



Fairies . . origin of belief

When the Romans invaded Britain they found in the northern part of that country a race of diminutive people called the Picts, who lived in caves. That was nearly two thousand years ago, and there are no traces left of these little people, a race which, probably, also lived in underground dwellings all over Northern Europe.

A British scientist who has been studying the subject says that the widespread belief in a race of fairies, harmless little folk who live in the wilds, undoubtedly has come down through generations of tradition about this extinct tribe of earth dwellers.

There is a great deal of evidence suggesting that the present races of humanity are merely the survivors of perhaps hundreds of different human types which have totally vanished because they were less fitted than we survivors to adapt themselves to the battle with nature.

Robins . . a la American

An English writer sneeringly remarked in print not long ago that our American robin was not only quite a different bird from the English robin redbreast, but had no right to be called a robin at all, as it was merely a variety of thrush. He added, for good measure, that the American grey squirrel wasn't a squirrel at all but just a species of rat.

American naturalists have rushed to the defense of these distinctively American creatures. Our robin is, they admit, a variety of thrush—but so is the English robin! As for the grey squirrel, it is of exactly the same family as the English red squirrel.

Incidentally, I was puzzled when one of my country neighbors, not long over from Germany, complained that the robins were eating his corn. It took some questioning before I discovered that he was complaining of the crows. He did not know the English name for them and he called them by their German name "raben," which is pronounced just like robin but which in English is translated into raven.

Gypsies . . now motorized

That curious race of wandering people whom we call Gypsies have been famous for centuries as horse traders. It seemed odd to me, therefore, when I offered an old automobile for sale recently, to find that the country garage man with whom I was dickering had sold several cars within a few weeks to Gypsies. He told me that the Gypsy tribes of the northeastern United States have become just as shrewd and expert traders in second-hand, high-grade automobiles as they ever were in horses. They travel by motor nowadays, and what their experts can do to an old car to make it look like new and act like new, at least until the buyer had paid for it and driven it away, is amazing.

Nobody knows much about the origin of these strange people. The name "Gypsy" is derived from their supposed origin in Egypt, but there is ground for belief that they are of the same stock as the Hindus of India, with a plentiful admixture of the blood streams of many Eastern European races.

Religion . newer concept

Professor Robert Millikan, world famous scientist, makes the surprising statement that among scientific workers religious faith is more manifest among the younger men than among the older.

Dr. Millikan argues from this that the wave of doubt which swept over the religious world, when modern science began to discover unquestionable facts which were not in harmony with some religious dogmas, has about spent itself. There has been, he admits, a decided change in the concept of God, but he maintains that there is no diminution, but rather an appreciation in the acceptance of belief in a Supreme Intelligence behind all physical phenomena.

The God of the scientist, Dr. Millikan says, rules the universe by set, definite laws. The only religious idea that has been discouraged by science is that of a God of whims and caprice, to be appeased or propitiated.

I have long believed, with Dr. Millikan, that we humans are not the playthings of a blind fate, but that we can master and control our own lives by learning the laws of God, and bringing ourselves into harmony with them.

Diamonds . on a comeback

People are taking money out of their safe deposit vaults and are buying diamonds again, the New York dealers in precious stones report. During the past summer the price of diamonds reached the lowest point since the war, as might be expected in a period of worldwide depression.

In the long run, there are few better investments than diamonds. They don't earn any interest on the investment until they are sold, but here never has been a time when a person owning a good diamond could not raise cash upon it on almost a minute's notice. More wealth can be concentrated in a small space in the form of diamonds than in any other commodity, and the tendency, for a long period of years, has always been toward in-

Indoor Rodeo Feature of Exposition



"Midnight", world-famous "bucker" who has never been ridden — unless much-disputed ride of Frank Stundick, Oregon cowboy, Pendleton, 1931. is conceded — with rest of McCarty-Elliott outfit will furnish indoor rodeo thrills at Pacific International, Portland, October 15-22.

A thrilling indoor rodeo will be the feature of this year's Pacific International Livestock Exposition to be held in Portland, Oregon, October 15-22 inclusive — the McCarty-Elliott outfit with its full string of famous bucking horses and twenty-five leading buckaroos and women riders of the country, of world championship variety. The rodeo features will be open to the world with approximately \$10,000 in prize money.

This is the same rodeo with the famous "Midnight" that doubled the receipts this year at the Denver Western Stock Show and the Fort Worth Stock Show, and held the spotlight at the Omaha Aksarben, the Cheyenne Frontier Days, and at Deadwood, South Dakota. It will be featured at eight matinee and seven evening performances, giving close up thrills that will pack the reserved seats.

In addition to the rodeo the arena events will include the six-in-hand heavy draft teams, local riding

academy exhibitions and the daily parade of winning animal exhibits.

According to the president, T. B. Wilcox, Jr., the exposition as a whole will be more complete this year than in the past. Housed under one immense roof eleven acres in extent will be the usual attractive Industrial Exhibits, Dairy and Land Products Show, Beef and Dairy Cattle Show, Sheep Show; shows of hogs, goats, poultry, rabbits and dogs; and exhibits of wild life, fish and game. In many of these divisions interesting new breeds and types will be exhibited. Premiums totaling \$75,000, furnished by state, county and breeders' associations, will go to this year's winners.

Members of the Boys' and Girls 4-H and Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Clubs are preparing for unusually fine exhibits.

Reduced fares to Portland for the Exposition, October 15-22, have been announced by all railroads.

creasing values. Buying diamonds is certainly better than hoarding cash in safe deposit, because the money invested in diamonds does not go out of circulation, but continues to pass from hand to hand.

New Tomato Tricks Given for Housewife

During these early fall days the question of how to serve tomatoes is a pressing one to all housewives, not only to those having access to homegrown ones but to those tempted with the quantities now appearing in the markets. The tomato, popular long before its great nutritive value was realized, is now considered one of the most valuable foods in the American diet.

The food value of the tomato is much the same as that of the orange, grapefruit and lemon, being rich in vitamins A, B and C. Because of its richness in the vitamins and of the fact that its content of vitamin C is not reduced much, if any, by canning, it has been widely used in recent years. They are excellent for adding flavor to the more bland foods like rice, macaroni, etc.

Tomatoes can be used in many different ways—raw, cooked or canned—they can be served at any meal or in any part of a meal. Cream of tomato soup is always a favorite and makes a good main lunch dish for the school child's lunch. A delicious luncheon salad is made by stuffing tomato cups with cottage cheese and adding a small amount of green pepper or onion for seasoning and serving on crisp lettuce. A tomato cream sauce to serve with meat loaf, with steak, macaroni or rice, is made as follows:

- 2 cups tomatoes,
1-4 bay leaf,
1 sprig thyme,
1 slice onion,
1-8 tspn soda,
1-2 tspn salt,
1-2 tspn paprika,
1 cup medium white sauce.
Add the seasonings to the tomatoes and simmer 15 minutes. Rub through a sieve, add soda and pour slowly into the white sauce.

There are literally scores of ways to use tomatoes because they combine well with so many foods. Here are some new tricks with tomatoes which are sure to please:

Baked Eggs in Tomato Cups.

Scoop out the center of large, firm, ripe tomatoes. Sprinkle the tomato cups lightly on the inside with salt and dot with butter. Break an egg into each tomato. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, fine dry bread crumbs and dot generously with butter. Bake in a moderate oven (350 F) until the tomato skins are slightly wrinkled.

Tomatoes, Cheese and Corn on Toast.

3 tbspn flour,
4 tbspn melted butter,
2 tspn salt,
1 onion, sliced,
2 cups tomatoes, fresh cooked,
2 cups corn, fresh cooked,
1-4 lb. sharp cheese, shaved thin.
Brown the flour in a frying pan, remove from the frying pan and blend with 2 tspn butter. Brown the onion in the remaining butter, add other ingredients except cheese and cook for 10 minutes. Stir in the cheese and when melted serve on thin crisp toast.

Pure Seed Supply Started. Heppner—Lawrence Redding of Eight Mile has recently obtained a supply of pure Fortyfold wheat seed from the Eastern Oregon branch experiment station which he intends to use in establishing a local seed supply. Fortyfold is used here principally for hay purposes.

Bruce Barton writes of "The Master Executive"

Supplying a week-to-week inspiration for the heavy-burdened who will find every human trial paralleled in the experiences of "The Man Nobody Knows"

Third Secret of Success.

Having gathered together his organization, there remained for Jesus the tremendous task of training it. And herein lay the third great element in his success—his vast unending patience. The Church has attached to each of the disciples the title of Saint and thereby done most to destroy the conviction of their reality. They were very far from sainthood when he picked them up. For three years he had them with him day and night, his whole energy and resources poured out in an effort to create an understanding in them. Yet through it all they never fully understood.

In spite of all he could do or say, they were persuaded that he planned to overthrow the Roman power and set himself up as ruler in Jerusalem. Hence they never tired of wrangling as to how the offices should be divided. But Jesus never lost his patience. He believed that the way to get faith out of men is to show that you have faith in them; and from that great principle of executive management he never wavered.

Of all the disciples Simon was most noisy and aggressive. It was he who was always volunteering advice, forever proclaiming the staunchness of his own courage and faith. One day Jesus said to him, "Before the cock crows tomorrow you will deny me thrice." Simon was indignant. Though they killed him, he cried, he would never deny! Jesus merely smiled—and that night it happened. . . . A lesser leader would have dropped Simon. "You have had your chance," he would have said, "I am sorry but I must have men around me on whom I can depend." Jesus had the rare understanding that the same man will usually not make the same mistake twice. From that time on there was no faltering in Peter.

The Bible presents an interesting collection of contrasts in this matter of executive ability. Samson had almost all the attributes of leadership. He was physically powerful and handsome; he had the great courage to which men always respond. Yet Samson failed miserably.

Moses started out under the same handicap. He tried to be everything and do everything; and was almost on the verge of failure. Then Moses took the advice of his father-in-law and associated with himself a partner, Aaron, who was strong where he was weak. Together they achieved what neither could do alone.

John, the Baptist, had the same lack. He could denounce, but he could not construct. He drew crowds who were willing to repent at his command, but he had no program for them after their repentance. The same thing might have happened to the work of Jesus. Yet because of the fire of his personal conviction, because of his marvelous instinct for discovering their latent powers, and because of his unwavering faith and patience, he molded them into an organization, which carried on victoriously. A few decades later the proud Emperor bowed his head to the teachings of this Nazareth carpenter, transmitted through common men.

DR. MEAD FAVORS IRRIGATION HELP

Federal Commissioner Explains Need of Aid in Saving Present Projects.

A formal statement in favor of federal assistance in rehabilitating existing reclamation projects has been received from Dr. Ellwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation in the department of the interior, by Dr. W. L. Powers, secretary of the Oregon Reclamation congress and chief in soils at Oregon State college.

Dr. Mead is soon to come west to address the annual meeting of the Oregon Reclamation congress October 6 and 7, probably in Bend. His statement is sent in advance of his appearance and indicates the position he is likely to elaborate on in greater detail in his address to the congress.

This principle has been backed by the Oregon Reclamation congress for years, says Dr. Powers, which has advocated a three-fold program of physical rehabilitation in reclamation on a basis of productive value of a long period at moderate interest rates.

Dr. Mead points out that farmers are at present unable to raise money themselves to replace worn-out structures on existing practical projects. The income to the federal reclamation fund is greatly reduced at present and is inadequate to carry out the necessary repairs or improvements to these projects. What is needed, he says, is to have the income of the reclamation service increased from the present three million to around 10 million a year so that these projects may be saved. Such a plan, he points out, does not involve adding new land to the cultivated area, but it would preserve farms already established. Unless something is done, he says, thousands of farms improved and cultivated for years will again become part of the desert and the men who made homes there turned adrift.

"It is a situation which primarily concerns the west, and which can be improved only by the active influence of an informed and aroused public opinion," Dr. Mead concludes.

Man Mysteriously Killed, Dies With His Boots On

(Oregon Journal) Staggering into a shepherd's camp, Bernard Sarrett, a long-time hunter in the mighty Wallowa mountains, died without being able to tell his story. The secret of how he received his wounds passed with him and will remain one of the unsolved mysteries of the deep mountains.

The story is brought to the public by Stanley Jewett, who directs in this district the federal government's drive against the wild animals that kill.

The hunter who found death more than a mile high near Steamboat Lake had often been warned by his wife in the sunny valley below that he must take care or he would never return from the crags. "But," said this hunter, "I would rather die with my boots on." So he went his way. Here he set a bear trap, and there traps for mountain lions and coyotes. He climbed, as daily routine, over summits that others only see and marvel about when they reach the top of Pete's Point or Eagle Cap. He placed his trap line in canyons and gorges and high in tiny valleys where the mountain sheep and the deer still love to graze and may do so safely if their killers are de-

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stroyed. No one knows how he received the wound. Only two deep scratches appeared to those who found him. But, struggling on the trailless way out and feeling the bitter pangs grow more intense, the hunter must have realized that the end was near. He wrote upon a scrap of paper a last message. He closed it, "Be good." His last steps took him into a shepherd's camp, and there he died while his would-be rescuers were building a rough stretcher to carry him to medical aid.

This man had for more than 30 years made himself a terror of predatory beasts. The strength of the mountains is such that, though past 60, he climbed with the power of youth until the last moment. He left record of the placing of his many traps so that Stanley Jewett was able in a 10-days' search to find them all but one, and some with bears and coyotes in them.

So Bernard Sarrett, of the high Wallowas, won his wish to die with his boots on, and his last word to the heedless world below was "Be good."

WESTLAND IRRIGATION DISTRICT NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the board of directors of the Westland Irrigation District, acting as a board of Equalization, will meet at the office of the district in Hermiston, Oregon, on the first Tuesday in October, 1932, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of reviewing and correcting the assessment and apportionment of taxes for the year 1932.

J. W. MESSNER, Secretary.

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Fertilizers Increase Hay Yield. Independence—Heavy increases in alfalfa yields were obtained here this year by Tom Paine through the use of land plaster and super-phosphate on different tracts. Land plaster at the rate of 200 pounds per acre gave a yield of almost 6 tons of hay without irrigation. Applied at the rate of 100 pounds the land plaster did not show so well. Super-phosphate did even better in Mr. Paine's opinion and he plans to use more of it at 250 pounds per acre. The trials were arranged in

cooperation with the county agent. St. Helens—"Canning clinics" have been held recently throughout Columbia county, according to Mrs. Sara V. Case, home demonstration agent. Canned products were exhibited and canning methods and problems discussed. Two types of homemade evaporators were shown together with an exhibit of dried fruits. To date 1250 bulletins on homemade evaporators have been distributed in the county.

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