

CORRUPT PRACTICES ARE BRIEFLY DEFINED

Owing to the fact that there are a great number of newly-enfranchised voters in Morrow County, who will cast their first ballot at the election today, The Herald prints herewith several sections of the Corrupt Practice Act and advises its readers to become acquainted with the provisions of this act in case they have not already done so. These sections are also printed as a warning to voters and friends who sometimes become too enthusiastic in their efforts to secure the election of certain candidates.

It is unlawful for a candidate to promise to appoint another person or promise to aid in securing the appointment, nomination or election of another person to any public or private position, except that he may publicly announce his choice in any election in which he may be called to take part, if elected.

It is unlawful for any person to demand, solicit, ask or invite a candidate to pay or contribute toward any political, religious or charitable organization, to subscribe toward the support of any club or organization, to buy tickets for entertainment or ball, or to subscribe for space in any book, periodical or any other publication, and it is unlawful for any candidate to make such payment with the hope of influencing the result of the election.

It is unlawful for any candidate, or any person in his behalf, either before or after election, to give or provide, or for any person to accept from or on behalf of such candidate any meat or drink, or other entertainment or provision, clothing, liquor, cigars or tobacco, with the intent to influence the vote of such person, or as a reward to such person for voting in a certain manner.

It is unlawful to attempt in any manner to intimidate or coerce a voter, and it is unlawful for any minister, preacher or priest, or any officer of any church, religious or other corporation or organization, otherwise than by public speech or print, to urge, persuade or command a voter to give his vote in a particular manner.

It is unlawful for any candidate to bet on the result of the election in his electoral precinct; it is unlawful for any person, for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, to bet on the result of the election in his electoral district, and it is also a ground for challenge of his vote.

It is unlawful for any person to personate another at the polls and claim or attempt to claim the ballot or such other person for the purpose of voting the same.

It is unlawful for any person to pay another, except those hired as challengers, for the loss of time in attending an election; it is unlawful to give away or wear political badges, buttons or insignia at the polls.

It is unlawful to print or publish any campaign literature unless signed by the one responsible for the statements made therein, and unless it is plainly marked as an advertisement; and it is unlawful for any person to pay an editor or publisher to influence his editorial utterances.

It is unlawful for any person, on the day of election, to ask, solicit or in any manner attempt to induce or persuade a voter to vote for or refrain from voting for any candidate or measure.

It is unlawful to write, print or circulate any letter, circular, bill, placard or poster relating to any election or any candidate unless the same shall bear on its face the name and address of the author and of the printer and publisher thereof.

Voters in Morrow County have another perplexing situation to face on election day. Frank Gilliam and Hanson Hughes are the two leading candidates for Treasurer. This is another case of "take your choice." The Herald has heard several voters express themselves in this manner regarding these two candidates: "I hate to vote for either one of these gentlemen for by so doing I will be voting against the other one. They are both such good friends of mine and are both such good men that it is a mighty hard proposition to have to vote against either one of them." At any

FORCED TO QUIT BUSINESS BY FREAK LEGISLATION

"Oregon is winning for herself the name of having the most freak set of laws of any State in the Union, and these laws are driving out capital and driving men out of business," said W. O. Minor, the well known pioneer rancher and stockman when interviewed by a Herald representative a few days ago.

"You wonder why I have been cutting down the number of head in my famous herd of cattle? It is because of the uncertainty of Oregon laws. I started in to build up a herd which could be continued through my lifetime. To build up a good herd requires years and years of time and you must figure at least ten years ahead if you would make the venture a financial success. A law entitled the Tuberculin Test was passed some few years ago and since then the fine stock business has taken a tumble with me. In the first place, it costs a breeder too much to send to Portland after a veterinary and it also takes too much time. Once it took me three months to fill the order of

a Wyoming man who wanted to buy a good bull. In any case it takes from three weeks or a month and by that time the buyer generally looks somewhere else for his stock. California doesn't have any such foolish and impracticable laws and as a consequence the breeders of that state have been taking the business away from Oregon breeders for the simple reason that they are able to make prompt delivery. When I have a call for an animal I must send 40 Portland for a veterinary. His trip here costs me \$25 a day and you can readily see that such expenses soon do away with the profits.

"Another freak law, and which would be entirely impracticable, if it should pass, is the proposed Universal Eight-Hour Law," said Mr. Minor. "While I don't think it will carry at this election, it might at a later date and it is just such uncertainties as this that are causing me to close out my herd as fast as possible and get rid of my land so that when they pass a law in Oregon that pro-

hibits a man taking a breath without calling for an officer I can take my capital and invest it in some other state.

"Voters of Oregon should be very careful in marking their ballots at this election. They should think carefully before they vote for any more laws that will have the same effect on capital invested as certain laws have effected the lumber mill owned by Mr. Al. Ayers in the southern part of Morrow County. Mr. Ayers recently spent over \$20,000 in improvements to this mill and after the passage of certain laws he has closed the mill down and says he will never open it again. He will not risk the passage of more such laws.

"I hope," concluded Mr. Minor, "that the people of Morrow County will vote to kill any and all laws which will tend to retard the growth and development of business enterprises. We can't invite more capital to our state if it has to become subject to freak legislation."

EIGHT HOUR LAW NOT NOT PRACTICABLE FOR FARMERS

Vote 321 X No and kill the proposed Universal Eight-Hour Law. The fact that this bill includes in its limits of eight hours for a work day, farm hands and household servants, makes it impracticable. The average farmer of today is not making money as fast as most people think. It is a matter of record that over 75 per cent of the farmers of the United States are mortgaged, and if they had to hire two sets of men to harvest crops it would simply put them out of business. The sheep raising industry is one of Morrow county's greatest revenue producers. How could a sheepman afford to hire two and three sets of herders the year around and two or three extra sets of men during the lambing and shearing season? The passage of such an amendment as is proposed at this election would simply mean that the sheep and wool industry of this county would soon be a thing of the past. And from the workman's as well as from the employer's standpoint this amendment is not desirable as it would prohibit an employee putting in any overtime and making extra wages, even should he so desire. From most any point of view this bill is of no benefit to anyone and should be decisively defeated.

rate, whichever one is elected, people of Morrow County can feel satisfied that the financial department will be in good hands.

TO OUR READERS

The Herald is reserving most of its local news for this week until the next issue comes out, Thursday evening. We are doing this on account of the large amount of advertising we happen to be carrying this issue and on account of the fact that we desired to comment as much as possible upon election news and issues.

In Morrow County we have three candidates for the office of Commissioner. A voter could shut his eyes, stab at the ballot and no matter whose name his X was put before he could feel sure that he had voted for a competent man. C. J. Anderson, Socialist; George J. Currin, Republican and Jeff Jones, Democratic is the list of candidates for this office. Each of the three has made a success of his business in this county and all are numbered among the county's most prosperous citizens. No matter which one of them is elected the taxpayers can rest assured that the business of the county will prosper in his hands.

Dr. A. K. Higgs, who was located in Heppner for several years, is running for Representative from Multnomah County on the Democratic-Prohibition ticket.

LEXINGTON BOYS ARE IN TOILS OF LAW

Several young Lexington boys celebrated Halloween Saturday night in a manner not exactly according to law and as a result the sheriff brought them to Heppner yesterday where they were given a hearing before Justice Cornett. They were charged with disorderly conduct and plead guilty. It also became known and they admitted that they were under the influence of liquor that night. The fellow who was ring-leader of the bunch and who furnished the boys with the fire-water has skipped the country but the officers are now on his trail and he will no doubt be apprehended before long. The main offense committed and which was acknowledged by the boys was the damage done to the delivery wagon owned by Wightman Bros., when the boys steered it off a precipice into a ravine.

Another trick which should cost the perpetrators dearly, was the cutting of a harness on a horse owned by Bub Clark. Halloween is a time for merrymaking but not a time for the destruction of property.

MORROW COUNTY EXHIBIT AT PORTLAND LAND PRODUCTS SHOW

(Oregon Journal)
Back of the attractive display of soil-grown products exhibited by Morrow county at the Manufacturers' and Land Products Show is a great virgin territory of 2625 square miles in the north central part of Oregon—a territory where land is cheap and in need of only man to till it.

The soil—volcanic ash for the most part—is rich; the resources of the county varied, the climate is such that almonds, wheat and timber grow within a radius of a few miles of each other.

In the booth Mayor Smead of Heppner, who is in charge, shows a hundred different kinds of vegetables and scores of fruits, the products of Morrow county's bottom lands, where dark loam, rich in humus, makes squashes ripen at 100 pounds and produces between 100 to 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and other root crops in proportion.

From these bottom lands come, too, the forage crops—alfalfa, clover, vetch, timothy and corn.

The apples, big and rosy, which are on display, are the products of dooryards only, because Morrow county has no commercial orchards, although she has proved her right to them.

Stretching across the back portion of the exhibit are long glass tubes filled with wheat. They are samples from the grain zone in the middle and western portions of the county, a district where 150,000 acres of wheat is grown, and a crop of 1,500,000 bushels is garnered each summer. The principal varieties are "fortyfold," "Oregon club" and "bluestem," and the cost of tillage and harvest averages \$5.85 per acre. Wheat from Morrow county has captured first prize at the world's fair in Chicago, the Pan-American fair at Buffalo and our own Lewis and Clark exposition in Portland.

In one corner of the display is a sack of wool. It occupies an exceedingly inconspicuous place in the booth, but the wool and sheep business in the county is one of its principal wealth producing sources. Out in the grazing districts—wide stretches of rolling hills—are 175,000 sheep. The wool production alone aggregates 2,000,000 pounds each year. The Merino stock predominates.

In those grazing districts and in the mountains are bands of cattle also, blooded stock, which yields a fortune, while in the lowlands are hogs and poultry.

In the mountains is timber and lumbering mills. In brief there stands behind the Morrow county exhibit—1,680,000 acres of land, of which 1,250,000 acres are tillable; a district

rich in resources, where development is just beginning and where the landless man can buy at a rate varying from \$10 to \$50 an acre.

DRY PERIOD DID NOT HELP PENDLETON

Pendleton, Ore., Oct. 22.—(To the Editor.)—I have read with considerable interest the press "dope" on the "wet and dry movement in Oregon," which is being put out during this campaign, and I cannot resist calling attention to some of these misstatements. The writers of these misstatements must be either paid agents, professional agitators, or have no knowledge of the conditions in the towns which the advertisements refer to as examples of prosperity during the "dry" periods.

A publication by the committee of 100, written by Orton E. Goodwin, and published in a local paper on October 7, makes this bald assertion: "Pendleton, though wet now, was asserted by many business men to have shown far better conditions dry than wet, and they asserted the town would in all probability vote wet, but that Umatilla County most certainly would vote dry."

I have lived here for over 30 years, have been in business here for 27 years, am not a small taxpayer either, and I ought to be reasonably well acquainted with local conditions. I was right here during the two and a half years of dry times and know what the conditions were. In October 1910, Mayor E. J. Murphy publicly stated that we had lost between 1800 and 2000 population during our "dry" season. The East Oregonian, in the issue of January 13, 1909, said: "Pendleton taxes are 13 per cent higher, and Umatilla County taxes 10 per cent higher." So the loss to the City of Pendleton in revenue was at least \$65,000 for the two and a half years. During that time we had at least 25 empty business houses and 250 empty dwelling houses, in fact you could rent a dwelling house during the "dry" period at your own price.

The East Oregonian of October 15, 1909, says: "But it is the history of prohibition everywhere that it does not prohibit." On November 4, 1909, it said: "Prohibition has been a farce in Pendleton and everybody knows it. It is hypocrisy to deny the fact. Umatilla County does not need it now. We have already taken the dose."

What two and a half years of prohibition did to some men is shown by a clipping from the Yakima Daily Republic, of January 2, 1910: "B. F. Renn says prohibition in Pendleton

caused him the loss of a small fortune, in increased taxes, and causing him to sell for \$28,000 property, which was worth \$40,000."

During our "dry" times there were no public improvements. Pendleton went backwards. Industry ceased. Carpenters, plumbers and artisans of all classes moved away. Business was stagnated, and all kinds of property went down to less than cost price and no buyers could be found even then.

Now, notice the change since Pendleton swung back into the "wet" column. The city has made the greatest strides in its history. Municipal progress and prosperity have gone hand in hand with individual progress and prosperity. A water system costing \$300,000 has been installed, a high school costing \$100,000 has been erected; \$40,000 has been expended on Round-Up Park; \$23,000 for a steel bridge; a \$5000 fire-alarm system has been installed with a \$5000 auto fire truck; several miles of hard-surface streets and concrete sidewalks have been laid, and Pendleton now has the reputation of being the "biggest city for its size on the Coast," and the most prosperous.

What better could the people want? Our population is steadily increasing and no one will deny that we have 7500 people today, whereas by the

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HIBERNIANS TO MEET IN HEPPNER

The State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be held in this city on the 13th, 14th and 15th of this month and promises to bring together a large crowd of the local members as well as those from outside points. On Friday the 13th the Convention Ball will be held at the Fair Pavilion and Parson's Orchestra will furnish the music. The floor committee consists of Messrs. John Kenny, John Brosnan, Jas. McNamee and Jas. Sheridan. A large number of invitations are now being prepared and will be sent out soon by the committee.

The business meetings of the convention open in the Oddfellow Hall at 10:00 a. m. on Saturday the 14th. State president E. H. Deery of Portland will preside. On Sunday the 15th the local and visiting members will meet in the Oddfellows Hall at 10:00 a. m. and proceed in a body to St. Patrick's Church. Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Reilly, who is expected to come to the convention, will preach the sermon on the occasion. In the afternoon there will be initiation of a class of 25 candidates taking "the degrees." A banquet will be given on Sunday evening in the dining room of the Odd Fellows Hall and a large crowd is expected to be present to enjoy the good things provided.

The Weston Normal was closed in 1909. Buildings owned by the state and valued at \$75,000 have been lying idle since that time. The State Senate was responsible for the closing of this school, although the lower house by a large majority favored its continuance. Eastern Oregon needs this school. At the present time this vast section of the state has not one single state educational institution. Young people of this section who wish to become teachers are handicapped since the discontinuance of this school as the heavy traveling expenses entailed by attending the Monmouth Normal prohibit their receiving the necessary training. To the person who pays taxes on two thousand dollars of assessed valuation the cost of maintaining this school will amount to the price of one nickel cigar each year. Can you afford to lose the pleasure of smoking one cigar a year and devote the nickel to help maintain a much needed educational institution in Eastern Oregon? During the last year of its existence, the season of 1907-8, this school had an enrollment of 275 normal students, only 19 per cent of whom were from Umatilla County. The remainder came from 17 other Oregon counties. The records refute the statement that this institution was a "local high school." Vote 316 X in the interests of better educational facilities for Eastern Oregon.

The prohibition question seems to be one of the most hotly-fought measures on the ballot. This measure is Number 332 and 333. So far as the Herald is concerned, we put the matter directly up to the people of Heppner and Morrow County. In most of the towns you have had "wet" times and "dry" times. Whether conditions have been better during one time or the other you know better than we do. One thing is certain. In the event the farmers of Morrow County and of the State of Oregon vote for prohibition the owners of business houses which are now being occupied by liquor dealers and all the class of people who believe that prohibition causes higher taxes will just as surely vote for single tax at the next election and thereby seek to shift the burden of taxation as heavily as possible onto the parties who have been responsible for the empty business blocks.

The dignified manner in which Booth has conducted his campaign is in sharp contrast to the campaign of his opponents. Booth has refused to engage in personalities or mud-slinging. He has met and answered the charges against him, and has proved that these charges are without foundation. Everyone who read the stenographic reports of the Booth-West meeting saw how Booth refuted every accusation of West, and that West partisans refused to extend fair play to the Republican candidate.