Professional Cards

DR. F. E. FARRIOR
DENTIST
Office Upstairs Over Postoffice
Heppner, Oregon

DR. R. Z. GROVE
DENTIST
Permanently located in the Odd Fellows Building, Rooms 4 and 5
Heppner, Oregon

A. D. McMURDO, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Office in Masonic Building
Trained Nurse Assistant
Heppner, Oregon

C. C. CHICK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Office Upstairs Over Postoffice
Trained Nurse Assistant
Heppner, Oregon

WOODSON & SWEEK
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Offices in
First National Bank Building
Heppner, Oregon

Van Vactor & Butler
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Suite 305
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 665
Francis A. McMenamin
LAWYER
Gilman Building, Heppner, Ore.

F. H. ROBINSON
LAWYER
IONE, OREGON

ROY V. WHITEIS
Fire Insurance Writer for Best Old Line Companies
Heppner, Oregon

E. J. STARKEY
ELECTRICIAN
HOUSE WIRING A SPECIALTY
Heppner, Oregon
Phone 872

Heppner Sanitarium
DR. J. PERRY CONDER
Physician-in-Charge
Treatment of all diseases. Isolated wards for contagious diseases.

FIRE INSURANCE
Waters & Anderson
Successors to C. C. Patterson
Heppner, Oregon

MATERNITY HOME
MRS. G. C. AIKEN, HEPPNER
I am prepared to take a limited number of maternity cases at my home. Patients privileged to choose their own physician.
Best of care and attention assured.
PHONE 395

E. J. KELLER
TREE PRUNING
AUCTIONEERING
HORSE SHOEING
Heppner, Oregon

L. VAN MARTER
FIRE, AUTO AND LIFE INSURANCE
Old Line Companies
REAL ESTATE
Heppner, Ore.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed her final account as Executrix of the Estate of James Reid, deceased, in County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, and that said Court has fixed Monday, the 4th day of December, 1922, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day as the time, and the County Court Room in the Court House at Heppner, Oregon, as the place, of hearing and settlement of said final account. Objections to said final account must be filed on or before said date

MARY J. REID, Administratrix.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, made ond entered on the 6th day of October, 1922, the undersigned, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Charles B. Sperry, deceased, will from and after Friday, the 17th day of November, 1922, proceed to sell at private sale at his office in the Bank of Ione, in Ione, Morrow County, Oregon, to the best bidder for cash, subject to confirmation by said Court, all the following described real property belonging to said estate of said Charles B. Sperry, deceased, to-wit:

Lot six (6) in Block three (3) in the city of Ione, Morrow County, Oregon.

Lot three (3) in Block four (4) in Sperry's Second Addition to Ione, Morrow County, Oregon.

Lots fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) in Block seven (7) in Sperry's Second Addition to Ione, Morrow County, Oregon.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1922.

C. R. GUNZEL,
Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Charles B. Sperry, deceased.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale duly issued by the Clerk of Morrow County, Oregon, dated the 7th day of October, 1922, in a certain suit in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, wherein Frank M. Lovgren, plaintiff, recovered judgment against the defendants J. F. Ward and Elzena Ward for $1,000.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from December 10, 1920, the further sum of $100.00 attorneys' fee and costs and disbursements taxed and allowed at $21.50; and in which same suit the defendant and cross-complainant, Ada M. Ayers recovered judgment against said defendants J. F. Ward and Elzena Ward for $366.35, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from June 8, 1921, $50.00 attorneys' fee and costs and disbursements taxed and allowed at $16.50.

Notice is hereby given that I will on Saturday, November 11, 1922, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the County Court House in the City of Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real property situated in Morrow County, Oregon, for the purpose of satisfying said judgments, to-wit:

The North half of the Northeast Quarter and the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 32, and the North Half of the Northwest Quarter and the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 33 in Township 5 South, Range 26 E., W. M.

And if the proceeds from the sale of said last described real property be insufficient to pay both of said judgments, then I will at the same time and place offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 32 in Townshtip 5 South, Range 26, E. W. M. for the purpose of satisfying any sum remaining uppaid upon the judgment of the defendant and cross-complainant, Ada M. Ayers, with costs and disbursements that have or may accrue.

GEORGE McDUFFEE, Sheriff.
Heppner, Oregon, October 11, 1922.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ANIMAL.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by virtue of the laws of the State of Oregon, has taken up the animal hereinafter described found running at large upon the premises of the undersigned in Morrow County, Oregon, and that he will, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1922, at the ranch of Minor & O'Connor, nine miles southeast of Heppner, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described animal, unless said animal shall have been redeemed before said date by the person lawfully entitled to redeem said animal, to-wit: One roan ,two-year-old steer, with under half crop on left ear. No other marks or brand.

JERM O'CONNOR

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR MORROW COUNTY.

Bank of Ione, Inc., a corporation, Plaintiff,
vs.
Henry E. Peterson, C. R. Peterson and Alverta E. Peterson, husband and wife, T. E. Peterson and Victor Peterson, Administrator of the Estate of Aaron Peterson, deceased, Fred R. Esteb, L. W. Weeks, C. L. Berry, and State Bank of Goldendale, a corporation, Defendants.) SUMMONS

To Henry E. Peterson, C. R. Peterson and Alverta E. Peterson, husband and wife, T. E. Peterson and Victor Peterson, Administrator of the Estate of Aaron Peterson, deceased, Fred R. Esteb, L. W. Weeks, C. L. Berry, and State Bank of Goldendale, a corporation, Defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 15th day of December, 1922, said date being more than six weeks from the date of the first pubilcation of this summons and being the time prescribed for such appearance by the order of publication of summons entered herein, and if you fail to so appear and answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, to-wit, for judgment and decree against the defendants Henry E. Peterson and C. R. Peterson and each of them, both severally and jointly, in the sum of Ten Thousand ($10,000.00) Dollars, together with interst at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 14th day of July, 1922, and for the further sum of $1300.00 attorney's fees, and for the further sum of $21.00 cost of continuation of abstract of title, and for its costs and disbursements in this suit including accruing costs; and

That the plaintiff's mortgage be decreed a first and prior lien against all of the real property described in plaintiff's complaint and in said mortgage, to-wit:

The East Half of the Southwest Quarter and Government lots Three and Four, Section Nineteen, Township Three South of Range Twenty-four; The East Half of the Southeast Quarter and the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section Twnty-two, and the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section Twenty-seven in Township Three South, Range Twenty-three East of the Willamette Meridian; The Northeast Quartr of Section Twenty-five, Township Three South of Range Twenty-three East of the Willamette Meridian; and the Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty-four in Township Three South of Range Twenty-three East of the Willamette Meridian, all in Morrow County, State of Oregon.

That any interest, claim or lien that the defendants, or either of them or any of them have or claim to have in or to said real property be decreed to be subsequent in time and inferior to the plaintiff's mortgage; and

That the plaintiff's mortgage be foreclosed and said property sold in the manner provided by law and the practice of this court, and the proceeds thereof be applied:

(a) To the payment to the plaintiff of its costs and disbursements herein, costs of sale and accruing costs;

(b) To the payment to the plaintiff of the sum of $1300.00 attorney's fees and the sum of $21.00 cost of continuation of abstract of title;

(c) To the payment to the plaintiff of the sum of $10,000.00, together with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 14th day of July, 1922, until paid;

(d) The balance, if any, be paid unto the clerk of this court to be disbursed by him to such person or persons as may be entitled to the same, and

That if said real property shall not sell for a sufficient sum to pay the plaintiff the several sums above mentioned, that the plaintiff have judgment and decree against the defendants Henry E. Peterson and C. R. Petterson, both severally and jointly, for such deficiency; and

That the plaintiff have judgment against the defendants T. E. Peterson and Victor Peterson, administrator of the Estate of Aaron Peterson, deceased, for such sums as to the court may seem just and equitable; and

That the plaintiff or any party to this suit may become a purchaser at said sale and the defendants and each of them and either of them, and all persons claiming by, through or under them or any of them, subsequent to the execution of plaintiff's mortgage, either as purchasers, incumbrancers, or otherwise, be forever barred and foreclosed of all their right or claim in and to said real property save only their statutory right of redemption; and

That the plaintiff have such other and further relief as to this court may seem just and equitable.

This summons is served upon you by publication thereof in The Gazette-Times, a newspaper published and of general circulation in Morrow County, Oregon, for six successive weeks pursuant to an order made and entered by the Honorable Wm. T. Campbell, County Judge of Morrow County, Oregon, on the 30th day of October, 1922. The date of the first publication thereof is the 2nd day of November, 1922; the date of the last publication is the 14th day of December, 1922.

J. H. KELLEY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Postoffice address and office, 1524 Yeon Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

TREASURER'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all General Fund County Warrants outstanding and registered from January 1st, to January 31st, 1922, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at my office on and after November 13, 1922. Interest on such warrants ceases upon that date.

T. J. HUMPHREYS,
County Treasurer

CALL FOR CITY WARRANTS.

All general fund warrants, City of Hepppner, regisered on or before October 31st, 1921, will be paid on presentation at Office of City Treasurer on and after November 10 1922.

Interest on said warrants will cease with date of Nov, 10th, 1922. Dated at Heppner, Oregon, October 30, 1922.

LEON W. BRIGGS,
City Treasurer.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTIEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County her final account as administratrix of the Estate of Arthur J. Hunt, deceased, and that the said Court has fixed, Monday, the 4th day of December, 1922, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as the time, and the County Court Room in the Court House at Heppner, Oregon, as the place, of hearing and settlement of said final account. Objections to said final account must be filed on or before said date.

ETTA C. HUNT, Administratrix.

NOTICE OF DISTRICT ROAD MEETING.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to a petition of the requisite number of legal voters of Road District No. 2 of Morrow County, State of Oregon, and an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, made and entered on the 2nd day of November, 1922, a meeting of the legal voters of said Road District Number 2 of Morrow County, State of Oregon, will be held at the School House in Boardman, Morrow County, Oregon, in the said Road District Number 2, November 25, 1922, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of voting an additional tax for Road purposes upon all the taxable property in said Road District to the amount of 5 Mills on the dollar, said tax to be expended as follows: In the construction of permanent roads in said Road District.

WM. T. CAMPBELL,
County Judge.
Attest:
J. A. WATERS, County Clerk.

What Determines Prices

By F. A. Ellenwood, Vice-President of the National Wool Growers Association, in The National Wool Grower for October.

There has been rampant speculation and prediction as to the effect of the new tariff law upon prices. It is unjust for anyone to assert that a great burden has been placed upon the consumer before the law is really in operation.

Strong propaganda has been directed against the tariff on wool. Certain selfish interests desire to maintain the unfair advantage over the wool which they have almost always had in the past, and which, in the end, means free wool with a protection on all manufactured goods. These interested propagandists have convinced most of the reetail clothing merchants that the present tariff bill will increase the cost to the consumer from $4 to $5 on a suit of clothes and perhaps as much as $7 on an overcoat.

In the annual convention of the Retail Merchants held in Oakland, California, last August, a merchant with an interest in the welfare of the wool growing industry and also a certain amount of conscience about right and wrong, rose to say that even if such increases were to be brought about, agitation should await the final passage of the law demonstration of its effect. This we claim is the right position for retailers to take. Many times these things work out in the end just the opposite what many of us believe beforehand, e. g., several years ago we had quite a high tariff on sugar. A great many politicians won their seats in Congress by stating that this protective tariff was the cause of the then seemingly high price of sugar and that we should have free sugar. Shortly after the tariff was reduced on sugar the Independent Beet Sugar factories of Idaho, Utah and California were closed and we have had dearer sugar ever since, so that the low duty on sugar instead of reducing the price of sugar to the consumer here has had just the opposite effect.

For a great many years, in fact ever since Cleveland's free wool ad ministration, up until the first term of President Wilson's administration, we had a protective tariff of 33 cents per scoured pound on wool. During all those years we had cheaper clothing of good quality. For many years during that time the total cost of the cloth for an all-wool suit of clothes without any adulteration whatever was $3 50 at the mill and the fine cloth and heavier weights ran up to $4.50 for enough to make a fine suit of clothes. For eight years during the Wilson administration we had free wool and there was a time in the history of this country when we paid such high prices for all kinds of clothing and there never was a time when they were of such poor quality. For sixteen months the emergency tariff was law and it carried a duty on scoured wool of 45 cents per pound. the highest tariff on wool we ever had. In spite of this fact the wholesale and retail prices on clothing have been gradually coming down to normal, as we say. The quality has been much improved. Now bear in mind until September 21, the duty on wool was 45 cents per scoured pound, and that it is now 31 cents.

The new rate is a reduction of 14 cents per pound on scoured wool, and in the face of this proposed reduction in the tariff the alarmists are telling us that the price of clothes will be increased from what it is today. This is certainly unjust to the producers of wool and shows how easily people are misled by those who are loud on talk and short on principle. It only requires about four pounds or less of scoured wool to make a genuine all-wool suit of clothes, and it matters little whether the duty is 20 cents or 30 cents per pound on scoured wool. At 31 cents the total amount of the duty is only $1.24 for the wool in our very best suit of clothes, and this would all be lost sight of by the time it reached the consumer as the general appearance and makeup of a suit of clothes has many times more to do with its retail selling price than the tariff does. In order to show how little the tariff has to do with the retail selling price of any article, I wish to submit for example thirteen illustrations. The articles referred to were all purchased within the last few months from some of the large retail stores in New York City by a representative of the U. S. Government. The details are taken from a report printed by the Finance Committee of the United States Senate:

Ladies' kid gloves, 16 button, 24 inches long, made in Germany, and worth there 79¼c. Transportation charges, 3¼c. The rate of duty is $4.50 per dozen pair or 37c per pair, making a total landed cost in the United States of $1.20½ per pair. These gloves were retailed by Rothchild & Company of Chicago at $6.95 per pair, which makes the percentage of retail price to landed cost, with duty paid, 477 per cent.

Electric flatiron made in Germany, bought there for 59c. Transportation charges are 5.9c each. The duty is 20 per cent or 11.8c, making the landed cost in the United States 76.7c. The retail price in the United States at Zuckerman Electric & Machine Company is $6.50, which makes the percentage of retail price to landed cost 747 per cent.

Ladies' silk bloomer and chemise (one set), made in Belgium, worth there $17.51. Transportation charges are 45c each. The duty of 60 per cent is extremely high, as they are classed luxuries. Total duty, 10.50 and total landed cost in the United States, $28.46. These are retailed by A. N. Saad, New York City, at $90, making the percentage of retail price to landed cost 216 per cent.

Common cabbage seed, produced in Denmark, ¼-ounce package, there worth 1.95c. Transportation charges are .09c per package. The rate of duty is 6c per pound or .06c per package, making the total landed cost duty paid in the United States 2.1c. These ¼-ounce packages are retailed by Stump & Walter Company, New York City, at 35c per package, making the percentage of retail price to the landed cost 1,567 per cent.

Men's straw hats, made in Italy, valued there at 69.2c. Transportation charges, 11c each, with a comparatively high duty rate of 40 per cent, amounting to 27.6c each or a total landed cost, duty paid, in United States of $1.078. One of these hats was purchased at Saaks & Co., New York City, at the retail price of $4, making the percentage of retail price to the landed cost 270 per cent.

Haarlem oil produced in Holland, valued there at 7.8c per bottle. Transportation charges .28c each. The duty at 20 per cent ad valorem amounts to 1.42c each, or a total landed cost in United States, duty paid, of 8.17c. This oil was purchased from M. Coward, New York City, at 55c per bottle, making the percentage of retail price to the landed cost 526 per cent.

A very fine 400-day clock made in Germany, with a value there of $1.70. Transportation charges are 6c, 30 per cent duty is 51c. Total landed cost in United States is $2.27. This clock was purchased from Peter Korn & Sons, New York City, at the retail price of $30, making the percentage of retail price to the landed cost 1,221 per cent.

Common ordinary shears made in Germany can be bought there for 15.4c each. Transportation charges are 1.54c each. Rate of duty is 30 per cent or 4.6c each or a total landed cost in the United States of 21.6c each. These shears were purchased from Nev-A-Hone Razor Strop Company, New York City, at the retail price of $2.65 a pair, making he percentage of retail price to the landed cost, duty paid, 1,127 per cent.

A 22-caliber rifle,bolt action, made in Belgium, with a value there of $1.09. Transportation charges 15c each with a duty of 35 per cent amounting to 38c each. Total landed cost in the United States $1.62. This gun was purchased from Davega Bros., New York City, at the retail price of $10, making the percentage of retail price to the landed cost with duty paid, 517 per cent.

One of our ordinary good razors can be bought in Germany for 29.9c. Transportation charges are 2.1c. The rate of duty is high, 55 per cent ad valorem, making a total duty of 11½c each. Total landed cost in the United States is 34½c. One of these razors was purchased from Parker & Battersby, New York City, at their regular retail price of $5, making the percentage of retail price to the landed cost. 1,345 per cent.

Cod liver oil, gotten from Norway, has a value there of 4.35c per pint. Transportation charges are 2.32c. There is no duty. The total landed cost in the United States is 6.67c per pint. One of these pints was purchased from Fraser & Co., New York City, at their regular retail price of $1.25, making the percentage of retail price to the landed cost 1,774 per cent.

Take a cotton table cover coming from Japan, valued there at 76.41c. Transportation charge of 11.67c and a duty of 30 per cent, making a total cost, landed in the United States, of 1.11. One of these table covers was purchased from Gimbel Bros., New York City, at their regular retail price of $3.50, making the percentage of retail price to the landed cost, 215 per cent.

Linen towels from Ireland are valued there at $1.22 per dozen. Transportation charges are 12c per dozen. The rate of duty being 35 per cent amounts to $1.23 per dozen. Total landed cost in the United States, $4.87 per dozen. These towels were purchased from James McCutcheon, New York City, at their regular retail price of $24 per dozen, making the percentage of retail price to the landed cost, 391 per cent.

Leather shoe laces made in England are worth there 3.34c each. Transportation charges are .3c each. There is no duty on shoe laces, which keeps out good friend the cowman on a free trade basis the same as certain selfish interests are now trying to do with the wool growers. These shoe laces being free of duty, their total landed cost in the United States is 3.64c each. These shoe laces were purchased from Kirkpatrick, New York City, at the retail price of 25c, making the percentage of retail price to landed cost, 590 per cent.

Amber beads are worth in Germany 62c per string. Transportation charges are 1.6c and rate of duty is only 20 per cent or 12.4c. The total landed cost in the United States is 76c. One of these strings of beads was purchased from Gimbel Bros., New York City, at their regular retail price of $12.50, making the percentage of retail price to landed cost, 1,544 per cent.

I could submit considerable over a hundred similar cases, showing the original cost in country where made, transportation charges, the duty paid and the retail price, but I have only selected a few from various countries to show how very little the tariff has to do, on any article, with its retail selling price. It is also worthy of mention to note that cod liver oil coming from Norway and paying no duty whatever, produced for the retailer that sold it in New York City the exorbitant profit of 1,774 per cent. I suppose if there had been an exorbitant duty say 100 per cent ad valorem, which would amount to 2.5c per pint, this very firm would have had propaganda all over the country about the exorbitant duty on cod liver oil. A duty of 100 per cent would have been a high duty but it would have been very small and insignificant compared to the 1,774 per cent that he took for his share in handling it.

As wool growers we have fought since 1911 for a protective tariff on wool that would be fair to all parties concerned—one that would give fair protection to the wool growing interests of this country, reasonable protection to all branches of manufacturing and still be fair to the consumer. Some of our wool tariffs in the past were not fair either to the wool grower or to the consumer. We have made this fight consistently for eleven years in the intrests of both We have no quarrel with the retail clothing merchants and it was my mission in New York to meet with them and convince them. if possible, that they have been misled by selfish intrests trying to destroy the wool growing industry in this country and secure for themselves an unfair advantage of the producer and wool growers in this country The retail merchants and the consuming public are too closely united in social and business affairs to permit those frindly relations to be jeopardized by propaganda originating from a source that cares nothing for any of us. I believe that if the sugar man is given a duty on sugar with an assurance that it will remain there for several years, you will see sugar beet factories in our Western country starting to operate again and we will have cheaper sugar than we have today or have had for a long time. Give the cattleman a duty on hides and beef. Give the wool grower a duty on wool and mutton, and so on, including all producers and the retail merchants in every line will have a much better business than they have today. The consumer can not purchase from the retalers any articles except the bare necessities of life unless he has money with which to purchase. Protection for the producers of this country means more consumers and a better business for the retail man in all lines. Particularly do we urge retailers of men's clothing not to believe the propaganda that is now sent to them, telling them that the retail price of clothes must increase. I believe that it is not so, Withhold your judgment in the matter until after it has been positively demonstrated "Yes" or "No."

We in California know a few years ago when the 18th Amendment was about to become a law all the winemen in California thought it was all over with them and many of them destroyed their vineyards, but after the 18th Amendment was enacted grapes were about five times higher than ever before, and if prohibition ever becomes effective they will perhaps be still higher; so it is, these things often work out in a way opposite to the predictions of some supposedly wise men.

If we had double the amount of duty on raw wool that we expect to get or intend to ask for, woolen clothes might be cheaper than you ever saw them before, so my plea to the retailer and to the consumer at the present time is to withhold their judgment until after the new tariff bill has been in operation long enough to reveal its true effect.

Two important lessons are taught by the facts I have presented: first the tariff on any article has but little to do with the cost to the consumer; second, we should not go, or send to New York and other big cities for bargins, but spend our money with our own retailers at home. Stand with them and ask them to stand with us.

WANTS

HEMSTITCHING—I have installed a hemstitching machine at my apartment in the Gilman building and will give all orders for work in that line my best attentoin. Your patronage is solicited. Mrs. C. C. Patterson. tf.

It pays to buy good lubricating oils. Valvoline and Havoline oils at Peoples Hardware Company. tf.

FOR SALE—One 110-bushel wooden grain bin. Inquire of C. C. Rhea, Ione, Oregon.

It pays to buy good lubricating oils. Valvoline and Havoline oils at Peoples Hardware Company. tf.

It pays to buy good lubricating oils. Valvoline and Havoline oils at Peoples Hardware Company. tf.

FOR SALE—At reasonable price, good residence property in Heppner. For terms, inquire this office. 5t.

FOR SALE—4-burner New Perfection oil stove, with oven. Good as new. Inquire this office.

6 per cent loans may be secured for any purpose on farm lands, irrigated lands, to buy or build homes, city or farm, under our first mortgage certificates. Bankers Reserve Mortgage Company, Gas & Electric Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FOR RENT—Good room in private residence—gentleman preferred. Inquire this office.

Good board and room in private family; reasonable price. Phone 663, city.

FOR SALE—Good milk cow, 4 years old; coming fresh Nov. 1. Inquire this office or see Wm. Wilson.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Oris Padberg of Clarks canyon, Monday, October 30, 1922, a ten-pound son, and Dr. Chick reports that mother and child are doing well.

FRANK SHIVELY
Practical Horseshoer
has taken entire charge of the Scriver Blacksmith Shop.
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
Lame and interfering horses carefully attended.
Phone 512, Heppner

Piles PERMANENT RELIEF
Legal Guarantee Given
No need of Knife—no pain—continue work. Ask to see Gle-o-nis Pile Treatment.
PATTERSON & SON
Main Street -:- Heppner, Oregon

FELL BROS.
Auto Repair Shop
Fords A Specialty
Oils and Grease
No-Nock Bolt
Fell Bros.
End of Willow Street, East of Patrick Hotel

Cause and Effect

Taste is a matter of tobacco quality
We state it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield are of finer quality (and hence of better taste) than in any other cigarette at the price.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
Chesterfield CIGARETTES They Satisfy

7 billion!
Over 7 billion Chesterfields are smoked every year—20 million every day
—that shows what good taste can do!
Chesterfield CIGARETTES They Satisfy
LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

THE GAZETTE-TIMES is Morrow County's Newspaper. The Subscription Price is $2,00, and it is Worth Every Cent It Costs, and More.

"Will You Excuse It, Please---- There Is No One on the Line Now"

Mistakes are bound to happen. We all make them. When your telephone bell rings and the operator says, "Will you excuse it please, there is no one on the line now," she is not responsible for your annoyance and inconvenience.

The occasion for the use of the phrase most frequently arises when the called party is slow to answer—the calling subscriber does not wait and hangs up his telephone.

Many times daily telephone users call wrong numbers—use incorrect prefixes, such as "Main" for "Market"—transpose figures, such as 5342 for 5432. Suddenly realizing their mistakes, they hang up their telephone.

Without fault or negligence on her part the telephone operator is left to explain, and the sentence first quoted is that adopted as most briefly and concisely covering the situation.

The Pacific Telephone And Telegraph Company