

Heppner Gazette Times

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Official Paper for Morrow County

The Revived 4th

TOMORROW is the 4th of July. That is more fact than news, but there is news in the renewed spirit with which people of America will greet the occasion.

President Roosevelt himself has taken the lead in asking for a revival of the type of patriotic natal holiday that we knew when we were "kids." He has asked that speakers again tell the story of the declaration of independence and all that it has meant to later generations. He has asked for sincere, heartfelt flag waving and a rededication of the people to those patriotic strings that have been woven into the true fabric of the real America.

The president's desires are commendable in these days of trial of governments. Our people should respond, soberly, but enthusiastically, still remembering the faults of the "good old Fourth."

If there be fireworks they should be set off only after the utmost precaution has been taken to prevent their starting fires. There should be no such rush to celebration grounds that life and property or others be jeopardized. A Fourth stalked by death and destruction is surely not patriotic.

And to keep in mind, too, is the warning of the forest service that fire regulations are now in effect. It is not only a matter of good sense, but it has become an absolute patriotic duty for everyone going into the woods to make doubly sure that nothing they do will jeopardize one of the country's largest defense resources.

Fire Restrictions in Forest Effective

Effective July 1 the following acts are prohibited on the Umatilla National Forest:

1. Building a camp fire upon any national forest land without first obtaining a permit from a forest officer, except in a safe stove or at a designated forest camp where camp-fire permits are not required as shown by posted notices.

2. Smoking while traveling in timber, brush, or grass areas, except on paved or surfaced highways.

3. Going or being upon any national forest land, except at designated and posted forest camps, with automobiles, other vehicles, or pack horses, with the intention of camping thereon, without being equipped, for each vehicle or pack train, with the following fire-fighting tools:

- (a) One axe not less than 26 inches in length over-all, with head weighing two pounds or over.
- (b) One shovel not less than 36 inches long over-all, with blade not less than 8 inches wide.
- (c) One water container, capacity one gallon or more.

Apricots ripe and peaches following. W. F. Bray, Umatilla. 18-19.

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● By this time we're sold on the fact that blitz means lightning, but it's better to take your time on "Guess Again" problems. Just consider the whole thing carefully, put your mark in the place provided and then check answers and figure your rating.

(1) If somebody, in a complimentary frame of mind, told you you had a "good headpiece," they would mean you had (a) a handsome hat; (b) a well-shaped head; (c) a capable brain; (d) a pretty face. ☐

(2) Kipling said "A woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a nickel; (b) relief; (c) smoke; (d) pal. ☐



(3) One look at this fellow, and you know he's (a) a coal miner; (b) a street cleaner; (c) a jockey; (d) an air-raid warden. ☐

(4) If you saw a man with a pince-nez you'd know it was (a) a sharp nose; (b) a pair of spectacles; (c) a monocle; (d) a pair of eye-glasses. ☐

(5) A tabloid newspaper is so-called because (a) it's lively; (b) it's small; (c) it has lots of pictures; (d) it has big headlines. ☐

(6) Is a tractor so-called because (a) it has no wheels; (b) because it is noisy; (c) because it's built for pulling; (d) because its wheels run in a "track." ☐

(7) True or false: A drake doesn't quack. ☐

"GUESS AGAIN" ANSWERS	Tally Score Here
1. (c) for 10 pts.	_____
2. (c) again for the same.	_____
3. (c) for 15 pts.	_____
4. (d) for 25 pts.	_____
5. (b) for 15 pts.	_____
6. (c) for 10 pts.	_____
7. True for 15.	_____
RATINGS: 90-100, mighty smooth; 80-90, smoothie; 70-80, smooth; 60-70, rough (on you).	TOTAL _____

Traps Must Bear State Brand to be Legal

All traps set for wild animals that may be trapped legally must be marked with a brand approved by and registered with the Oregon State Game commission, under provisions of a law passed by the 1941 legislature. Applications for brand approval and registration are now being received at the Portland office of the commission.

Landowners or lessees of land may use unbranded traps for unprotected nongame animals. In this

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OF OREGON
NOTICE OF RESULT OF REFERENCE ON THE CREATION OF PROPOSED HEPPNER SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

To All Persons Interested, Notice is Hereby Given:

That the State Soil Conservation Committee after duly considering the election returns submitted by the polling boards on the referendum on the creation of the proposed Heppner Soil Conservation District held on May 10th, 1941, find that due to certain irregularities in the voting, the results of the referendum are inconclusive and the state committee hereby declares its intention of calling for a second referendum on the basis of the original petition at a date in the near future to be announced later.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OF OREGON, By Robert H. Warrens, Chairman.

TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS GIVEN FOR WILD MORNING GLORY CONTROL

(Based upon approximately three years of experimentation at the Oregon Morning Glory Control Experiments near Pendleton, Oregon.)

The following is a summary of recommended practices for the control of morning glory by cultivation and cropping. These recommendations are based on results obtained from a short period of experimentation and they should not be considered as final. Certain features may change somewhat with additional information gathered over a longer period, but, for the guidance of those farmers who may want to start tillage and cropping to eradicate morning glory as soon as possible, the following is submitted.

Time of Year to Begin Cultivation—Begin any time from early spring to the time morning glory plants start to form flower buds. The date this stage has occurred the last three years has been approximately from May 1 to 5. If soil moisture is plentiful at the time of bud stage, there is no reason to start cultivation earlier, thereby saving at least one to three cultivations. If soil moisture is likely to be low at the time of bud stage, cultivation should be started earlier for the reason that morning glories tend to go dormant in dry soils, therefore tillage at such time would be much less effective. Soil moisture should be conserved as long as possible to keep plants growing so that they will use up food reserves in the roots as rapidly as possible.

How Often to Cultivate—Cultivate from eight days to twelve days after the plants show above the ground from the previous cultivation. Crop yields in 1940 were slightly in favor of the eight-days period, but any time between eight and twelve days is satisfactory.

Deep Cultivation Before Crop is Seeded—Deep tillage just before seeding has been considerably better for control of morning glory and increasing crop yields. All crops on every type of plot produced substantially higher yields when deeply cultivated before seeding than when not deeply cultivated, even though the plots were handled the same in every other respect. From 8 to 10 inches appears to be deep enough for this tillage, but more information is necessary on this point. The best time to begin this deep tillage relative to seeding time is another question that needs further study but deep tillage from a month to a few days before seeding has been better than no deep tillage at all in the fall.

Length of Time to Continue Cultivation Before Crop is Seeded—Although there has not been long enough time to answer this question finally, it appears that there is no reason to cultivate longer than one season before seeding to crop. There is reason to believe that the old plants will be completely killed more quickly by two successive years of cultivation, but by growing a crop the second year the land will be yielding some cash returns. There will also be less erosion by both wind and water where cropping is practiced. Two years of continuous

regard, landowners or lessees must register the location of their land and obtain a permit to hunt or trap fur-bearing animals but there will be no fee charged for this permit.

While the resident trappers must continue to pay a \$3 license fee, non-resident trappers must obtain a license costing \$25 before trapping fur-bearing animals in Oregon.

Another provision of the new law requires that warning signs shall be posted in conspicuous places within 50 feet of all traps larger than No. 5 or with a jaw spread of more than 10 inches.

The 1941 trapping season will be during the same period as heretofore, from November 15 to February 15. Mink, otter and muskrats are the only fur-bearers that may be taken. This does not apply, however, to predatory animals, such as cougar, wolves, wildcats, coyotes, skunk, badger, weasel and civet cats, which may be killed at any time of the year.

There is an all-year closed season on beaver, raccoon, fisher, marten and ringtail cat.

cultivation have not eradicated all morning glory plants. Ninety-five percent or better were eradicated, but there were a few small scattered patches left at the end of two years.

Handling Land After Crop is Harvested—Excellent results were obtained in 1940 by cultivating 7 to 10 inches deep with a blade weeder immediately after the crop was harvested. All top growth of morning glory plants was killed and no growth appeared the remainder of the year. In addition, plant growth was delayed the following spring as much as 30 days compared to areas that did not receive such cultivation.

Effect of Nitrate Fertilizer—Applications of nitrogen fertilizer either during the year of fallow or to the crop did not give significant increase of yield. However, fertilizer applied to crops stimulated early crop growth which decreased the percentage of morning glory plants. Indications for the 1941 crops are that ammonium sulfate fertilizer applied at time of seeding, 80 pounds per acre for fall seeding and 50 pounds for spring seeding, will produce some increase in yield as well as keep down morning glory growth more completely than upon unfertilized plots.

Choice of Crops—Fall sown wheat, barley, and rye have been of about equal value as regards competition to morning glories. Due to the fact that over most of eastern Oregon wheat will generally produce greater returns per acre, this crop should be given first consideration, subject to AAA requirements.

Implements to Use—For the first or beginning operation the plow appears to be the best tool to use, set at the usual depth. For cultivations the remainder of the season up to preparation for seeding the duckfoot cultivator is preferred. The new duckfoot attachments for rod weeders have not been used in these experiments.

For deep tillage just before seeding and immediately after harvest the plow or one of the newer type blade weeders that allow for relatively deep penetration should be used.

Alfalfa Promising Control—Where alfalfa was seeded into solid stands of morning glory on this station in the spring of 1940 following one year of tillage gives indication of satisfactory control. This result is similar to that obtained from alfalfa seeding elsewhere. Naturally, alfalfa should not be used except where conditions are adapted to its cultivation.

Persons interested in obtaining additional information regarding this project are invited to visit the weed station a any time or make inquiry of their county agent.

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DEFENSE BOND

Quiz

Q. What is a U. S. Defense Savings Bond?

A. This Bond is proof that you have loaned money to the United States Government for national defense. Your Bond bears interest at the rate of 2.9% a year, if held to maturity (ten years).

Q. Why should I buy Defense Bonds?

A. Because money talks. To dictators it speaks defiance. To friends of freedom, it says, "Here's my hand!"

NOTE:—To purchase Defense Bonds and Stamps, go to the nearest post office or bank, or write for information to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.