

Heppner Gazette Times

THE HEPPNER GAZETTE. Established March 30, 1883. THE HEPPNER TIMES. Established November 15, 1897. CONSOLIDATED FEBRUARY 15, 1912.

Published every Thursday morning by WAVER and SPENCER CRAWFORD and entered at the Post Office at Heppner, Oregon, as second-class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year \$2.00 Six Months 1.30 Three Months .75 Single Copies .06

Official Paper for Morrow County.

WOULD SAVE MONEY.

HOUSE Bill No. 253, introduced 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.

THE FARMERS' FLIGHT.

ALL over the United States, although more noticeably in the great central area between Pittsburg 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.

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.

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 the test of science in some sections of Oregon—specifically in the Columbia basin wheat belt. In fact, 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 report on wheat production.

BUY AMERICAN.

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 internationalist to say that when these visitors hear about the "buy American" movement they are apt to go back home empty handed and "buy German."

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.

It is only in the United States where there is much opposition to a "buy at home" movement. The reason for this 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 prosperity of the United States.

It is not to be supposed for one moment that representatives of German concerns are coming to the United States to buy fruits and other foodstuffs which could be produced in Germany. They are coming for the things they cannot produce at home—not for near beer and pretzels.

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 producing and selling in the great American market the things which are produced in America.

FOOLING THE VOTERS.

ONE of the difficulties which our National and State governments have to face, whenever a 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.

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.

Seed Crop Possibilities Eyed

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

Stem-Rot Hits Alfalfa

Carlton—a stem or crown rot appears to be causing considerable loss to alfalfa stands in Yamhill county, according to examination made by S. T. White, county agent. Fields affected appear to do well in the spring, produce a good first crop and then fail to send out later growth, many plants appearing dead in the fall.

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

In Jesus' great acts of courage he was the successor, and the surpasser, 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 of life they made up richly in vision.

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 gods in his day—male gods, female gods, wooden and iron gods—it was a poverty-stricken tribe which could not boast of a hundred at least. Along came Moses with one of the transcendent intellects of history.

Moses died and the nation carried on under the momentum which he had given it, until there arose Amos, a worthy successor.

That assertion is such an elementary part of our consciousness that we are almost shocked by the suggestion that it could ever have been new. But remember the gods that were current in Amos's day if you would have a true measure of the importance of his contribution.

Years passed and Hosea spoke. His had not been a happy life. His wife deserted him; heartbroken and vengeful he was determined to cast her off forever. Yet his love would not let him do it. He went to her, forgave her, and took her back. Then in his hours of lonely brooding a great thought came to him: If he, a mere man could love so unselfishly one who had broken faith with him, must not God be capable of as great, or greater forgiveness, toward erring human beings?—a God so strong that he could destroy, yet so tender that he would not!

Next Week: All Men Created Equal

HARDMAN

Mrs. George Samuels was taken to the Heppner hospital Monday afternoon with pneumonia. The attack came on suddenly Saturday and her condition became gradually worse. 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.

The FAMILY DOCTOR

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 mass 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!

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 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.

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 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.

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 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.

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 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.

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 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.

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 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.

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 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.

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.

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."

There is more money in the savings banks of the United States than ever before in our national history. In New York State alone savings bank deposits were more than five hundred million dollars on the first of January. This money is owned by more than five and one half million depositors.

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

Taking the country as a whole, 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 clear. Fewer people than ever before are in a position to give a banker reasonable assurance that they will be able to pay a loan when it is due.

It is no shortage of money that is keeping us poor; it is shortage of credit. The few who have good credit can borrow money cheaper than ever before.

I don't know how it would work, but it seems to me there is some merit in the suggestion that if the banks would lend everybody enough to pay their debts money would begin to circulate so fast that business would immediately pick up and 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 Congress.

Rabbits . . . they multiply

Two adjoining Long Island towns voted a couple of years ago to permit no shooting and to suppress cats, in order to provide a bird refuge. But the townspeople forgot all about rabbits.

Now Centre Island and Mill Neck are so full of rabbits that it is almost impossible to drive over the roads without running over a few 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 rabbits.

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 brought \$22.50.

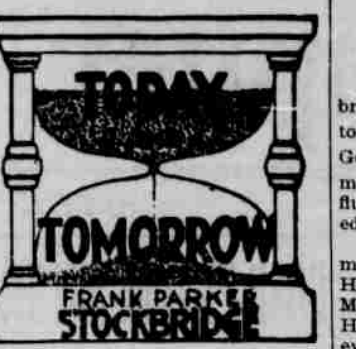
Coins are not valuable merely because they are old; it is rarity that makes collectors bid for them. The silver dollar of 1894 is so rare that only four or five are known to be in existence, and anyone finding one of those coins can almost name his own price for it. Most of the silver dollars coined 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 previous 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 ornaments, which the mint is obliged to purchase and give gold coins in exchange for.

Low Prices Cut Feed Sales Tillamook—Feed dealers here estimate 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 1932 by those keeping records was cut to 35 cents compared with 38 cents in 1931, six dairymen showing 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.

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 ff.

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. 46-48



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."

With 2,000 population Chaska has 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 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 savings banks of the United States than ever before in our national history. In New York State alone savings bank deposits were more than five hundred million dollars on the first of January. This money is owned by more than five and one half million depositors.

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

Taking the country as a whole, 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 clear. Fewer people than ever before are in a position to give a banker reasonable assurance that they will be able to pay a loan when it is due.

It is no shortage of money that is keeping us poor; it is shortage of credit. The few who have good credit can borrow money cheaper than ever before.

I don't know how it would work, but it seems to me there is some merit in the suggestion that if the banks would lend everybody enough to pay their debts money would begin to circulate so fast that business would immediately pick up and 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 Congress.

Rabbits . . . they multiply

Two adjoining Long Island towns voted a couple of years ago to permit no shooting and to suppress cats, in order to provide a bird refuge. But the townspeople forgot all about rabbits.

Now Centre Island and Mill Neck are so full of rabbits that it is almost impossible to drive over the roads without running over a few 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 rabbits.

What has happened in these Long Island towns is what happens whenever man interferes to upset the balance 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 brought \$22.50.

Coins are not valuable merely because they are old; it is rarity that makes collectors bid for them. The silver dollar of 1894 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 dollars 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 previous 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 ornaments, which the mint is obliged to purchase and give gold coins in exchange for.

Low Prices Cut Feed Sales Tillamook—Feed dealers here estimate 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 1932 by those keeping records was cut to 35 cents compared with 38 cents in 1931, six dairymen showing 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.

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 ff.

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. 46-48

PINE CITY

By OLETA NEILL

Mrs. Ralph Corrigan and her brother, Roger Howell, were called to the bedside of their mother, Mrs. George Samuels, Sunday at Heppner. Mrs. Samuels has had the flu which they are afraid has turned 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 children who have been visiting Mrs. Morehead's 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 son Jack attended the dance given at Paul Hiesler's Saturday evening. Gordon O'Brien has been absent from school several weeks because 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 Monday morning.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Helms and daughters were in Echo and Hermiston on business Saturday. The Pine City high school students gave John Moore, who finished his high school work last semester, a surprise party Friday evening. As John was the only senior and did not want any commencement exercises the student body decided to honor him with a party. There were about fifty guests present. The evening was spent in playing games. Refreshments were served at midnight. John was also presented with a wrist watch by the student body.

Charlie Morehead and Oscar Davis attended lodge in Heppner Tuesday evening. Wandia and Mava Applegate and Betty Finch have been absent from school for several days with whooping cough. Frances and Patricia Finch also have the disease. Roy and Dee Neill and son Harold were in Hermiston on business Saturday.

J. C. Wattenburger and his housekeeper of Portland visited relatives on Butter creek Sunday. Mr. Wattenburger 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 week.

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 experiment station here. Over a 12-year period phosphates have given an increased average yield of six bushels of wheat per acre. Tests show that the light textured grain land of Union county is low in available phosphates. The chemical analysis of the soils of the Grande Ronde valley soil survey has now been completed, giving further guide to fertilizer practice in this region.

Eastern Oregon farmers are going strong for Crested Wheat grass as a hardy growth resistant pasture grass. Growers bought 3500 pounds of seed for fall planting and have ordered nearly as much more for spring seeding. Success of this grass in experimental trials carried on by county agents has been nearly universal.

Now in Season Oysters

SHELL FISH Served Here Fresh Daily.

If your appetite demands something different—something tasty—something healthful—EAT SHELL FISH

For a good meal any time go to ELKHORN RESTAURANT

ED CHINN, Prop.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'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, same person as Michael E. Flickenger; and Michel 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 April 8th, 1931; \$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 April 8th, 1932; \$39.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from September 18th, 1932; \$18.85 and the further sum of \$85.00 attorney's fees and the further sum of \$20.00 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, same person as Michel E. Flickenger and Michel K. Flickenger and Ellen S. Flickenger, husband and wife, West Extension National Farm Loan Association, a corporation, I will, on the twenty-fourth day 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 Section Eleven, Township Four North of Range Twenty-five, East of the Willamette Meridian, Morrow County, State of Oregon.

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

C. J. D. BAUMAN, Sheriff of Morrow County, State of Oregon. Date of first publication, January 26th, 1933.

Professional Cards

J. O. TURNER Attorney at Law Phone 173 Humphreys Building HEPPNER, ORE.

A. B. GRAY, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Phone 333 Heppner Hotel Building Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted.

WM. BROOKHOUSER PAINTING - PAPERHANGING INTERIOR DECORATING Leave orders at Peoples Hardware Company

DR. J. H. McCRADY DENTIST X-Ray Diagnosis Gilman Building Heppner, Oregon

Frank A. McMenamin LAWYER 905 Guardian Building Residence GARFIELD 1949 Business Phone ATwater 1248 PORTLAND, OREGON

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

P. W. MAHONEY ATTORNEY AT LAW First National Bank Building Heppner, Oregon

S. E. NOTSON ATTORNEY AT LAW Office in I. O. O. F. Building Heppner, Oregon

AUCTIONEER Farm and Personal Property Sales G. L. BENNETT "The Man Who Talks to Beat the Band" 8220 72nd Ave., S. E., Portland, Ore. Phone SUnday 3421

J. O. PETERSON Latest Jewelry and Gift Goods Watches - Clocks - Diamonds Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing Heppner, Oregon

F. W. TURNER & CO. FIRE, AUTO AND LIFE INSURANCE Old Line Companies. Real Estate Heppner, Oregon

JOS. J. NYS ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Roberts Building, Willow Street Heppner, Oregon

Try a Gazette Times Want Ad.