

THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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OFFICIAL PAPER FOR MORROW COUNTY

Reduce Musical Temperature

By RICHARD LLOYD JONES

We recently referred to an American musician who because of her splendid ability to play the piano was warmly greeted by music lovers across the seas. Her fingers were educated to tickle the ivory but her head was so empty of musical intelligence that she thought America shared nothing of the highest culture, that to find favor she must confine her performances to foreign composers. Europe itself rebuked her. She had to go abroad to learn America's worth.

The American may be a boastful bird; he may swagger and strut about his inventive genius, about his bulk production, about his manufacturing enterprise and commercial sagacity—all of which justify his boast. But his boast may well go farther. Nowhere in all the world is so good a literature being written as by American authors today. Excepting only the immortal Shakespeare, no land has produced finer or nobler-minded poets than America. New York is as good an art center today as Paris ever dreamed of being.

Most of our art producers, which includes our poets and philosophers and novelists, our writers, our architects, sculptors and painters, have arrived at a full appreciation of this fact. But the musician has still much to learn. This is due to the fact that too few of our musicians have a cultural foundation.

That is why they speak in terms of "great masters" and talk of appearing before "crowned heads," dukes and lords, countesses and all of the fol-de-rol of royal rubbish.

This simply means that such musicians, however, well they may warble or vibrate the violin strings have not touched the finest and highest of all art which is appreciation of poetry and the understanding of philosophy. When they do that they will consider it as fine a compliment to be privileged to appear before a cultural Chicago audience as to be invited to the home of some no-account Count.

The musician shows his illiteracy by having to lift up appreciation of himself and covet appreciation by advertising "the great masters" he has come in contact with and the crowns before whom he has appeared.

The one thing that the musical-minded men and women need most is a more liberal education with which to grasp ideas, to reach understanding and comprehension that they may go through life with a temperature that is modified by rational common sense.

It was estimated by the large oil companies in 1921 that the average tourist in Oregon uses 100 gallons of gasoline. Over 100,000 cars visited Oregon in 1922. The average car travels 15 miles to the gallon of gas, so that the average tourist in Oregon travelled 1500 miles in various directions, proving that the tourist "sees" the state.

In this connection it should be pointed out that with a two cent tax on gas, Oregon benefitted to the amount of \$200,000 from this source alone, a considerable item, considering that the state's investment in the development of tourist travel in 1922 was less than \$35,000. The appropriation was for \$50,000, but the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association spent only \$22,500 (approximately) and the Oregon Tourist and Information Bureau approximately \$11,200.

It is estimated that the average tourist remains in the state ten days (some say fourteen days) and that tourists spent in Oregon this year over \$10,000,000 which was widely distributed throughout the state, every man, woman and child in the state receiving direct or indirect benefit from the expenditure of this NEW money. The loss of even one quarter of this income to the state would be a calamity.

Tourists are state builders. A careful survey indicates that forty per cent of the tourists who come to the Pacific coast are looking for new locations, on the land or in the cities or towns. California has been built upon tourist money, money that has largely been expended in various lines of endeavor. The tourist dollar in California has been converted into an industrial dollar.

Oregon has only come to the front as a tourist mecca within the past few years. Oregon's investment in her tourist bureau and state exhibit is the best she has ever made. The facts are incontrovertible.

Let's Have Fair Play

A private letter received by a local man from a friend in New York inquired into conditions in Oregon and asked if this state had become a "political mad house." He had evidently formed such an impression from reading Governor Olcott's vehement speeches and from reading extracts from certain newspapers that supported Mr. Olcott during the recent campaign.

It is unfortunate that Oregon has received such advertising but simple fairness requires the statement that the damage is being caused by the anti-klan forces rather than by the klan itself. Ben Olcott has probably done more to discredit Oregon than any other man in the state. His proclamation issued during the primary campaign caused much ill feeling on the religious subject. His eastern speeches have been misleading to the general public.

Oregon is alright and is not going to the bow wows. It is a splendid state and has a highly intelligent citizenship that thinks for itself. The political campaign is over and people generally are forgetting the prejudices aroused thereby. The problems ahead of us require cooperation and this may be had if people on both sides of the religious controversy act with simple fairness and courtesy towards each other. What some people don't understand is that the klanism as well as anyone else is entitled to his views and is entitled to organize for what he believes is a good cause. They are law abiding citizens as are their opponents and aim to stand for good Americanism. This is a bystander's opinion. Let's have fair play all around and there will be no trouble.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

Here is hoping that the mild weather we are having will last for many weeks to come; it will prove a blessing to our stockmen, and the coal bills will be lighter, something that the people in general can appreciate.

Timber Costs and Slacker Acres Our Forest Problem Says Greeley.

Every year makes the forest problem of the United States more clear, says Colonel William B. Greeley in the annual report of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, issued recently.

The problem, continues Colonel Greeley's statement, has two main features. The first feature is the rising cost of timber products, which is due primarily to heavier transportation charges from more and more distant sources of supply. The cut of lumber is decreasing in all the Eastern States; in practically every state west of the Great Plains it is increasing. The large sawmills of the country are in full migration westward to the last great virgin timber supply of the Pacific Coast. During the past 30 years the pines of the South have been the mainstay of the softwood lumber used in building, in general construction, and in many manufactures. Their cut is dwindling. Every year scores of sawmills are dismantled.

The rapid increase in lumber shipments through the Panama Canal foreshadows the time, in the near future, when the principal source of softwood lumber for the entire Nation will have shifted to the west coast and the average freight cost paid by the home builder or manufacturer will have advanced to a new and higher level.

When the coniferous virgin timber of the far West is exhausted in its turn, if the principal source of supply shifts to Siberia or South America the transportation conditions which control the present lumber market will become different only in degree. Further, as the sources of supply become more restricted and more distant from the principal centers of consumption, opportunities for competition are lessened; and temporary shortages due to bad seasons, labor troubles, or congestion of transportation facilities are more probable and more severe.

Thus the conditions of the trade become more favorable to monopolistic control, to violent market fluctuations, and to high prices. And we are dealing with a basic raw material, as widely used and as necessary to national existence as coal.

The second feature of our forest problem is the unproductive condition of immense areas of land which are not adapted to agriculture.

The amount of unproductive land left in the wake of the sawmills or abandoned by the farmer has assumed enormous proportions. Our merchantable timber is being cut at the rate of four or five million acres annually, and enormous areas of logged-off land have accumulated which are not fit for cultivation but on which little or no new timber is being grown. The extent to which these millions of acres of idle land have been swelled by the ebbing tide of cultivation in many states is not generally realized. In 18 of the Eastern and Central States the improved farm land shrank at the rate of 800,000 acres a year.

There can be no question as to the steady shrinkage in the cultivated area of a considerable number of the oldest and most populous states and the consequent lapse of large areas of land into partial or complete idleness. What to do with unused and unproductive land is one of the most fundamental economic and social problems of the United States.

Including burned and cut-over areas and abandoned fields which once grew timber, one-third of the soil of the union is forest land. And three-fourths of it lies in the Mississippi Valley and eastward to the Atlantic coast, in the very states having the densest population and the largest consumption of timber products. Over 40 per cent of New York and Pennsylvania is forest land. From 45 to 70 per cent of the area of each of the South Atlantic and Gulf States is forest land.

The use of these vast areas of non-tillable land for growing successive crops of timber would kill two birds with one stone. It would insure ultimately a supply of forest products adequate for all national requirements; and it would go far toward maintaining a virile rural population and stable rural communities in the region of inferior soil and limited agriculture.

The working out of a vast economic problem of this character will necessarily require a long time and can be only partially accomplished or influenced by public action.

Heppner merchants report a much better Christmas trade this season than a year ago, tho people were not spending quite so freely for toys and less articles. As we think of it, times are quite a bit better than they were at the beginning of 1922, and the prospects for the New Year appear to be encouraging for business along all lines.

Give Him Free Rein

The Weston Leader, an upstate newspaper of excellent reputation among democrats (and others, too), solemnly warns Governor-elect Pierce against practice of the "sordid doctrine" of spoilsmanship in his administration. The Leader also says:

Mr. Pierce was elected on the taxation issue, and not with the idea on the part of the voters that he ought to remove republican office holders in order to make room for democrats, however deserving. Incompetents should be weeded out, if any there are; but capable republican officials should not be—and we believe will not be—discharged for purely partisan reasons. There are hundreds of applicants for the few state jobs at the new governor's disposal. He will have to disappoint most of them, and may as well disappoint them all.

Since more republicans (actual and nominal) voted for Mr. Pierce than democrats it is difficult to see how he is to distribute the loaves and fishes without due consideration of the sources of his victory. On that basis there are fewer deserving democrats than deserving republicans.

But we venture on our own account a word of advice to the governor-elect. If he can find a democrat more competent (we eliminate the "deserving") than a republican incumbent, give him the job. The public service deserves first consideration; the fortunes of party are second.

We exclude from merited application of the executive ax the rank and file of state employees; and refer only to the heads of bureaus and departments. If the governor knows of any outsiders who can and will do better work for his administration than the insiders, he should call them to the public service. They are needed.—Oregonian.

Local Happenings

Think of having a daily expense of \$500 or more and no prospect of an income for several months. That is the condition at large sheep operators. The expense to the small operators is in proportion. "A Sheep" exclaimed a woolgrower yesterday, "eats about three pounds a day. A band of sheep—say 2000 head—consumes three tons of hay a day; and hay, in the stack, is \$10. There are many men who have 20,000 sheep, which means that they will feed \$300 worth of hay daily. In addition it costs \$1.50 a ton to cut the hay and about another dollar a ton to feed it. This represents approximately \$12,500 a ton, or \$375 a day. Now consider that the sheep have to be fed according to the season, anywhere from 90 to 120 days, meaning from \$30,000 to \$45,000. A sheep man cannot carry himself, so he has to have credit and lots of it. The country banks, even the large ones, cannot provide the accommodation, so the sheep men must do the business with the big banks of the cities or with loan companies."—Oregonian.

"There was a warm wind when I left Heppner," reports H. A. Duncan, who arrived at the Imperial from Morrow County yesterday. "The sheep are on the hills and everyone feels good. We had thirteen and a half inches of snow recently but it was accompanied by a wind and much of the snow melted into the ground. The streams are not swollen. Willow Creek, which runs through Heppner, is gradually being deepened. Along in July and August, when there is only a couple of feet of water, the center of the creek bed is plowed and thus the creek is being deepened and straightened." Mr. Duncan is a merchant. He said that there has been a good holiday business in Heppner and, in fact, business has been very satisfactory for many months past.—Oregonian.

Albert Williamson, who works on the big sheep ranch of Earl Wiglesworth on Butter creek, came to town on Saturday to spend the holiday week in the city. He reports that the

city.

Gilliam & Bisbee's Column

A full car load of Poultry supplies just arrived.

Anything and everything for the chicken in stock.

A flash light on a dark night is a necessity. None better than the Winchester. We have all styles and sizes.

Who said the roosters were crowing and the hens cackling over the Poultry Supplies to be had at Gilliam & Bisbee.

Water turns the wheel. Money turns the business. We have the business it don't turn. Creditors please take notice.

Gilliam & Bisbee

Announcement of the arrival of a baby daughter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Sims in Salem, Oregon, on Saturday, December 23rd, was received by relatives and friends in this city early this week.

Everett Pattison, a student of Belknap-Walker business college Portland, is home this week to spend the vacation period with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Pattison.

Prof. E. H. Hedrick, superintendent of Heppner schools is in Portland this week, vacationing, and also enjoying a meeting of the educators of the state in session there.

Miss Ada Kast, teacher in the grade of Heppner schools left on Friday afternoon, her destination being Eugene, where she will spend the vacation season with friends.

Miss Margaret Woodson, freshman at the University of Oregon, arrived home on Saturday to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Woodson of this city.

Miss Frasier, Miss Chambers and Miss Fleet, high school teachers, departed Friday afternoon by stage for Portland, where they are spending the Christmas holidays.

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR IS MY WISH FOR ALL MY CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.

Lloyd Hutchinson

Where They CLEAN CLOTHES CLEAN

Central Market

FRESH AND CURED MEATS

Fish In Season
Take home a bucket of our lard. It is a Heppner product and is as good as the best.

Income Tax Assurance

When your Income Tax Return is signed and sent in, you should have reasonable assurance that it is correct.

The preparation of Income Tax Returns is primarily the work of an Accountant. Why? For the reason that the determination of profits requires a knowledge of accountancy. Your accountant is familiar with gross sales, inventories at the beginning and end of the year, purchases, allowable expenses, depreciation and other factors entering into the determination of profits.

In addition to this, your accountant if he is a live one, knows thoroughly the Income Tax Law and Regulations. He knows how to account for the profit from the sale of property on a special provision in the present law on this point which differs entirely from past laws. Inasmuch as your accountant is thoroughly familiar with Income Tax law and principles of accounting, it naturally follows that to have your Income Tax return made by an accountant is to assure yourself of having a return properly made.

We install accounting systems. We keep books for farmers. We make audits of your past returns and advise you if you have refunds and make claims therefor.

We will have a representative in Heppner at the first of the year. Have your figuring done early so that every attention may be given it without confusion.

Cosper Accounting Co.

206 Farmers Bank Bldg. Walla Walla, Washington

Cooking Utensils must be CLEAN

For quick results on all metalware use

SAPOLIO

Cleans • Scours • Polishes

Large cake No waste



Sole Manufacturers: Enoch Morgan's Sons Co., New York, U.S.A.



Best Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year

Sam Hughes Co.

Phone Main 962

—Good Printing Is Our Hobby—The Gazette-Times—



To our many Friends and Customers

We are positive you have had a Merry Christmas and wish you all a Prosperous and Happy New Year

Phelps Grocery Company

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