

INDUSTRIES and INDIVIDUALS

Men and Businesses With Whom Prosperity and Success are Associated in This County.

By E. G. H.

It is a trite saying that if you keep an article of wear long enough it will come into style again. This is true of many things other than those of wear. Society has certain accepted standards of the sensible, the practical, that which is worth while. One of the activities which we have gone off on a tangent is education. If you judge an institution by its results, certainly the system of training practiced by the Greeks and Romans was far superior to the present. The prime difference is that one is a training in expression, the other, one of impression.

Demosthenes was the greatest orator that the world ever knew. He was also skilled in the science of law. The education of the youth included a careful investigation of his legal rights and legal duties and long practice in pleading. Every man was his own advocate. Demosthenes first entered the law courts of Athens to recover his inheritance which had been squandered by his guardian. How he spent years preparing for this; how he spoke with pebbles in his mouth to overcome stammering, how he declaimed on the shore of the sea so as to become accustomed to the tumultuous scenes of the open courts, these are known to every schoolboy of the land. The jury which consisted of citizens, ranged in number from one hundred to several thousand and their votes were counted with the last words of the advocates ringing in their ears. At the trial of Socrates, five hundred jurors rendered the verdict which branded as dangerous to the welfare of the state the greatest moral teacher of pagan antiquity.

In Rome every schoolboy was required to learn by heart the laws of the Twelve Tables. These were graven in bronze and set up in the Forum and the citizen-lawyer pointed out his reference to the jury, no other method of citation being known. Here, as in Greece, the jury was composed of many citizens, the "twelve good and lawful men," coming in later, being an outgrowth of Feudalism, according to the best opinions.

A few days ago I was talking to S. E. Notson, of this city, who is a lawyer by profession, County Superintendent of Schools by the people's choice, and at heart, interested in all good and worthy things. I was glad to talk with Mr. Notson because he represents one who is not bound down to any particular line of thinking and action but has an open, receptive mind, eager to learn and to do.

Mr. Notson was born in Decatur County, Iowa, on a farm in the year 1867. His father and mother moved

to the state in the semi-pioneer times and the children were brought up to work with their hands, to take care of the gardens, look after livestock, and gradually assume the place of responsibility as the years roll on as the years will.

As a boy he attended country school and later attended the State Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa. He finished the scientific and classical courses in 1905 in Fremont College at Fremont, Nebraska. He taught for several years during his early life in the country school and afterwards in the High Schools. Two years of this experience was gained in the neighboring town of Lexington.

Mr. Notson first desired to study law when he was a boy about sixteen years old. During his preparatory and college days he chose his studies with care, desiring to pursue those which would be of a benefit to him in a legal way. In 1902 he was admitted to the bar in Oregon.

Ten years ago he came to the town of Lexington. Lexington is a different town from what it was in 1900. At that time the farmers bought nearly everything they consumed from the merchants. When Mr. Notson arrived in town he could not buy a pound of butter in the town and threshing being in progress, not a potatoe was on the market for sale. Three days later potatoes and butter came from Portland. These conditions amazed Mr. Notson. As a stranger he said little but began to inquire into the reasons why the ranchers bought their butter, eggs and potatoes in town. Some men, intelligent men, said, "You can't raise cows in Morrow County." Others said that it was too dry for potatoes and a chicken was a curiosity.

There were a few men in the community who believed that it was possible to make cows pay. They were the men who saw the best feed that grows, bunch grass and alfalfa, raised in large amounts on the bottom lands, who noted the high price of beef products, figured what their milk and butter cost them, and then concluded to give the cow a chance.

One day a number of men met and decided to build a creamery. They had a hard job raising the money, especially the last hundred dollars, but they raised it and by and by a creamery opened for business in the town of Lexington. The first day was a big day. There was a large crowd to see the first pound of butter and it was duly auctioned off to the highest bidder. The rest of it was sent to a well known commission man in Spokane. You can imagine how well pleased the promoters felt when a few days later a letter came from this same commission man stating that he would take the entire output of the creamery and pay them one cent a pound over the Hazelwood butter at Spokane.

The creamery grew until it supplied the local market but it could not grow larger because they had no cold storage plant and the railroad hauled no refrigerator cars. After varying fortunes it resolved itself into a cream receiving station. The important feature which we want to call your attention to is that it demonstrated that this is a dairy country. In a

herd of cows and today the men who were held as dreamers only a short time ago see annually thousands of dollars coming into this county, whereas a short time ago, similar amounts were going to Portland, The Dalles and other places.

The men who worked with Mr. Notson for the introduction of the cow had other aims in view. If the cow came, then pigs and chickens would follow. This was what followed. It was soon observed in the stores that the ranchers who used to buy butter, also bought a few eggs and bacon. When these men began to bring butter to town it was also noted that they brought eggs. In Heppner about the same time much interest was aroused in chickens. This was reflected to the neighboring towns until the memorable year when Ione won the distinction of being called the "Egg City."

Cows, chickens and pigs go together just as naturally as the Siamese twins did. Speaking of spuds, this was also another hard dose for the non-believers. It took a deal of diplomacy, handshaking and kissing of babies to get the ranchers to plant the tubers. The first year or two they dug far more than they planted and in a few years surprisingly large yields were reported. From one hundred bushels per acre and up is now the rule.

It is only another step for every farmer to raise a few sheep on the place. Mr. Notson told me of one man, L. A. Palmer, of Lexington, who raises a few head every year. These eat the weeds on the summer fallow and the time spent in looking after them is far less than the time which would otherwise be required to keep down the weeds which they feed on. Mr. Palmer says that the money which these sheep save him in meat and what he receives from sales, is almost all profit and in a year's time amounts to considerable. Mr. Notson has repeatedly advocated this practice and enjoys the pleasure of knowing many farmers who have adopted the idea, much to their profit.

Six years ago Mr. Notson was elected as County Superintendent of Schools and has held the office ever since. Probably few men in the county are as well qualified to hold the position. Practical experience, a desire to incorporate every modern improvement, foresight and economy in administration, these have been the salient qualities which he brought into the office. He has given his attention and time to promoting industrial work among the pupils of the school. At the last Fair there was an attractive exhibit of the produce raised by the children of the county and this year there will be a better exhibit. Much interest has been aroused in raising chickens and this county is well known for the chickens raised by school children. During a recent visit to this county, Mr. L. S. Smith, the assistant agriculturist of the O.-W. R. & N., made many complimentary remarks about the industrial work carried on by children. This is right and proper. Education by doing things is the only training which develops the individual.

Mr. Notson married Miss Mary A.

Nelson, of Dunlap, Iowa, and to them have been born four boys and two girls. They live in one of Heppner's finest homes and no civic cause is too small to enlist their support. Mr. Notson has always given freely of his time and energy to public affairs. He was the man who drafted the charter which passed the state legislature incorporating the town of Lexington. He was one of the incorporators of the creamery at that place and was its first mayor. He is an Odd Fellow and finds plenty of time to assist in the church work of the city.

I asked Mr. Notson what he thought the future would bring to this county, how it compared with his old home in regard to opportunities for young men. "As a land of opportunity, I can say that a young man who will work, and with a reasonable amount of intelligence, can't help but make money. I know of no land which can be bought for the same price which will bring in the revenue that Oregon land will. Of course, we can't raise corn like they do in the Middle-western states, or cotton like they can in the Southern states, but we can raise other things which will yield the farmer as much as these crops. As for health, there is no better climate anywhere, and this is generally conceded by everyone. Land is selling near here for twenty and twenty-five dollars an acre which sold for five to

Hebert W. Copeland EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Morrow County Dates For August
Aug. 20, 21, 22 at Palace Hotel Heppner... Aug. 23, 24 at Beymer's, Lexington... Aug. 25, 26 at Carle's, Ione.

"The window of the soul"—THE EYE.
Most precious gift to man!
As the busy years of life go by,
Preserve it while you can.

School children needing glasses should be fitted at this time. Do not start the boy or girl into school work this year with defective eyesight uncorrected. It means misery and bad lessons for the child.

eight dollars an acre, only a few years ago, and it is cheap at the present price.

"I expect to see the time when the "Banana Country" down in the north part of the county will be thickly settled. When water is placed on the land the crops will come and in abundance. The north end of this county, in my estimation, is bound to support a much larger population.

"We are progressing, as is shown by the yearly increase in the number of cows, hogs, chickens and farm products which we raise and sell. In the recollection of most of the people here these products were shipped in. The time will come when an entire failure will be unknown. We have a great state and its best and most useful period is before it."

In Mr. Notson we have a different type of a lawyer than it has been our custom of dealing with in the past. The ambulance-chaser, the lawyer who makes money by having someone declared incompetent, and taking the care of the property out of their hands; the man who stirs up a strife, hatred and discord, and starts groundless damage suits, and like the incident which occurred a short time ago in New York when a lawyer had a client make a will, naming him as residuary legatee, and then takes his client out in a rowboat and comes back alone, this type, like the Bowery tough, is being dropped in the dustbin of time. Lawyers now thrive as they render a necessary service, they are men with business acumen and we now find them allied with every growing corporation or concern. They are the men who are making business safe and providently look into the future for its preservation. Those who come in contact with men of this nature will be vastly benefitted, strengthened, and better fitted for the duties which devolve upon them. Mr. Notson, in yet in the prime of life with decision, intellect, physical strength, sincerity, simplicity. With it all he has a kindly nature and is a partisan in no way. It would be well for you to know him and all such men better.

WASHINGTON—The government's investigation of food prices since the war began in Europe, is progressing rapidly. Special agents have been interviewing merchants in all lines and a special grand jury is expected to consider the evidence in the near future.

SEATTLE—To back up President Wilson's offer of mediation, Seattle citizens of foreign birth have organized a Cosmopolitan Peace League. They will circulate petitions addressed to their home countries pleading for the acceptance of President Wilson's offer.

ELGIN, ILL., Aug. 21—With ideal weather, Ralph Depalma won the Elgin road race, Anderson being second and Mulford third. Depalma's time was 74.9 hours, five minutes and ten seconds, or an average of 73.6 miles an hour.

We have put in a stock of Vacuum cleaners for family use and invite you to call and see them. There is one large \$125 machine for rent at the following rates: 75c for four hours; \$1 for eight hours; over four hours will be charged for eight hours. Those wanting to use the large machine can call the power house and we will deliver and call for it when through. Parties using machine will be charged from the time the cleaner is delivered until they notify us that they are through with it. We will also furnish a man to use the machine at a reasonable rate.
H. L. & W. Co.

Earl Robinson was up from Lexington recently and ordered a little printer's ink for the coming year. He saved fifty cents by paying before the first of September.

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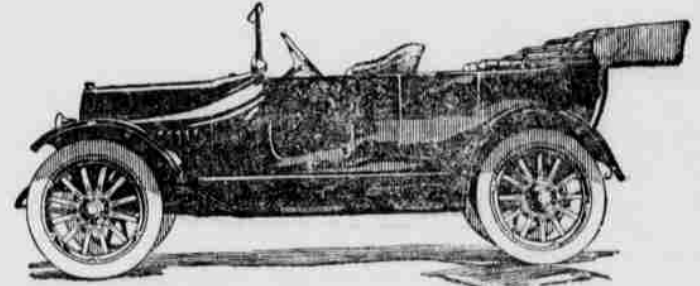
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Latest War News

is not as important to the people of Morrow Co. as the fact that you should begin early to prepare your exhibits for the SECOND ANNUAL MORROW COUNTY FAIR, Sep. 17, 18, 19.

MOBILIZATION

of all products for exhibition is hereby ordered to be completed at the earliest possible moment in order to save rush and confusion as the time for the fair opening approaches.

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That have been booked for the entertainment of visitors each day. All free to those who enter the fair grounds.

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We have it, will get it, or it is not made

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