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LABELING POTATOES NOW COMPULSORY

Law to Be Effective After September 15th.

4 STANDARD GRADES

New System Will Aid Growers in Getting Good Prices On Big Markets.

By C. E. SPENCE, State Market Agent, 723 Court House, Portland.

By proclamation of Governor Pierce compulsory grading and labeling of potatoes will be a law of Oregon on and after September 15, and in connection with co-operative growers' associations which are organizing in the state, this law will no doubt greatly help this industry.

The new law provides for standard grades and labeling, according to the schedules of the United States Department of Agriculture. Inspection will be under the state market agent and will be handled in much the same manner as grain is now handled. The government fixes four standard grades, but it is not expected that any one crop will be sorted into four grades, nor would such a practice be desirable. Following is Grade No. 1 which will meet the requirements of the most of the potatoes grown in Oregon. Growers should clip and preserve this:

No. 1 shall consist of potatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are not badly misshapen, which are free from freezing injury and soft rot, and from damage caused by dirt or other foreign matter, sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, hollow-hearts, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, disease, insects, or mechancial or other means.

The diameter of potatoes or round varieties shall be not less than 1 7-8 inches and of potatoes of long varieties 1 3-4 inches. In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 5 per cent, by weight, of any lot may be below the prescribed size, and, in addition, not more than 6 per cent, by weight, may be below the remaining requirements of this grade, but not to exceed one-third of this 6 per cent tolerance shall be allowed for potatoes affected by soft rot.

The other three established grades are No. 1, small, No. 2 and Fancy No. 1. The fancy grade is one that doubtless can be developed in this state with profit. Idaho puts out a fancy grade, every potato being separately wrapped in paper like oranges and these bring a high top price for select markets. Oregon can develop the same markets as this fancy stock can be readily grown in many localities.

Standard grading and state inspection of poatoes has long been needed in Oregon as an aid to marketing. Many states have long had these standards and Oregon has been at a disadvanage in the big markets. Dealers want to know just what they are buying, and when they do not know, the price they will pay mill make them safe and the grower sorry. With central selling agencies in position to meet the demands of large buyers and with guaranteed grades to the trade Oregon potatoes should come to the front.

Any farmer, fruit or vegetable grower who would like to have the Portland daily market report and news service sent to him may have such free service by writing to the State Market Agent, 723 Court House, Portland. This service is compiled daily in Portland by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and thru co-operation with R. L. Ringer, manager of the local bureau, this service will be sent to those who desire it.

Inspection for Wheat Certification Completed

The field inspection of wheat for certification in Morrow county was completed the latter part of July and samples of the threshed grain are being assembled by County Agent Morse for examination in the laboratory. In past years the examination of the threshed samples has been waived but all fields that passed the field tests have been asked to submit samples of the threshed grain and a careful examination will be made of this in the laboratory for mixtures. This is in the nature of a check on the field counts for mixtures and will insure that only first class wheat will be certified this year.

There was a total of more than 7000 acres examined for certification and 3739 acres passed the tests with 904 acres which will probably be added as soon as a further check is made on the fields. By far the greater end of the wheat passed this year is Turkey Red, with but one field each of Hard Federation, Early Baart and Hybrid 128. Although a considerable number of fields of Fortyfold were examined none were passed due to varietal mixtures.

The following is a preliminary list of fields passing the first inspection. The list passing final inspection will probably contain the names of four other fields and will be issued as soon as all the threshed samples are examined.

F. E. Mason, Lexington, 400 acres Turkey Red, 99.94 Mixtures Hybrid 128 and Bluestem.

H. E. Warner, Lexington, 540 acres Turkey Red, 99.80; Mixtures, B. S., Hyb., Jenkins and F. F.

Harve McRoberts, Lexington, 85 acres Turkey Red, 99.96; Mixtures, B. S., Hyb. and Forty Fold.

Johan Troedson, Ione, 100 acres Early Baart, 99.85; Mixtures, Galgalos, B. S. and trace of Club.

Troy Bogard, Ione, 480 acres Turkey Red, 99.98; Mixtures, Hyb. 128, B. S. and Hyb. 63.

Lawrence Redding, Eight Mile, 24 acres Hard Federation, 99.88; Mixtures, Baart, B. S. and Marquis.

Lawrence Redding, Eight Mile, 110 acres Turkey Red, 99.92; Mixtures, Jones Fife, B. S. and F. F.

Tom Boylen, Echo, 700 acres Turkey 1571, 99.94; Mixtures, Hyb. 128, Beardless Turkey, B. S. and F. F.

Tom Boylen, Echo, 1400 acres Hybrid 128, 99.68; Mixtures, T. R., Red Chaff and Bluestem.

HARDING'S PAPER APPRAISES WORTH

Left Senate Reluctantly; Predicted His Death In Presidency; Marion Friends Mourn.

The following is the editorial comment upon President Harding's death which appeared in the Marion (O.) Star, the newspaper owned by the late President until a few months ago:

"President Harding is dead.

"This brief message, flashed around the globe, brought sorrow to the nation and touched the tenderest sympathies of the liberty-loving people of every land. But here in Marion, where we knew and loved him as Harding, the man; Harding, the fellow-citizen; Harding, the neighbor, and Harding, the friend—rather than Harding, the President—the blackest grief obtains.

"Those who were close to him can hardly escape the feeling that it must have been given to him to have seen into the future, when, robust and the picture of health, he told them shortly before his inauguration that he would never come out of the Presidency alive. Those close to him know that, contrary to the general view, he left the Senate with the deepest regret to enter the Presidency. Those close to him know that he realized that the burden he was about to assume was such as never attempted by mortal man, yet they hoped for the best. Now in sorrow they realize that he was a true prophet—that he knowingly gave himself a sacrifice to his country.

"And it may be said here that this great heart—which was alike his strength and his weakness—proved his undoing. Of all our Presidents, he was the most democratic at heart—the most approachable. He added to his already mighty burden by taking on those of others. No appeal, no matter how lowly, was passed by him. He gave freely—too freely—of his time and effort. He never counted the cost nor spared himself. In this regard, the course which was his as a citizen was his as the President. The load he was bearing became staggering, and this, and the fact that he was weakened by the attack of influenza some months since, and from which he never recovered, made him especially susceptible to the subtle attack of ptomaine poisoning which led to his death.

"Full appreciation of Warren G. Harding, the President, will not be written today—pobably not in this generation—but posterity will weigh his achievements as President, and they have been many and great, at their full worth.

"But the measure of Warren G. Harding, the man, is today beyond all question. That he was a man among men all will concede. None will question his bigness of heart, his greatness of soul. He thought and lived above the little things of life, and yet was so thoroughly human that to know him was to love him; and thus it is that today, while the nation mourns, our people are stunned by the passing of our citizen and friend—greatest and best beloved."

A New Angle On Minnesota Senator

During the recent campaign and election of Magnus Johnson as U. S. senator in Minnesota, the public gained the impression that he is a radical. But Magnus Johnson is undoubtedly a different type of a man than the professional politician of the accepted radical type.

He is a hard worker, has raised a large family and his wife and his children are his assistants in running the farm. A man who owns land, farms it himself, earns his money from the soil and wears real working clothes covered with dirt and grease accumulated during manly toil, must have good stuff in him.

Whether Johnson is a "destructive radical" remains to be seen. A "constructive" radical can exercise a far wider influence than a "hard boiled conservative."

A New York paper recently contained the following article. If the quotation is correct, Johnson has sounded a wise keynote and shown himself a student above the average:

Albert Lea, Minn., Aug. 4—More charity between man and man and teaching of more consideration in schools, coupled with a "greater love" in churches, is the means which will equip the United States to withstand the onslaughts of radicalism, Senator elect Magnus Johnson told celebrants at Frenborn County community picnic here today.

Mr. Johnson paid a tribute to the dead President before discussing economic problems. Good-fellowship and service among business and professional men and the farmer was the keynote of his talk.

"The press of the country has wronged me," he said. "The papers say I am profane—'I am rough and care naught for books.' This is untrue. I have access to a wonderful library. I love books. I have read until my eyes are greatly impaired.

"I am sorry that the papers of the country, by their untruthful propaganda are causing the people to lose confidence in what they have to say. The press should be truthful. The people are entitled to know the truth.

"If this country is to prosper and to withstand the onslaughts of radicalism we must show more love in the churches, teach more consideration in our schools and show more charity between man and man."
—Manufacturer.

BANK GETS GARAGE PROPERTY.

The Boardman garage property was disposed of at sheriff's sale on Tuesday afernoon. The Arlington National Bank, principal creditor of the defunct garage company, bid in the property at $1050, this being the best bid offered. This business failed some time since and it is understood that there was not enough assets to anywhere near satisfy the claims of creditors.

PEACHES FOR SALE—Early Crawfords, Orange Cling, Muirs and Elbertas. 90 and 96, $1.00; 84, 75, $1.10; 70 and larger, $1.25. Prepaid. Crawfords and Clings are ready now. A. E. ANDERSON, R. 1, The Dalles, Ore.

NORTHWEST CLIPS NOW ON MARKET

Lines Opened By Pacific Wool Growers.

1923 WOOLS BETTER

Much Wool Still Unsold and In the Hands of Producers; Consigned Clips to be Taken First.

Portland, Or., Aug. 21.—The Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers of Portland, Oregon, have just opened their lines of graded and original bag wools for the light-weight season. The accumulation consists of wools gathered from the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Northern California. The organization, which is one of the largest strictly cooperative selling organizations in the United States, is composed of 2500 wool growers residing on the Pacific Coast, who grade and market their sales through their own selling agency in a strictly merchantable condition, directly to mills and reputable wool merchants. Scouring wools are scoured and offered in this condition.

Offerings for this fall contain a large portion of graded and tagged Valley wools, and a good sized accumulation of the famous Umpqua wool. These wools are well and favorably known among the trade for their exceptionally desirable handling qualities and their lightness and softness. In addition, there is a sizeable offering of choice white scouring Idaho farm wools. These are surprisingly light this season and are well grown.

Among the grease wool offerings are a number of the most celebrated original bag fine wool clips of the Northwest, including some of the well known Lakeviews from Lake county and Humboldts from Northern California. These clips range up to 100,000 pounds per lot, and are the product of years of breeding. The Association also offers a large line of commercially sorted mohair.

R. A. Ward, manager of the Wool Growers, states that many of the wools this year are lighter and better grown than was the 1922 clip. Particularly is this true of the wools from Eastern Oregon. He believes that the reports of the amount of wool sold in the Northwest are somewhat overestimated, and that when the season closes it will be found that there is more wool on the ranches and at the various country concentration points than was at first supposed.

Wool men estimate about three million pounds on hand at ranches or in country warehouses in Oregon alone. There has been a heavy consignment of wools to Chicago, Boston, and to the Association in Portland. The wool market is very slow and did not show the expected activity at the opening of the light weight season. No immediate activity is expected. The Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers point out that when mill buying is resumed supplies will probably be drawn first from consignment stocks in the hands of associations and eastern dealers, and that those wools which have been aggressively offered to mills will be considered and taken before any attention is paid to wools out in the country. This would indicate that wools still in the country are likely to stay there for some time unless they are consigned to growers' selling agencies or wool houses that will offer them to the mills.

Big Crop of Fine Irrigon Peaches Being Shipped

County Agent Morse has been spending several days the past week at Irrigon and Boardman, where he is interested with the people on these projects in working out some of their problems. Before leaving Irrigon he was presented with a box of very fine Elberta peaches from the orchard of C. E. Glasgow. Just 18 of these peaches were required to fill an ordinary packing crate, and the fruit is very excellent quality. Mr. Glasgow is now packing and shipping the peaches to market. His trees were so heavily laden, even after he had thinned the fruit to a point where he felt he was safe, that his trees are breaking down badly and he is suffering considerable waste on this account.

Because of its favorable location the Irrigon project is ideal for the production of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Morse is of the opinion that cherries will be the most profitable crop for these poeple, as they will be able to reach market with finely matured fruit several weeks ahead of any other point, thus demanding the big price. The cherry trees at Irrigon, in many instances, have suffered from winter killing, but this difficulty will be overcome, and with better polinization the crops of Royal Anns, Bings and Lamberts that can be produced there and sold on the early market will be large and of excellent quality.

Northwest Hay & Grain Show Dates Changed

The Northwest Hay and Grain Show which has in past years been held at the same time as the Round-Up at Pendleton will be held on October 25, 26 and 27th this year, according to an announcement received by County Agent Morse. Last year Morrow county made an excellent showing of threshed grains making some 30-odd exhibits at the show. With a much better quality of wheat this year there should be no trouble taking over a large exhibit of first class wheat.

The exhibits will be handled the same as in the past years by sending full sacks of wheat that will be cleaned down to one bushel lots. Anyone having good wheat wishing to make an exhibit should leave a sack at his warehouse and notify the County Agent who will see that it is recleaned, sent to Pendleton and entered in the owner's name at the show.

More Than One Entry In This Race

Oregon Normal School Is A Model Institution

Owing to wise provisions laid down in the rules adopted by the first board of Regents the Oregon State Normal School at Monmouth has become a model educational institution for any one of the forty-eight states.

The school is confined absolutely to training teachers for the public schools, all other professional training is excluded from its courses of study, as well as intercollegiate athletics.

Whatever is required to equip a young man or woman to be an efficient instructor in any of the grades of the public schools, including good manners, conduct in relation to pupils, and the community, is taught.

There are four terms annually, the school operating through the year, and all entering must sign an agreement that they propose teaching in the public schools for at least two years, paying tuition of $24 a year.

The annual enrollment is 1200 and summer schools extending the standards of the State Normal School are held at Pendleton and Ashland in distant parts of the state to save students traveling expenses.

First class dormitory service of rooms, board and laundry, (no extras but ten cents an hour for an electric flatiron,) are furnished at six dollars a week, and the school makes a profit on that for upkeep.

The dormitory has earned a surplus each year out of which repairs and new buildings in the way of extensions are made and paid for, and students are permitted to work and are paid by the hour to help expenses.

The institution is democratic. There is nothing free. On the other hand the equipment and teaching force are as good as money will supply and the pupils are given positions in the state schools at good pay.

Grain Beginning to Arrive at Lexington

While the great big rush of grain hauling is not yet on at Lexington by a whole lot, it is beginning, and as time goes by the great crop of that section will be piling up, filling the warehouses to overflowing, and likely covering up the vacant spaces in the vicinity of the railroad track about the depot grounds. So far, the supply of cars has been pretty good, and shipments are going out daily, up to Saturday last 30,000 sacks had been left at the Scott & McMillan warehouse, of which 14,000 had been loaded into cars for the Portland market. This warehouse has received most of the grain brought to town up to date, but the warehouse of Burgoyne & Son is being prepared for the receiving of their portion, which will begin arriving in quantities in a few days. The Scott & McMillan warehouse can cover 90,000 sacks of grain, but they do not expect this capacity will take care of what they will be compelled to handle, and in connection with the other warehouse, but about half of what the section is producing this season will be put under cover. It is not anticipated at this time by the warehousemen at Lexington that they will receive cars fast enough to keep their platforms cleared up, and they will have to prepare for piling on the outside.

Mr. Scott gives it as a conservative estimate that the Lexington section will bring in to the warehouses 260,000 sacks of grain. To date that section has required 238,000 sacks for the handling of the crops, and the farmers are coming back for more. First estimates on the yield are being exceeded by about 25 per cent. T. W. Cutsforth will require 1500 more sacks than he thought necessary at the beginning of harvest, and scarcely a wheat raiser of the Lexington country but is having to call for additional supplies, and the yield will likely be the largest in the history of that part of the county. Mr. Scott thinks an additional 20,000 sacks will be needed to care for the crop.

As indicated by the shipments already made, considerable wheat has passed into the hands of the buyers. The highest price paid there for Turkey Red has been 84 cents. This wheat is bringing from 80 cents to 84 cents, while Hybrid 128 is bringing as high as 88 cents. A little wheat in this locality was contracted early at $1, and many are the regrets heard that this price was not more generally accepted.

CREAM SITUATION UNSATISFACTORY

Oregon Dairymen Receiving Less For Cream Than Those In California.

Under this caption, C. L. Hawley, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, has the following to say in the July Bulletin:

A year ago, under the heading, "Ship Your Cream Oftener in Hot Weather," we wrote and published an article in our bulletin, relative to the handling of cream. Today we are sorry to have to chronicle the fact that general conditions have grown worse rather than better.

The dairymen of California are netting up to 5 cents per pound butterfat more for their cream than the Oregon dairymen. This means an approximate loss to the Oregon dairymen of $1.40 on every ten-gallon can, which is simply the price of his lack of proper care and cleanliness.

Southern California markets are calling for large quantities of fancy butter—butter scoring 92 to 93, and these markets are open to Oregon creameries, or at least would be if our butter had the required quality, but too little of it measures up to their standard.

Portland, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles markets are loaded with undergrade butter. A careful analysis of the situation reveals that the reason for the difference in price here and in California is due to the fact that in California a large proportion of the cream when marketed is sweet, or nearly sweet, clean and of desirable flavor. As a result, most of the California butter is of a high standard, on which the price is established.

It is the opinion of this office that the quality of Oregon cream must be raised to a higher standard. Competitive conditions will then automatically force the local cream market to the higher level.

Proper cooperation between the creamerymen and the dairymen will soon bring about the desired condition.

Cream should be bought on grade and paid for according to quality. Let the creamerymen stand together on this proposition and let the dairymen stand together and back them up by patronizing the creamery that does buy on grade and by furnishing the highest possible quality of cream.

With the records Oregon cows have made in butterfat production and with the climatic conditions that make those records possible and at the same time make it possible to produce butter second to none in quality, it is a burning shame that we should be content to produce a low grade, low priced product.

False economy has in the past, and still is handicapping this the second largest industry in the state. This department has never had a sufficient number of inspectors to do the work that should be done—not nearly as many as have our neighboring states both north and south of us—and since the last session of the legislature made a big reduction in our annual appropriation we are worse off than ever. It is, therefore, impossible for this office to take the active part it would like to take in cream improvement campaigns. We will, however, make a few suggestions which, if carefully followed out, will aid very materially in improving the quality of cream marketed and in turn the quality of butter made therefrom. These suggestions, of course, are not new to you, but it is often necessary to be frequently reminded of things we already know.

Quality Suggestions.

1. Milk barn and surroundings should be clean and sanitary and cows' udders should be thoroughly cleaned before each milking.

2. Feeds which affect the flavor of the milk, such as turnips, frozen kale, cabbage and certain silage feeds should be fed only after milking.

3. Cool cream before mixing (a cream cooler is recommended). Keep cream cool while holding and ship three times weekly is possible.

4. Sell your cream sweet, or as near sweet as possible.

5. Have your cream test around 35 per cent.

6. Wash and sterilize separator and utensils after each milking. First flush separator with skim milk; then follow with luke warm water; then take down parts, wash with washing powder and hot water, then rinse with scalding hot water and hang parts in sun.

7. Scald and rinse shipping cans before filling. Protect from sun while bringing to market. Take every precaution possible, as cream is a highly perishable product.

Old Pony Express to Be Re-Enacted This Month

Omaha, August 20.—How the old Pony Express operated during the Civil War and how it is to be re-enacted this month, is told in the Union Pacific Magazine, which is being distributed today. Buffalo Bill's nephew, William F. Cody Goodman, will lead off on the first lap from St. Joseph, Missouri, on August 31. The run will end at San Francisco on California's Admission Day, September 9. The fastest Pony Express record of 7 days and 17 hours, which was made with President Lincoln's inaugural address in 1861, may be broken, although the celebration this year is designed to call attention to the Pony Express rather than to break records. The route of the old Pony Express closely parallels the route of the San Francisco-Overland Limited of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific, except that the train goes through Omaha and the Pony Express started at St. Joseph. Of the 61 Pony Express riders recorded in history, only 6 survive, Charles Cliff of St. Joseph, who may ride for a few blocks in St. Joseph before turning his mount over to Buffalo Bill's nephew, W. H. Streeper of Farmington, Utah, Tom Panahan of Los Angeles, Charles Becker of Westfall, Oregon, and John Seabeck and William Pridham, both of Alameda, California. The Pony Express lasted from April 3, 1860 to October 24, 1861, when the Pacific Telegraph was completed. Many of the pony expressmen later became drivers for Ben Holladay's stage line that was discontinued upon the driving of the Golden Spike at Promontory, Utah, connecting the Union and Central Pacifics. The Pony Express required the services of 80 riders, 420 horses, 190 stations and 400 station men. The longest contnuous trip without a formal rest period was 322 miles, made by Buffalo Bill at the age of 16.

Settled at Heppner In The Fall of 1879

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cowins are truly pioneer residents of Heppner, having settled here in the fall of 1879, and made this place their home continuously ever since. Heppner was not much of a town at that time, and Mr. and Mrs. Cowins have seen its development along with the surrounding country, and they have also taken their share of the hardships incident to pioneer conditions, as their lives have been spent in pioneering. When but a little girl, Mrs. Cowins crossed the plains with her parents in 1850—the year that the Indians caused the emigrant trains so much trouble. They settled at Placerville, then known as Hangtown, California, where Mrs. Cowins resided until 1868 and during which time she and Mr. Cowins were married. Her home and birthplace was Iowa before coming west, and in 1869 she and Mr. Cowins returned to that state, and Mrs. Cowins becoming ill, she was advised by her physician to travel, so they undertook the journey across the plains again, taking two years for the trip. As a young man, Mr. Cowins learned the picture business, and he traveled about Iowa and visited the different towns taking pictures, and so they decided to continue this work and make their way to the Pacific coast. Being outfitted with a big tent in which to live and another for the picture gallery, they set out on the long journey, which was not devoid of hardships, but in which they were fully compensated by the full restoration of Mrs. Cowins' health, and ever since that time she has enjoyed vigorous health. For about 60 years Mr. and Mrs. Cowins have been journeying together down life's pathway. He is now 82 and she is 80, and it would seem that they had yet many years of life before them, as the burden of years has rested lightly. Yet they can realize that they are on the far western shore and they cannot hope to be spared their long journey a great while. It is indeed a pleasure to talk over life's experiences with some of these old pioneers, and Mr. and Mrs. Cowins have a very interesting story to relate.

EGOISM IS SIN UNTO THE GRAVE

All Knowledge Not Contained In One Head; Doctors Should Make Use Cooperation.

By Frederick D. Stricker, M. D., of the Oregon State Board of Health.

In the small village where we spent our childhood days there lived an aged, white-bearded man who practiced medicine. It was said that he chose to practice medicine as the result of a dream. He went to bed one night and dreamed that he was a doctor. The next morning when he got up he bought a professional looking satchel, opened an office, and was a full-fledged physician. In those days of plague and pestilence no other preparation for the great responsibilities of the care and treatment of the sick were necessary. But today, in the conceit of our present civilization, we smile as we think in the words of the cartoonist "Them Days are Gone Forever." Our great and beloved State would not tolerate her people to suffer such an imposition at the hands of some imposter who sacrifices human life for personal favor and other emoluments. Our proud boast, our beautiful words are hurled back like a boomerang to mock us. Listen to the pitiful complaint of a bereaved parent:

"On Saturday, June 9, 1923, Dr. —— was called to our home because of the illness of our little son, nine years of age. Upon examination the Dr. —— said, 'Well, some doctors would call this diphtheria, but I call it a bad case of tonsilitis.'" We wish to call you attention to the mighty "I". The "I" that is allotted but a few brief years of egoism, that knows more than all the accumulated scientific knowledge of the centuries. Two days later the Doctor returned and made a throat culture; two days later a positive laboratory diagnosis. "Saturday night the Doctor called. She brought some sort of an electrical machine wiht which she has been experimenting for the past few months." The day the culture was made some medicine was left, "which was to take the place of the anti-toxin or serum used by the medical profession in the case of diphtheria. On Saturday, June 16th, at 1:30 p. m. he died in my arms."

The final paragraph of the letter is a severe indictment of those who would cheat the legally constituted agencies whose purpose it is to protect the life and health of our people. Why create such a protecting organization and then leagalize acts in direct opposition to the purposes of such an organization?

"Realizing that there is nothing I can do for my poor baby, and sensing that he sleeps today from a SO-CALLED doctor's deceit, conceit, and maipractice, I am calling your attention to the utter lack of co-operation evinced in this case. When she called on Saturday night, her duty to co-operate with you began, and the health authorities should have been immediately notified, and we would have been advised by the authorities what to do to protect him. Instead, light was made of it; we attended the graduation exercises on Sunday afternoon, my wife and boy and I were at perfect liberty to come and go as we pleased until Wednesday evening and baby died Saturday. The community, children and parents, should be protected against the recurrence of such a case as this, and if this merits a thorough investigation by you gentlemen I wish you would do so and let me know what you accomplish. It has ruined one life and practically the life of the parents."

Former Heppner Girl Marries Corvallis Man

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Rhea of Madras, Oregon, announce the marriage of their daughter Irene to Mr. Raymond Eugene Price, on Tuesday, August the 14th, 1923, at Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. Price formerly lived at Heppner with her parents, prior to their removal to Big Butter creek in the vicinity of Hermiston. She has been a student at O. A. C. for the past several years, finishing her course in that institution. Mr. Price is also a graduate of O. A. C. and the young people will make their home in Corvallis.

Beaverton Woman Dies At Home of Son Here

Suffering a stroke of paralysis early last Tuesday morning, Mrs. Anna Mary Holboke of Beaverton, Oregon, passed away during that night at the home of her son, Frank J. Holboke on Balm Fork. With her husband, G. Holboke, she had been visiting for several weeks with her son and other members of her family here. The attack came on very suddenly and was so severe that death was the result several hours later.

The remains were prepared for burial by M. L. Case, and were shipped to Beaverton this morning, the funeral to be held at that place on Saturday. Four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Holboke residing here, and other relatives living at Ione, departed for Beaverton today to attend the funeral services.

INSTALLS NEW CRUSHER.

A new rock crusher, purchased recently by the county, arrived the first of the week and was taken out to the quarry on Heppner flat, where it is being placed in position. This new machine will do a class of work that could not be performed on the old crusher, and will grind the material down fine for the surfacing work on the macadam highway. It is a mouse of a machine and appears to be built strong enough to crush any kind of rock that might be fed into its maw. The county has been going up against some hard rock to handle a tthe Jones quarry, much of it being of such nature that it scaled off rather than crushed, but this new machine ought to handle the stuff satisfactorily.

TARIFF CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER

To Take the Tariff Out of Politics Is Aim.

TO BE NON-PARTISAN

Denver Meeting to Create Medium for Discussion of Tariff; Delegates From Western States.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 21—The movement of wstern producers, aided by bankers, Chambers of Commerce and civic bodies in an effort to take the tariff out of partisan politics and secure the adoption of a permanent tariff policy suited to the needs of the West, took definite form today when Governor Sweet of Colorado and other western governors joined with the producers in a call for a Western Tariff Congress. The congress will be held in Denver early in October, the exact time to be announced at an early date.

The officers of the congress are E. M. Ammons, former governor of Colorado, chairman; Frank J. Hagenbarth of Salt Lake City, chairman of the organization committee and J. A. Arnold of Fort Worth, Texas, active head of the Southern Tariff Association, manager.

The movement is declared to be strictly non-partisan with the primary purpose of taking the tariff out of partisan politics, creating a medium for the discussion of the tariff and other economic issues which affect the welfare of western producers and to assist in maintaining the present tariff duties upon western products.

"It is to be a congress in which traders, tariff-for-revenue, competitive tariff and protective tariff advocates can participate without surrendering their views," former Governor Ammons stated in explaining the purpose of the congress. "Regardless of our convictions on tariff policies or government, we can surely all agree that the tariff should be treated as an economic issue; that the farmers of the west are entitled to the same treatment as the manufacturers of the east; that the men who toil upon the farms, in the mines and factories of this country should not be brought into destructive competition with the pauper labor of foreign countries and that the rates on our western products in the present tariff act should be given a fair trial before making any reductions.

"The congress will afford a non-partisan forum where the western producers, the bankers, chambers of commerce, the press and all civic bodies can express their views on tariff policies of government best adapted to the progress and prosperity of the west."

The congress will be composed of delegates appointed by non-partisan organizations covering all productive industries of western states, it was stated at the headquarters of the organization here. Every line of production activity is expected to be represented to present the problems of their particular industry with reference to tariff levies, and especially the effect of the present tariff rates on their product.

To Try Out Summer Poisoning of Rabbits

In order that they may fully demonstrate the efficacy of a new system of poisoning for rabbits that can be applied during the summer season, Messrs. Ira N. Gabrielson and Roy Fugate, having charge of rodent work for the U. S. Biological department, arrived at Heppner on Wednesday, and today went on out to Boardman, in company with County Agent Morse. Mr. Fugate will be stationed at that point for some time, where he will try out the experiment of poisoning the rabbits at this time of year. The rabbits are there in large numbers, and should the new method of destroying them prove successful here as it has at other points, it will aid materially in their extermination. After getting the work under way at Boardman, Mr. Gabrielson will move on to other points where his services are greatly needed.

ALFALFA HAY.

Messrs. Brown & Lowry this wek received a consignment of first cutting of baled hay from Hermiston, and are now prepared to furnish the Heppner market with this commodity. The hay is of very excellent quality and can be furnished direct from the warehouse. Their phone is 643.

Money to loan. Box 416, Heppner.

HARVEST BALL

SATURDAY
SEPTEMBER 1st

Brown's Orchestra

Fair Pavilion

Last dance of the Season.

$1.10 9:15