

Local Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Ferguson arrived the end of the week from their home near Gold Beach for a visit with relatives and friends. Mr. Ferguson who a few years ago started into the giant African frog industry on the coast farm reported that he now has the Rogue river valley well planted with the amphibians. The frogs had multiplied to the point where enlargement of his pool seemed necessary when an ambitious muskrat tunneled under the fence enclosure, making an opening through which a large number of the frogs escaped. The break occurred while he was away for about a month, and he now has no worry about enlarging the quarters for those remaining. Since the state now requires a hunting license to get frogs, he expects that his frogs may be the cause of starting a new sport in the section. The legs of these amphibians are a choice morsel, bringing as high as two dollars a plate in larger restaurants.

Dr. and Mrs. L. D. Tibbles returned home last week end from Montana and Missouri where they had been visiting relatives and friends. Mrs. Tibbles had gone to Missouri about a month previous, while the doctor was called to Miles City, Mont., two weeks before to the sick-bed of his father who was stricken with pneumonia. Mrs. Tibbles joined him there and they returned home together by way of Yellowstone national park which they entered through the new Cook pass. When they left Miles City, Mr. Tibbles, Sr., was able to be about the house and was apparently well on the road to recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin V. King and Martin, Jr., aged 3, arrived yesterday morning from their home at Hollywood for a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends, being guests at the home of Mr. King's mother, Mrs. Truman Babb. They drove north by the inland route, taking the Weed-Klamath Falls cut-off and coming up through central Oregon. Exceptionally hot weather was experienced in the Sacramento valley. Mr. King is trombonist in the Paramount studio orchestra.

Eddie Thorpe departed Friday for South Dakota in response to word of the death of his father there. He accompanied a sister who motored up from California. Mrs. Leslie Rasmussen, another sister, who with Mr. Rasmussen and children are on vacation to Seattle, had not been located when they left.

Louis Bergevin and Chas. McElligott of the west Ione section took time off from harvest Saturday afternoon long enough to transact business here. Both reported harvest quite well along with yields exceeding pre-harvest expectations though still considerably short of what might be desired.

Mrs. Clara Beamer, relief office manager, left Saturday on her vacation. She expected to pick up her daughter, Miss Irene Beamer, at La Grande, and go to Yellowstone national park. Miss Margaret Browning accompanied them as far as Baker.

Mrs. Fred E. Farrior and Miss Lois Oliver came over from Pendleton yesterday and spent the day visiting friends. They accompanied Dr. J. P. Stewart who was making his regular call on local eye patients.

Mrs. Sadie Sigsbee departed last Saturday for Dillon Mont., to visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Parcell. She was taken as far as Pendleton by her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Furlong.

Fred Hoskins and Lowell Turner returned the end of the week from a fishing trip to Baldy lake over in the Greenhorn mountains, bringing a beautiful catch of finny inhabitants of the place.

Miss Jennie Swendig has arrived in the city and is assisting at the Merrill lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cleveland and Howard returned home last week end from a week's visit at Yellowstone national park, leaving again Sunday morning for a further vacation at Seaside.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Volle and children departed Tuesday for Walla Walla to make their home. They have resided for several years in the mountains near the forks of Rhea creek.

Paul Doherty, stationed with Uncle Sam's marines at Bremerton, Wash., arrived the end of the week on furlough for a visit at the home of his mother, Mrs. Catherine Doherty.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Cloy Dykstra at the home of Mrs. Pat Mollahan in this city Sunday, an 8-pound daughter. She has been named Virginia Lee.

Joseph Eskelson, Morrow county pioneer, is visiting relatives and friends from his home at Salem, being a guest at the home of his son, Earl Eskelson.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. O'Donnell and two sons departed Saturday afternoon on a motor vacation trip to the San Francisco bay region.

Herman Nielson was in town Saturday from the Rood canyon farm, feeling pretty good over his crop prospect.

Mrs. E. C. Heliker and daughter, Miss Harriet, were visitors in the city Tuesday from the farm near Morgan.

Mrs. J. Logie Richardson was in the city over the week end from Portland, visiting her husband here.

Furnished house for sale. Mrs. Minnie Furlong, city. 23tf

Potted plants at all times, phone 1332; will deliver. 15tf

How to Build House For Homemakers Told

The average homemaker in the Pacific northwest is 5 feet, 5.1 inches tall, and weighs 144 pounds. Her eyes are 61.1 inches from the floor, her shoulders 53.8, her elbows 41.9, while her finger tips, with arms hanging down, are 26.3 inches from the floor.

These may appear to be technical and unimportant calculations, but on the contrary they are highly significant in determining how high various items in a kitchen or other part of the house should be built for greatest comfort, convenience, and health, according to Maude Wilson, home economist on the Oregon experiment station staff.

Miss Wilson, together with Evelyn H. Roberts of the Washington experiment station and Ruth Thayer of Oregon State, conducted careful research into the standards for working surface heights and other space units of the dwelling and have reported the results in bulletins under that name issued from both stations.

As a result of the study, the investigators recommend that where houses are being built for general use, the average woman will find it most convenient to have the bottom of the sink about 32 inches from the floor, the ironing board 32½ inches high, and the food preparation table 31½ inches from the floor. Preferred heights for other tasks around the house were also determined.

There was found to be less leeway in the preferred dish washing and ironing heights than in some others. Therefore the authors of the bulletin suggest that if there are no other work surfaces in the kitchen except on either side of the sink, the latter should be lowered about 1 inch, which would make the work surface several inches higher than the best level, although not high enough to cause as much trouble as if the sink were lowered further.

Some tests were made on a group of Oregon women to find out how much variation in working surfaces could be had without causing discomfort. It was found that women

could adjust themselves easily to surface variations from 1 to 2 inches above or below the average, hence if houses built for sale or rent were constructed according to the average requirement, they would best meet the needs of those who would use them.

Mrs. Nichols' Home Burns at Lexington

The home and contents of Mrs. Beulah Nichols were completely burned at Lexington in a fire of undetermined origin starting about 3 o'clock Monday morning. Mrs. Nichols was asleep alone in the house when the fire started, and escaped with two quilts, two dresses and two shoes, though the latter failed to match. Books of the school district of which Mrs. Nichols is clerk and a few personal belongings were saved as she had them in her car. The fire had gained such headway when discovered that efforts of the volunteer fire department proved of no avail. Mrs. Nichols is the Gazette Times correspondent at Lexington and is also an operator at the local telephone exchange.

Friends have planned a shower for her benefit at the Christian church in Lexington at 3 o'clock tomorrow (Friday) afternoon, and all Heppner and Lexington friends are invited. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

A LITTLE LOGIC (Exchange)

When one is paid wages, the money received can be exchanged for food, clothing, or any product of the labor of others. The money itself is valueless. It cannot be eaten, it cannot be worn, it can shelter no one. Its sole value is that it is accepted in exchange for things one needs, or wants, and is the means of bartering the results of one's labor for the results of the labor of others. It is not wealth, but it may be exchanged for wealth, for wealth, economically speaking, is a result of labor. Nature supplies the materials and forces out of which and by which wealth is produced, but man is the active agent whose physical and mental effort converts these into something useful.

All of this is very elementary economics and may be found in almost any primer on the subject. It is not only plain to see, but these facts are recognized almost universally. It is not quite so fully realized that debt is the reverse of this theorem, and is a promise to perform, at some future time, labor or services in exchange for something which has already been received. It can be easily seen that with a sufficient load of debt the productive capacity of all the future years of a man's life would be required to retire the indebtedness. The United States has not reached this condition, but a very material portion of the production of future years will be absorbed by the present indebtedness.

THE STAR Reporter

Friday-Saturday:

Laurel and Hardy riding high on a burro and a wave of laughter,

plus exciting action melodrama, "BORN RECKLESS" Also movies of 1929 Heppner Rodeo

Sunday-Monday:

Grace Moore, from "Minnie the Moocher" to Schubert's "Serenade" in

"WHEN YOU'RE IN LOVE" Tuesday: "Turn Off the Moon"—good comedy—catchy tunes.

Wed.-Thu., Aug. 18-19: And here is your thrill of the week:

SLIM with Henry Fonda - Pat O'Brien, Margaret Lindsay Stuart Erwin Also "March of Time"

Star Theater Heppner, Oregon

Private indebtedness is largely self-sustaining and self-retiring. It represents capital outlays to provide for enlarged and increased production, and can be carried and repaid from the production it makes possible. Comparatively little of the public debt incurred by federal, state or municipal governments represents expenditures which will create economic wealth necessary for its own repayment. It must be repaid, not by its own production, but

by direct taxation which must fall upon all of those whose labor is productive. Already more than one year of each working life will be required to repay this public debt. This obligation has not been a slow accumulation of regularly increasing indebtedness. It has grown nine times in size in the last twenty-five years. Approximately one-half of the increase was made during the war. An equal amount has been added by federal, state and local governments since the war ended. The federal debt has doubled in the five years of depression. The time has come when a member of any body which is charged with the responsibility of spending public money, should turn again to the literature of his childhood, and read once more, carefully and understandingly, the story of "The Goose that Laid the Golden Eggs."

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Advance in Smut Control

Sherwin-Williams Perfects BASUL, the New Copper Compound That Kills Smut Germs Efficiently, Economically. Tested and Approved by Wheat Growers and Experiment Stations

BUNT, or Stinking Smut, has long been recognized as a dangerous, destructive disease of wheat. Treatments have improved with scientific knowledge and experiments.

First came formaldehyde and other liquid solutions. But injury made their use costly when treated seed was stored dry for more than 48 hours, or when seeded into soil too dry to cause immediate germination. It "set" in the drills, and generally caused inconvenience and extra expense.

Then came Copper Carbonate. Because it is a dust material, Copper Carbonate answered the principal objection to liquid materials. However, its discomfort in use and high cost suggested an improved copper compound. So the Sherwin-Williams Fungicide Laboratories developed BASUL!

BASUL is a copper compound (not copper carbonate.) It is a finely-ground dust material. It provides ideal control, containing 52% metallic copper. It is applied at only 2 ounces per bushel of seed wheat, adhering extremely well to the grains. BASUL is easily applied with standard seeding treating equipment. It costs less per pound than copper carbonate. And of course causes absolutely no injury—seed treated with BASUL can be stored for months.

The experiences of hundreds of wheat growers and experiment stations have proved that BASUL gives better control of Bunt or Smut with greater convenience and at lower cost!

THIS IS HOW STINKING SMUT DESTROYS UNTREATED WHEAT

You Can't Always Detect Smut

Smut spores or seeds may be clinging to seed grain even though the grain looks and smells perfect. Spores are so small it takes a row of 1,200 to make an inch.

Smut Grows and Spreads

Smut spores throw out thread-like sprouts which may attack young wheat sprouts. The threads grow up inside the stem of the wheat plant. When the grain heads out these SMUT threads grow into the wheat blossom infecting the developing kernel. Often the entire kernel changes into a smut ball.

One Smut Ball can Contaminate Several Bushels of Wheat

An infected wheat kernel is soon replaced by a smut ball containing several million spores of stinking smut. One smut ball easily broken when grain is handled, may contaminate several bushels of wheat.

Use the Modern Method for SMUT Control



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS BASUL

See Your Dealer for Prices and Supplies of BASUL and Sherwin-Williams 50-55% Copper Carbonate.

BASUL COPPER COMPOUND

is sold in Morrow County by

FARMERS ELEVATOR CO. OF IONE
IONE AND HEPPNER STATIONS

BEACH EQUIPMENT CO. of LEXINGTON