

# Closing-Out Sale

## ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE SOLD

### We Are Retiring From Business in Heppner

and our entire stock of Merchandise is being offered for quick disposal. In this stock are many items that you are needing right now, many others that you will need later; therefore you should be prompt in taking advantage of the tremendous savings offered you in this Closing-Out Sale.

# Sale Will Continue Until Stock Is Gone

A partial listing of stock is given here; this will give you a hint as to the savings to be made on every article of merchandise in our store. BRING ALONG YOUR CASH; IT WILL GO FAR HERE.

## SUGAR \$7.00

25-lb. SACK \$1.95

From our Grocery Department, we offer Special Inducements for CASH TRADE:

- Blue Rose Jap Rice, per pound ..... 11c
- Kellogg's Corn Flakes, per package ..... 10c
- St. Clair's Certified Condensed Milk, per can ..... 10c

**DISHES** We have dinner plates, pie plates, cups and saucers, creamers, serving dishes, etc., a broken line containing many articles that you may need

### ALL LINES IN DRY GOODS AND FURNISHING DEPTS. MARKED DOWN FOR THIS SALE

Men's Harvest Shoes ..... \$2.00	1 1/2 Men's Work Gloves ..... 95c	Children's Hose ..... 18c to 30c
\$3.25 Harvest Shoes ..... \$2.75	25c Gingham at 19c Yard	Men's Leather Gloves at prices ranging from 75c to \$1.90
\$3.75 Harvest Shoes ..... \$3.25	35c Gingham at 25c Yard	Leather Sleeve Vest ..... \$5.00
\$3.50 Work Shoes ..... \$3.00	50c Gingham at 45c Yard	Leather Coats, were \$15.00 ..... \$10.50
\$5.00 Men's Dress Shoes ..... \$4.00	25c Percale at 16c Yard	Pendleton Indian Robes ..... \$10.00
\$6.00 Men's Dress Shoes ..... \$4.95	Cretone, was 35c ..... Now 25c	Pendleton Blankets, \$15.00 grade ..... \$9.50
\$10.00 Florsheim Shoes ..... \$5.50 to \$7.50	Outing, was 35c ..... Now 25c	\$3.50 and \$4.00 Riding Breeches ..... \$2.00
\$2.50 Men's "Comfort" Slippers ..... \$1.75	Beach and Shirts, 9-4, was 75c ..... Now 60c	Men's Collars ..... 10c
\$5.00 Men's High Boots, rubber ..... \$3.50	Lingette, was 75c ..... Now 55c	Men's Wool Sox, \$1.00 grade ..... 75c
\$3.75 Kids Basket Ball Shoes ..... \$2.90	44-Inch Indianhead ..... 30c	Men's Wool Sox, 75c grade ..... 50c
\$1.25 Ladies' Belt Slippers ..... 80c	Table Damask ..... 85c-\$1.10	Men's Wool Sox, 50c grade ..... 40c
\$2.50 Ladies' 2-buckle Storm Overshoes ..... 50c	Cotton Toweling ..... 18c	Men's Union Suits ..... 75c
\$5.00 Men's Hats ..... \$3.50	Silk and Wool Yarn ..... 45c	Boy's Dress Shoes, \$4.00 value ..... \$2.80
\$8.00 Men's Hats ..... \$4.00	Wool Yarn ..... 30c	Boy's Scout Shoes ..... \$2.00
\$7.50 Men's Round-Up Hats ..... \$6.50	Palm Olive Cold Cream, was 50c ..... Now 35c	Boy's Heavy Rubber-Soled Shoes, values \$3.00 and \$3.50 ..... \$2.00
Athletic Union Suits, reduced to ..... 90c	Combs, were 75c ..... Now 40c	3-lb. Cotton Batts ..... \$1.20
Summer Weight Union Suits, fine quality ..... \$1.00	Brushes, were \$1.75 ..... Now \$1.25	1/2-lb. Cotton Batts ..... 20c
\$5.00 Wright's Union Suits, winter weight ..... \$3.50	Tooth Brushes, were 25c ..... Now 18c	
\$3.50 Part Wool Union Suits ..... \$2.50	Talc Powder, was 25c ..... Now 20c	
\$3.50 Flannel Top Shirts ..... \$2.50		
Men's Big Yank Work Shirts ..... \$1.90		

## CLOTHES PINS 7c

3 doz. in package

Egg Beaters, from ..... 25c to 35c	5c Tin Coffee Pots, 4-qt. 60c
Cream Whip and Mayonnaise Mixer, was 85c, now ..... 55c	\$1.15 Tin Coffee Pot, 6-qt. 85c
<b>GRANITWARE</b> SAUCE PANS, STEW PANS, DISH PANS, MILK PANS, COFFEE POTS, WASH BASINS, TEA KETTLES, RICE BOILERS.	25c Graters ..... 15c
\$1.25 8-qt. Stewpans ..... 80c	Quart Cups and Measures ..... 10c
\$1.50 17-qt. Dishpans ..... 80c	One-Half Gallons ..... 15c
\$1.00 14-qt. Dishpans ..... 60c	Milk Pans, 8-qt. ..... 20c
\$1.25 Teakettles ..... 80c	Aluminum Pie Pans ..... 20c
\$1.25 Water Buckets ..... 80c	Tin Cake Pans ..... 5c
\$1.50 Tin Bread Bowls ..... \$1.00	"Ezout" Cake Pans ..... 10c
\$6.50 "De Luxe" Wash Boilers ..... \$4.50	"Ezout" Cake Pans, large 20c
\$1.00 No. 0 Galvanized Wash Tubs ..... 70c	\$1.50 Glass Water Pitchers ..... \$1.00
\$1.00 No. 1 Galvanized Wash Tubs ..... 75c	\$1.25 No. 2 Galvanized Wash Tubs ..... 90c
	\$2.50 Carving Sets ..... \$1.00

# Sam Hughes Co.

## BEHIND THE SCENES AT WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page Three)

### Little Pennies and Loose Millions.

Behind the scenes at Washington it is felt that Calvin Coolidge could have no better talking point with the American people than government economy and tax reduction. He always links them together. His phrase in a previous economy speech that "I would rather talk about pennies and save them than talk about millions and save nothing" summarizes the whole Coolidge economy scheme. He is not terrified by the fears of some of his political friends that the economy program can be carried too far and perhaps injure the Republican Party at next year's elections. Nor is the President impressed by the reports that business and trade have been injured by his economy program. He contends that "each tax reduction has been followed by a revival of business" and that "if there is one thing above all others that will stimulate business, it is tax reduction." In a terse statement of his position on the particular point, Mr. Coolidge said: "If the government takes less, private business can have more. If constructive economy in Federal expenditure can be assured, it will be a stimulation to enterprise and investment."

### Time Cost of Golf and Ponies.

The other day in Washington, at a private dinner of newspapermen, I heard the President explain why he rides an electric horse instead of one of the prancing steeds that scorch across the plains of Montana. You will be surprised to know, as we were, that Mr. Coolidge's synthetic pony is part of his economy program. Rogers alleged that Coolidge rides an iron horse because it doesn't eat oats. The President destroyed this theory. He told us that he rides his mechanical nag because it saves the time he would waste in ordinary horseback riding. He explained that his time is the country's time and that he does not feel justified in squandering any of it in unnecessary exercise. He refrains from golf for the same reason. When he feels the need for the benefits that come from golf, Mr. Coolidge takes a walk. He says that it does him just as much good as golf and economizes time.

### Sparkle of Grace Coolidge.

No account of the hold of the President on public esteem would be complete without saying that in securing it he has had an able and charming assistant in the person of Mrs. Coolidge. Since Francis Pickens Cleveland shed the lustre of her personality upon the White House forty years ago, there has been no First Lady of the Land more beloved than Grace Goodhue Coolidge. He seldom makes speeches. But as Senator Cullen,

husband in temperament. He is cold and unemotional. She is vivacious and buoyant. She is as unspooled as a girl and sparkles with a girl's natural enthusiasm. She has been a Spartan mother during this past year of personal grief, resolutely refusing to wear her heart upon her sleeve, though all the world knows that her smiles on public occasions screen an inexorable sorrow for the loss of her second-born.

Aside from this tragedy there has been a marriage of surpassing happiness occupied the White House. Our public life sustained an eminent loss when Charles E. Hughes relinquished the secretaryship of state. My own conviction is that he resigned for two primary reasons—first, a feeling that Mr. Coolidge henceforward was likely to be his own Minister of Foreign Affairs; secondly, a disinclination on Mr. Hughes' part to collaborate with Mr. Borah, now chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Hughes and Borah are eye to eye on any of our outstanding foreign questions. They disagree on the World Court, on recognition of Soviet Russia, on the question of holding another disarmament conference, and on other matters.

### Hughes and Borah.

President Coolidge is not the only interesting figure behind the scenes at Washington, as he is, of course, ever occupied the White House. Our public life sustained an eminent loss when Charles E. Hughes relinquished the secretaryship of state. My own conviction is that he resigned for two primary reasons—first, a feeling that Mr. Coolidge henceforward was likely to be his own Minister of Foreign Affairs; secondly, a disinclination on Mr. Hughes' part to collaborate with Mr. Borah, now chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Hughes and Borah are eye to eye on any of our outstanding foreign questions. They disagree on the World Court, on recognition of Soviet Russia, on the question of holding another disarmament conference, and on other matters.

### Herbert Hoover's Engineering Mind.

The retirement of Hughes leaves Hoover and Mellon as the strong figures in the Cabinet. An impression prevails that Herbert Hoover is now the paramount executive behind the Coolidge throne. Executive orders have recently transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce important government agencies like the Patent Office and the Bureau of Mines, both of which were formerly under the Secretary of the Interior. The fields in which Hoover is now supreme are almost innumerable. The President has a very high regard for his capacity to administer all of them efficiently and skillfully. Hoover is still a young man. He will be only 51 years old next month. His friends are confident that another ten years will find him President of the United States. They feel that his mining-engineering mind could be put to work effectively in the White House.

### Mellon's High Character.

Andrew W. Mellon, I need not tell you bankers, is a great Secretary of the Treasury. He, too, has great authority in the Coolidge high command, because of the universal respect in which he is held throughout the American business community. Mr. Mellon is not only one of the richest men in the world, but one of the most modest. He seldom makes speeches. But as Senator Cullen,

of Michigan, had occasion to learn, Mellon can hit hard in a controversy, whenever his facts and figures or his official honor are at stake.

With the vast question of our European debts, Secretary Mellon is now at grips. As chairman of the World War Debt Funding Commission, the negotiations for settlement of those debts will be mainly under his direction. The government during the past few weeks has made substantial progress in inducing our European debtors to approach a settlement. Italy has already opened negotiations at Washington. Belgium will do so later in the summer. France and Czechoslovakia will follow suit early in the autumn. The Administration expects no early cash results, but it is hopeful of preventing Congress with concrete evidence that progress has been made.

### Dealing With Our Debtors.

Our government's policy in these matters is well established. It will exercise no Shylockian pressure in any quarter. It desires to secure the formal recognition of the debts, rather than immediate liquidation of them. It France, Italy and others require moratoriums or reduction of interest rates, the Administration and Congress are not likely to turn a deaf ear. But a cold shoulder will be given to any proposition of cancellation of the debts, in part or in whole. On that score, Europe will find America standing pat. Europe cannot perform miracles, even though some of our people expect them. Civilization could not suffer such a staggering blow as four years of war delivered it, and recover anything approximating its oldtime equilibrium in the brief space since the Armistice. We must make up our mind to be patient about the twelve billions that Allied Europe owes us.

### Dawes Dares to Denounce Palaver.

I am sure you expect me to talk about the exploits of Vice-President Dawes. With the general purpose of his crusade to change the Senate rules you are familiar. He is now in the midst of a nation-wide campaign to make the country understand that it is necessary to revise those rules in order that genuine majority power may prevail in the United States Senate. Opinion in the Senate itself will probably be found to be sufficiently strong to prevent the changes that Dawes advocates. But there is ample indication that the country at large sympathizes with his efforts to convert that palace of palaver into a body that will deliberate and legislate and not procrastinate. Dawes wants less decorum, and more decision in the Senate; less prerogative and more progress; less wind, and more wisdom; less time-killing, and more time-filling. He does not desire arbitrarily to shackle free speech. He aims merely at increasing the efficiency of the Senate, destroying one-man power to block majority rule, and generally to inject common sense into the procedure of a body steeped in hide-bound tradi-

tions and a somewhat exaggerated conception of its own importance.

### Eventually His Cause Will Win.

While there is widespread evidence of popular approval of Gen. Dawes' program to reduce, not air in the Senate, his prospects cannot be described as favorable. A count of noses discloses that it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to marshal a majority in favor of changing the Senate rules on proposed lines. There is apparently a coalition of Republican stalwarts and Progressives strong enough, with a solid Democratic opposition, to prevent the revision that Dawes demands. Meantime he is carrying the war into what he calls the enemy's country.

### Between now and the congressional elections in 1926 the Vice-President intends to plead his cause in every state in which a Senator is to be elected. He relies upon the merits of his case and his dramatic method of presenting it, to accomplish the desired result—eventually, if not now.

### Borah's Splendid Isolation.

One other personality who is very much behind the scenes at Washington, and very often in the limelight in front of them, is the brilliant and distinguished Senator from Idaho, William E. Borah, 60 years old on that score, but in looks, vigor, in courage, and in fighting spirit he is one of the youngest men in American public life. Many of us differ with Borah's political views, but nearly all of us at Washington have bounded respect and admiration for his statesman-like qualities. He is easily the Demosthenes of Congress. I would as soon have my schoolboy son study and memorize Borah on the American Constitution, as I heard him glorify it during the Warren debate in the Senate, as I would have my boy study and memorize Burke in the House of Commons on the American Revolution.

Borah has the reputation of being an irregular. Yet on major occasions at Washington in recent times he was more regular in supporting Coolidge Administration policies than Republican Senators whose regularity is their stock in trade. Borah was with the President on the soldiers' bonus and Bureau pension bills when so-called regulars were moving heaven and earth to pass them over the Coolidge veto. In his drive for economy, Coolidge has no more uncompromising supporter than Borah. Borah's political future is one of the interesting speculations behind the scenes at Washington. Undoubtedly he would like to be President. Unquestionably he would command an immense personal following throughout the country. But Borah's defects are mainly those of a constitutional incapacity for team work. Borah is not much of an organization man. He looks upon himself as his own organization. It has been said of him by a friendly critic that Borah "would rather be the whole of a defeat than a part of a victory."

### Japan Would be Friendly.

Nothing has interested me so much in the west as a close-up of your views on the Japanese question. I find an inclination on the coast to consider exclusion a closed incident. I know that Congress and the Administration would like to consider it a closed incident. But the trouble is that our Japanese friends are not inclined to look upon it that way. I am very certain that Japan does not consider the Act of Congress, by which she feels a gross affront, was offered to Japanese pride, an incident that is ended for all time. Every responsible utterance that emanates from Japan is that her people are bent upon removing some day, somehow, what they call a blemish upon their national honor. Only yesterday, speaking in the Middle West, Count Soyehama, a distinguished Japanese statesman now in this country, declared that Japan is fervently looking forward to the time when the wrong we did her will be righted.

### But We Must Face Facts.

Most of us in the East sympathize with the coast's desire for Japanese exclusion, but regret that Congress found it necessary to enact exclusion in the manner it did. Most of us thought that it would have been better to make a concession to Japanese pride and bring about exclusion by diplomatic agreement with Japan—agreement which would have accomplished our purpose while not offending Japanese pride. But all that is history now. We face the future, not the past. I see no war-cloud on the Far Eastern horizon. I see, on the contrary, a Japan for which good relations with this country are of the very breath of her life. But I also see in Japan, a proud, a militant, a military people, across whose heart and soul America has seared a deep scar. I believe the present temper of the Japanese government and people to be pacific and friendly toward us. But I would rather be a historian than a prophet as to what the future holds in that direction. We must be prepared for emergencies—prepared on land, on sea and in the air, and prepared particularly on the Pacific Coast—at Tongue Point and elsewhere.

### Voting As a Duty.

Mr. President, I am gratified to have had the opportunity of discussing with you even in this rambling fashion some of the personalities and policies that dominate the scene at Washington. Too few of our people are interested in Washington. I have often discovered, when leaving the disfranchised District of Columbia and entering the United States, that there is a widespread indifference toward public affairs among the rank and file of our people. That indifference manifests itself in the amazing apathy of the voters on election day. Last November, despite an intensive drive to bring out the vote, only a fraction over 50 per cent of our enfranchised men and women took the trouble to go to the polls.

### Each Must Do His Part.

In 17 states—in other words, in more than one-third of the union—fewer people voted in 1924 than in 1920. It is the public fashion to criticize congress and the men elected to congress. It is the fashion to do so, even in Oregon, I find. But I submit to you that Congress is no better than we make it, and no worse than we deserve. A 50 per cent vote is not entitled to anything better than a 50 per cent congress, or a 50 per cent legislature, or a 50 per cent administration either in the state or the nation. Even Germany, a few weeks ago, when it elected Field Marshal von Hindenburg president, registered a considerably higher percentage of her total vote than anything we are accustomed to in the United States. Voting, in my judgment, should be converted by law from a privilege into a duty, and the violation of that duty should carry a penalty.

### Frank Harwood returned on Sunday night from Portland, having spent several days in the city on business.

### NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNTING.

Notice is hereby given that W. E. Pruyn, administrator of the estate of T. R. Gaynor, deceased, has filed with the County Court of Morrow County, Oregon, his final account as administrator of such estate and that the court has fixed Monday, the 31st day of August, 1925, as the time, and the County Court Room in the Court House at Heppner, Oregon, as the place for hearing such account and of objections thereto and for the final settlement and closing of said estate.

W. E. PRUYN, Administrator.

### PLEASE SETTLE UP.

Having lost all my business in the recent fire, I find myself badly in need of funds that I may pay those whom I owe. I am therefore requesting that all those knowing themselves indebted to me will make an effort to settle with me in full or in part immediately. I shall greatly appreciate your help now.

HENRY SCHWARZ, Peoples Cash Market, Heppner.

