. entertained their guests for several days while introducing them to the beauties of that scenic place.

Wheat hauling has begun around Cecil and W. G. Palmateer of Windybrook was the first man in with wheat. Herman Haveson was a close second with Dwight Misner's Ford truck laden with wheat from his Daybreak ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Krebs accompanied by Miss Georgia Summers and several other friends spent several days during the past week in the mountains and returned home on Friday with a good supply of huckleberries.

Shaver and Nord, well drillers of Lone, have succeeded in getting a fine flow of water in the well which they have dug for T. W. May on his Lone Star ranch near Cecil.

Misses Alma Akers and Norma Fredrick of Heppner made a short stay in Cecil on Saturday, before leaving for Seaside where they will visit for some time.

David Hynd who has been visiting the "Mayor" left for his home in Sand Hollow on Friday accompanied by his niece Miss Violet Hynd of Butterby Flats.

Mr. and Mrs. Sommerfeldt and daughter Miss Margaret of Portland spent several days at The Last Camp leaving on Saturday for Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hynd and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Lowe were callers on Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Miller of Highview ranch on Sunday.

Cecil dust has been laid low by a heavy rain which fell Friday night. All harvesting and hay making stopped for a while.

Mrs. M. Ingram of Heppner arrived at Willow Creek ranch on Friday and will assist Mrs. A. Henriksen during the busy season.

John Krebs of The Last Camp left on Saturday for a well-earned holiday which he will spend in the mountains.

R. E. Duncan of Busy Bee ranch was a busy man in Condon with his honey truck on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Warfield of Lone were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Streeter on Tuesday.

Miss Malinda May of Lone Star ranch and Miss Agnes McPadden of Four Mile were callers in Cecil on Monday.

Miss Ester Logan who has been visiting in Lone returned to her home in Four Mile on Tuesday.

J. W. Osborn and H. J. Streeter and son Noel were taking in the sights of Arlington on Tuesday.

Miss Elmer Rufener left on Friday on the local to spend her vacation with her parents at Hillsboro.

Alvin and Geo. Shane of Arlington were looking up their old pals around Cecil on Monday.

T. H. Lowe and John Krebs were business callers in Arlington on Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Halferty of Shady Dell was visiting in Cecil on Wednesday.

Homer Nash from The Dalles was a Cecil visitor on Tuesday.

J. W. Osborn honored Morgan with a visit on Friday.

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If you are in need of accommodation in a financial way we would be pleased to have you come in and talk matters over with us. You need not be ashamed to do so; the wealthiest men borrow money at times. It will do no harm to come in and see us, and you will be under no obligations whatever.

All of our business with our customers is strictly confidential. If we can give you advice on financial matters upon which our business makes it necessary for us to be informed, we will gladly do what we can for you.

We want you to feel perfectly at home with us, and whether or not we do a great amount of business together, we shall try to make our relations both pleasant and profitable to you.

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