## Heppner Gazette Times

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ADVERTISING BATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Official Paper for Morrow County.



#### WOULD SAVE MONEY.

HOUSE Bill No. 253, introduced H by Representative Stockdale and read first time on January 30, is the outgrowth of the deliberations of a committee of the Oregon Taxpayers Equalization and Conservation League. This committee met in Salem last May, and what they did is given in this issue of the Gazette Times. While the article is lengthy, it should be carefully read by every taxpayer, be-cause later, if the bill should become law, which it likely will, we of Morrow county may be called upon to put its provisions into force here. As the principal points of the proposed legislation are set out in the article referred to, we shall attempt no detailed description From our perusal of the bill and its provisions, we are ready to the bill. Read the report of the League committee; and as suggested there, do not be too hasty in passing judgment. There is a possible saving to the taxpayers of the state of something over \$500,-000 a year in taxes for school purshould the bill carry and be adopted. It means some revolutionary changes in present methods of conducting schools, but they all appear to be to the advantage of both taxpayer and the educational system-a saving in costs and an increase in efficiency of the schools. Don't fail to read the article re-

#### THE FARMERS' PLIGHT.

Autocaster Service

ALL over the United States, al-though more noticeably in the great central area between Pittsburgh and Denver known as the Mississippi Valley, there is a spirit of unrest among the farmers which, as we view it, foreshadows material and perhaps radical changes in our social and economic scheme of things. The demand of the farming population of America for relief from the double burden of high taxes and interest on mortgage indebtedness has never been so widely and efficiently organized as it seems to be now. In spite of everything that has been attempted in the way of relief, farm commodity mers' holiday" movement is spreading. Why should any man continue not sell, or that he can sell only at

When the farmer is getting no income from his farm he certainly cannot pay his debts or the interest on them, nor his taxes. The movement for a moratorium on tax and mortgage payments is growing rapidly. It may have far-reaching effects. We have a feeling that in the long run it is going to be better for creditors to give their honest debtors time, than it is for them to seize property which cannot under present conditions earn the interest on its cost. In the matter of taxes. inability of property owners to pay has already brought about a situation in several cities and a good many counties, in which public expenditures are necessarily being curtailed to the lowest possible

minimum. As we see it, the whole world is going through a drastic economic readjustment which will, we believe, wind up by a very widespread general compromise on existing debts and a fresh start for everybody. Much of our trouble is due to the fact that such a high percentage of our agricultural prorapidly diminishing, as one country after another finds ways of supply-

ing its needs without importing. We think that the forced economic reorganization which is now under way must result in the re-duction of our agricultural production to our own internal demands. That this will benefit every grower of crops or livestock is unquestion-The most prosperous farmers in the world today are those of France, who produce only enough to supply the needs of the French peoand are protected by their government from competition from outside. Under the French plan of strict limitation of wheat acreage French farmers got better than \$1.50 a bushel for their crop in 1932.

It seems to us that we ought to be able to apply at least as much intelligence to our own agricultural problems as the French do to theirs.

#### BUY AMERICAN.

National Republic.

NEWSPAPER dispatches the other day to the effect that a party of Germans were coming to America to buy \$5,000,000 worth of American foods has caused one interna tionalist to say that when these vis-itors hear about the "buy Ameri-

This is typical of the argument ing dead in the fall. put forth by internationalists to the effect that Uncle Sam ought to

spend his money abroad instead of at home. The fact is, that the "buy American" was the last of the national purchasing movements to be started in the leading nations of the world. There have been "buy French," and "buy German" movements in existence for a long time And the "buy British" movement of old John Bull is the most complete and most perfect now in existence. If you don't believe it just pick up a British magazine and look over the advertising. Every civilized nation is now attempting to produce at home as much of

It is only in the United States where there is much opposition to "buy at home" movement. The reason is that we have so many international financiers and clackers here who are more interested in the welfare of Europe, for selfish reasons, than they are in the pros-perity of the United States.

it consumes as is humanly

German concerns are coming to the United States to buy fruits and on the firm foundations they had other foodstuffs which could be produced in Germany. They are com-ing for the things they cannot produce at home-not for near beer and pretzels.

No nationalist and protectionist expects to buy American produced goods only. He is intelligent enough to realize that a great many things we use, cannot be produced in the United States and must be bought abroad. He has no objection to foreign trade of this kind. What he cried. does object to is the purchasing of and how magnificent its conseforeign commodities which can and are produced on American farms and in American factories. Every dollar which we spend for a com petitive foreign article means a dollar less for the American producer. What is the use of sending a dollar to Europe in the hope that the man who gets it may send it back and spend it here, when by buying an American piece of goods we can be sure that the dollar is spent here and goes to the upbuilding of American agriculture or American busi-

Sure, let us buy abroad. But let us only buy those things which we can't produce at home. Most of non-competitive articles which we import are luxuries. We can buy more of them from our foreign friends if our own people are pro-ducing and selling in the great American market the things which are produced in America.

#### FOOLING THE VOTERS. Autocaster Service.

ONE of the difficulties which our National and State governments have to face, whenever a faith with him, must not God be question of taxation comes up, is the fact that the great majority of voters do not regard themselves as taxpayers. This is more particularly true in the cities than it is in the rural communities. The great mass of industrial workers, owning no property themselves, have had the belief impressed upon them that taxes are paid only by the rich. And this belief is carefully cultivated by a common type of politician, who poses as the "friend of the common people" and carefully con-ceals the fact that every tax is al-ways passed on to the ultimate

prices continue at low levels. It is not to be wondered at that the "far-The reason why efforts on the relief from the burden of taxation have such a hard time of it is freing. Why should any man continue to produce something that he can quently that the politicians and ofnon-tax paying voters, to put it

bluntly. We think that this is all wrong. It results in putting too heavy a burden upon a few, and too light a burden upon the many. We think that methods of taxation which would make every citizen realize that he, too, is a taxpayer, would eventually result in a great deal more interest in and attention to the conduct of men in office and

the extravagance of public officials.

There was a time in the early history of our country when none but taxpayers were permitted to vote. The politicians have changed all that, and so long as they can fool the average voter with the idea that he is the beneficiary, without cost, of a government which is entirely supported by the rich, they can keep themselves in their jobs.

#### Deep Plowing Just Waste In Some Parts of Oregon

The old proverb that admonished the farmer to plow deep if he was to prosper does not stand up under duction has been in the past for the export market. That market is rapidly diminishing, as one country there are many ways one may spend extra money in cultivating or packing the soil that will return nothing but exercise for the trouble, according to the latest scientific re-

port on wheat production.

The newest "textbook" on wheat production in the dry land areas of the northwest is in the form of a new bulletin issued by the federal department of agriculture of which D. E. Stephens, superintendent of the Sherman County branch experiment station at Moro, is the senior author. Experimental results over a 17-year period recorded in it constitute a ready guide to the cheapest and most efficient methods for growers to follow during this period when it is difficult if not impossible to show a profit even with the most efficient methods of production. Concerning plowing, the bulletin shows that in 17 years yields on 10-inch plowing averaged only 7 of a bushel more than on

#### Stem-Rot Hits Alfalfa

Carlton-a stem or crown rot ap cears to be causing considerable oss to alfalfa stands in Yamhill county, according to examination made by S. T. White, county ag-ent. Fields affected appear to do can" movement they are apt to go well in the spring, produce a good back home empty handed and "buy first crop and then fall to send out later growth, many plants appear-

Try a Gazette Times Want Ad.

# 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"

#### A Conception of God

er, of all the prophets who had gone before. We have spoken of the prophets as deficient in humor; but what they lacked in the amenities It is not to be supposed for one the significance of the work of Jemoment that representatives of sus unless we remember that he

Let us glance at them a moment starting with Moses. What a miracle he wrought in the thinking of
his race! The world was full of
his race! The world was full of gods in his day-male gods, female gods, wooden and iron gods-it was of the transcendent intellects of history. "There is one God," he What an overwhelming idea

Moses died and the nation car he had given it, until there arose Amos, a worthy successor.
"There is one God," Moses had

That assertion is such an elemenpleadings in judgment between the to her, forgave her, and took her back. Then in his hours of lonely brooding a great thought came to giveness, toward erring human beings?—a God so strong that he could destroy, yet so tender that he would not!

One God. A just God. A good These were the three steps in the development of the greatest of all ideas. Hundreds of generations ideas. have died since the days of Moses, Amos and Hosea. The thought of

#### HARDMAN

MRS. ELLA FARRENS.

Mrs. George Samuels was taken ternoon with pneumonia. tack came on suddenly Saturday and her condition became gradual Dr. McMurdo was called to her aid Sunday night and her children were called to her bedside. Her numerous friends here wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Burnside drove their buggy team up Monday and were attending to matters of business and visiting friends and relatives for a short while.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Hams were

Rood canyon folks here Monday afternoon, Mrs. Hams spent the time visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kirk.

Mrs. O. C. Stephens, local club leader, came up for a meeting with the Kitchen Queens cookery club, division 2, last Monday, Mrs. Stephens states that the club girls are planning a Mothers Tea which will be an event of March 4th.

Everett and Delsie Mae Harshman were visitors here Saturday and Sunday. Delsie May spent the time visiting her cousins at the W. H. Farrens home

Glen Farrens was a business visitor here Monday, being enroute to his mountain ranch to attend to some work there.
Bud Cannon and Malton Hicks

were callers in town Monday from the Burton Valley district. Mrs. Ralph Corrigall, Roger Howell arived Sunday to be at the Mrs. bedside of their mother, Mrs. Geo.

Samuels, who is seriously ill. Mrs. Lorena Isom, who spent the fall and winter months with her sister, Mrs. Delsie Chapel, has gone to work at the Lewis Marquardt ranch near Lexington.

Frank Howell, brother-in-law of Mrs. Geo. Samuels, accompanied the latter to Heppner Monday. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Adams and sons Forrest and La Verne, spent a few days visiting their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Burnside at the ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Burnside.

Dallas Grange agricultural com-mittees of Polk county have started a project this year designed to stimulate the seed production in-dustry in that county. Each grange

Seed Crop Possibilities Eyed

is to choose at least one particular seed crop to be tried out by one of its members to determine whether or not it has possibilities as a cash erop. Possible crops discussed in-cluded seed flax, buckwheat, corn, hairy vetch and certain flower and vegetable seeds. County Agent Beck, a leader in the grange agricultural committee work, is assisting with the new project.

#### W. C. T. U. NOTES

MARY A. NOTSON. Reporter.

The much-praised Canadian system of government control of liquor does not appear to accomplish all that the wets claim for it. It appears that the young people not only manage to get liquor to drink, but they may visit the beer parlors A dispatch from Victoria states that the Attorney-General, in his efforts to chasten the beer-drink-In Jesus' great acts of courage he ing boys, instead of sending them

was the successor, and the surpass-er, of all the prophets who had gone loops considered it the smart thing to do to take their girl friends to a beer parlor in the town of Chase. The Attorney-General thought it of life they made up richly in vis-ion. Each one of them brought to the world a revolutionary idea to jail. It is, of course, counter the world a revolutionary idea knowledge that children may enter the so-called restaurants which sell the so-called restaurants which sell the so-called restaurants, and the whole family by buying a small amount of food may purchase and drink any quantity of beer. The most frequently heard argu

ment for the repeal of the 18th amendment is that it cannot be enment that government by the peo-ple is a failure and that the law-breaker has the right to dictate to a poverty-stricken tribe which could not boast of a hundred at the government. The next most free least. Along came Moses with one of the transcendent intellects of government has no right to dictate to any man what he shall or shall not drink. Now, no one who has any considerable intelligence will be fooled by this argument. Anyone who has read the amendmen ried on under the momentum which knows that there is not a word in it shall or shall not drink. The purpose is to stop the exploitation of said. "God is a God of justice," add- the persons who are inclined to drink. It strikes at the legal ex-That assertion is such an elementary part of our consciousness that we are almost shocked by the suggestion that it could ever have been selves a debauching habit that they new. But remember the gods that cannot break. It is in the interes were current in Amos's day if you of freedom. Its purpose is to prowould have a true measure of the importance of his contribution. It to a habit encouraged by those who was the high privilege of Amos to desire to make money out of the proclaim a God who could not be sale of booze or the materials used bought, whose ears were deaf to

The liquor problem will always strong and weak, the rich and poor. be with us, but can be reduced to Years passed and Hosea spoke. the minimum where no good citi-His had not been a happy life. His zen will consider it smart to sell wife deserted him; heartbroken out to the liquor dealers, thus wife deserted him; heartbroken ing the dealer richer and the drinkand vengeful he was determined to ing the dealer richer and the drinker poorer. Is anyone so simple as for the persons who think they must permit every man to make his own liquor, placing restrictions only when it is due. liquor, placing restrictions only upon those who made it to sell for profit. But, do they advocate such a measure? They do not. The of credit. The few who have good proposed beer measure will make it just as much of a crime to manu-

facture home-brew as the Volstead act does. And the penalty will apply to all liquors containing more merit in the suggestion that if the than "one-half of one per cent of banks would lend everybody enough alcohol by volume." Taking away to pay their debts money would be-Amos and Hosea. The thought alcohol by volume." Taking away to pay their debts indicated the world on almost every other subject has changed; but the content of God which these three of booze and the saving of taxes ness would immediately pick up and the bowl about everybody's credit would be as achieved has remained in control by the wealthy and the howl about of men's thinking to this very hour.

# The FAMILY JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.

#### PRACTICAL IDEAS

I read this week in a popular medical magazine, that the people had been "fed up" on health suggestions in public print, from so many hundreds of writers,—that they had become tired of it all; just such a mess of theories on diets and nutrition, and the conduct of one's self—that Mr. John X. Public had about decided that there was nothing in any of it!

I am sorry of course, for such a state of mind to come about. Most every written article by a thoughtful, competent advisor is worth reading and thinking about these days. You can take the part of it that applies to you individually, and brush the rest aside.

Now, here's a practical thing. Everybody likes a good complexion; thousands—possibly millions of dollars are spent annhally by our splendid American women, just for osmetics, "skin foods," and blemish removers. Let me give you my remedy-rather rule-for keeping good romplexion.

When you leave your bed in the morning, visit the lavatory the first act before you dress. Wash the face, neck and even the upper chest with warm water and mild toilet soap. There are many good brands of the latter, I emphasize a mild -not a strong-soap. Use a soft, smooth towel for this part, wet with

the warm, soapy agent. After completing this act, turn on the cold-water faucet, and seize your rough towel. Go over the parts you have cleansed, with brisk rubbing—the glow will surprise you, after a few treatments. Don't prolong the cool friction-rather hurry; work fast. No soap.

In time this will give you the fine complexion you like to have. If you are generally run-down-but that is another matter—see your doctor. You don't need to BUY your color; get it the right way. Men, quit using those hot towels at barber-shop. Try above plan.



Prosperity . . . at Chaska

My friend, James F. Faber, city editor of the Valley Herald, published at Chaska, Minnesota, sends me a memorandum of the claim of that thriving little city to the title of "the most prosperous town in America

a surplus of over \$88,000 in the city treasury. Taxes have been cut 30 percent. The people of Chaska have almost \$2,500,000 in the two from school several weeks because With 2,000 population Chaska has banks, and the town never had a bank failure. There are no natives on the poor list, and the city is providing a good living for nearly ninety business and professional men besides their employees. On top of that Chaska has had new businesses opening in each year of the depression, and has only five names on the delinquent tax list. I know of no other town the size of Chaska that can make such a showing. Do you?

Savings . . . in the banks

There is more money in the savsavings bank deposits were more than five hundred million dollars on the first of January. This money is owned by more than five and one

Folks are putting their money into safe places instead of spending it because they are not quite sure yet what is going to happen in the fu-ture. Just as soon as conditions seem to be stabilized there will be plenty of funds available for investment in promising enterprises

Credit . . . . and an idea

to believe that the problem will be Taking the country as a whole, solved by making it easier to obtain the banks are full of money, but it is harder than ever for the average person to borrow money from the banks. The reason for this is very brooding a great thought could love have some kind of alcoholic drink, banks. The reason for this so unselfishly one who had broken these fellows who are making the big noise about prohibition would fore are in a position to give a faith with him, must not God be

It is not shortage of money that is keeping us poor; it is shortage credit can borrow money cheaper

than ever before.

I don't know how it would work everybody's credit would be as good as it ever was. That idea is certainly not any more foolish than a good many of the inflationary proposals that have been offered in

### Rabbits . . . they multiply

Two adjoining Long Island towns all about rabbits.

Now Centre Island and Mill Neck are so full of rabbits that it is albeen completed, giving further most impossible to drive over the guide to fertilizer practice in this oads without running over a few region. cottontails. Farmers and gardeners are wondering what they are going to do to protect their lettuce, spinach and other garden crops in the spring. They are trying to get the local game ordinances amended to permit them to shoot the rab-

What has happened in these Long Island towns is what happens whenever man interferes to upset the palance of nature.

Coins . . . . some valuable

Rare old coins still bring high prices. A penny sold at an auction in New York the other day for sixty dollars. It was a copper cent dated 1799.

Among other rare coins sold at the same time were some copper "hard times" tokens issued from private mints between 1834 and 1841. One of them, dated 1837 prought \$22.50.

Coins are not valuable merely be cause they are old; it is rarity that makes collectors bid for them. The silver dollar of 1804 is so rare that only four or five are known to be in existence, and anyone finding one of those coins can almost name his own price for it. Most of the silver ioliars coined that year were sent to Europe for the payment of certain obligations and the ship was lost at sea.

Last year the United States Mint made more coins than in the pre-vious two years; there were more than twenty million of them, worth \$68,000,000. One reason for the increased coinage was the large offerings of gold jewelry and orna-ments, which the mint is obliged to purchase and give gold coins in exchange for

Low Prices Cut Feed Sales

Tillamook-Feed dealers here es-

timate that dairy feed purchases decreased approximately 20 per cent in 1932 compared with the high-price period of 1928. At the same time cost of butterfat production in If you want to wear the latest and smartest styles, wear a Katherine Harford frock. Low in price, high in quality. See Mrs. A. R. Reid, representative for Harford Frocks, Inc., of New York. 43 tf. Gents in 1931, six dairymen showing costs below 30 cents this last vear. Loss of roots from freezing by the second styles. For Sale or Trade—200 acres of summerfallow near Ione for horses or mules; or would lease on shares. Cecil Sargent, Rt. 3, Box 232, Salem, Oregon.

Ing costs below 30 cents this last year. Loss of roots from freezing was heavy in December, but many continued feeding successfully for some time after the freeze, on advice of the county agent.

#### PINE CITY

By OLETA NEILL

Mrs. Ralph Corrigall and her prother, Rodger Howell, were called to the bedside of their mother, Mrs. George Samuels, Sunday at Hardman. Mrs. Samuels has had the flu which they are afraid has turn-

ed into pneumonia.

Mrs. George Moore and Miss Alma Neill made a business trip to Heppner Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Moore is an officer in the Degree of Honor lodge which met Tuesday evening, and also the Juvenile Degree which met Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Charley Morehead and chil-

dren who have been visiting Mrs. Moreheads' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morey of Langley, Wn., returned to her home the first of last week. O. F. Bartholomew and Ray Applegate made a business trip to Pendleton Monday. Mr. and Mrs. John Healy and

daughters Marie and Cecelia and of illness. He returned to school Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Michel and daughters, Misses Margaret and Reitha Howard, spent the week end in Portland. They left early Saturday morning and returned Mon-

day morning.

A. E. Wattenburger and Burl took a load of honey to Pendleton Saturday. Jim Ayers was in Pendleton Sat

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Helms and daughters were in Echo and Her-miston on business Saturday.

The Pine City high school stuings banks of the United States dents gave John Moore, who finish-than ever before in our national history. In New York State alone ter, a surprise party Friday eveter, a surprise party Friday evening. As John was the only senior and did not want any commence ment exercises the student body decided to honor him with a party half million depositors.

The people of the United States are certainly not "broke" when savings deposits increase like that.

There were about fifty guests present. The evening was spent in playing games. Refreshments were about fifty guests present. There were about fifty guests pres presented with a wrist watch by the student body.

Charlie Morehead and Oscar Da-vis attended lodge in Heppner uesday evening. Wanda and Mava Applegate and

Betty Finch have been absent from school for several days with whoop ing cough. Frances and Patricia Finch also have the disease, Roy and Dee Neill and son Har-

were in Hermiston on busines Saturday J. C. Wattenburger and his house-keeper of Portland visited relatives

on Butter creek Sunday. Mr. Wat-tenburger is making his home in Echo until shearing season is over in the spring. Elbert Hutchinson of Hermiston

is now employed at the Tom Boylen ranch on Butter creek.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ayers were in Hermiston and Echo on business Tuesday and Thursday of last Willard Hawley of Portland is

visiting at the Bert Michel home. He came up Thursday. Jack Sommers and Lee Fine of Walla Walla visited at the A. E. Wattenburger home Sunday

Phosphates Help Union Soils Union-What is believed to be the first conclusive experimental evidence of profitable use of phosphate fertilizers in eastern Oregon field soils has been obtained from a long series of trials at the branch a long series of trians at the Over a experiment station here. Over a experiment station here. Over a large period phosphates have 12-year period phosphates have Frank A. McMenamin voted a couple of years ago to per- six bushels of wheat per acre. Tests mit no shooting and to suppress show that the light textured grain cats, in order to provide a bird refuge. But the townspeople forgot able phosphates. The chemical anable phosphates. The chemical analysis of the soils of the Grande

> Eastern Oregon farmers are go-ing strong for Crested Wheat grass as a hardy drouth ressitant pasture grass. Growers bought 3500 pounds of seed for fall planting and have ordered nearly as much more for spring seeding. Succeess of this grass in experimental trials carried on by county agents has been nearly universal.

## NOW IN SEASON

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ED CHINN, Prop.

#### NOTICE OF SHERIPP'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, dated January twenty-third, 1933, in that certain suit wherein The Federal Land Bank of Spokane, a corporation, as plaintiff, recovered a judgment against the defendants, Ernest Ambrose Brown, same person as Ernest Brown, Michael K. Flickenger, and Michael K. Flickenger, and Michael K. Flickenger, and Michael K. Flickenger, and West Extension National Farm Loan Association, a corporation, on the twenty-first day of January, 1933, which judgment was for the following sums, to wit: \$39.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from October 8th, 1931; \$39.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from October 8th, 1932; \$39.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from October 8th, 1932; \$39.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from October 8th, 1932; \$39.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from October 8th, 1932; \$39.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from September per cent per annum from September 19th, 1932; \$244.38 with interest at the cent per annum from October 8th, 1932; \$1062.85 with interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum from September 19th, 1932; \$244.38 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from September 19, 1932; \$18.85 and the further sum of \$35.00 attorney's fees and the further sum of \$30.50, costs and disbursements and a decree of foreclosure against the defendants Ernest Ambrose Brown, same person as Ernest Brown and Ethel G. Brown, husband and wife, Michael K. Flickenger and Michel K. Flickenger, husband and wife, West Extension National Farm Loan Association, a corporation, I will, on the twenty-fourthday of February, 1933, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., of the said day, at the front door of the county court house in Heppner, Morrow County, State of Oregon, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand all the following described real property in Morrow County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

The Southwest Quarter of the

erty in Morrow County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

The Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section Eleven. Township Four North of Range Twenty-five. East of the Williamstie Meridian, Morrow County, State of Oregon,

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, or so much of said real property as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiffs judgment, costs, attorney's fee and accruing costs of sale.

C. J. D. BAUMAN, Sheriff of Morrow County, State of Oregon.

Oregon, Date of first publication, January 36th, 1933.

## Professional Cards

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