

THE GAZETTE-TIMES.

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VAWTER CRAWFORD,
Editor and Proprietor.

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Thursday, July 30, 1914.



THIS IS GOOD ADVICE.

The following recently appeared in the Dallas Observer, edited by Lew A. Cates:

The maternal ancestor who permits her sixteen-year-old daughter to float about nights with a sport with a weak jaw and weak morals merely opens the front door to grief and disgrace. If you are not cognizant of the character of the company your daughter keeps, or what time of night she turns in, your roar when the gossips get busy will sound about as pathetic as a wheeze from a jewsharp. The girl who insists on spooning with every sport within the corporation limits should be relieved of her overflow of affections with a number ten slipper laid fearlessly across the hips. We would sooner see a girl osculate with a blind shoat through a barbed wire fence than to have her change partners six nights a week in the family parlor with the lights turned low. It is sometimes a more difficult proposition to marry off a girl who has been pawed over by every yep in the ballwick than it is to fatten sheep on pineapple ice. You can't goldbrick a sharp-eyed suitor with second-hand goods any more than you can make a bathrobe fit a goat. There are weak-minded parents who are going up against the judgment day with about as much chance as a cross-eyed dame at a beauty show. Their children will rise up and call them blessed with the enthusiasm of a one-legged man at a club dance.

The Tax Liberator, published at Roseburg, Oregon, has just reached our exchange table. This is a journal founded for the purpose of waging a warfare against any increase in tax rates, and to further the interests of the Oregon Rational Tax Reform Association. This Association is formed of business men all over the state, and we note that Morrow county is represented on the executive committee by the following named gentlemen: T. J. Mahoney, C. E. Woodson, W. E. Leach, W. J. Blake, and George J. Currin. The editor of the Tax Liberator is Robert E. Smith and business manager, F. I. Gollehuer. This paper in its preliminary announcement states: "The logical place for a thorough discussion of taxation in all its bearings and phases is through the columns of a publication devoted to taxation. Under such auspices, unbiased and unprejudiced it is expected that progress should and will be made towards the solution of a vexatious problem. While the diverse views of many able men will be presented and harmony of thought and action may not predominate, yet there are fundamental principles of justice and equity which should be reflected in the taxing systems of any state, and out of it all must spring some tangible suggestion and solutions which appeal to our citizens, be enacted into laws, and inure to the benefit of our commonwealth. It is the purpose of the Tax Liberator to assume a leadership in this great fight for justice, equality and fair play."

The nature man Knowles is in the wilds of the mountains in Southern Oregon, naked and without weapons, other than those that he will construct himself, and is to come out in 30 days or more clothed and well fed. If he does these things and comes out at the end of the 30 days clad in the skins of wild animals or clothes made from grass or moss, he has accomplished nothing new, and of what benefit is to humanity, either from a scientific or any other point of view. A man who goes out and grows a better field of wheat or corn than his neighbor, or improves his flock that he may have a better grade of wool, or improves his herd or hor-

ses, does more for humanity than a mountain full of Knowles's. We need men of progression, not retrogression.—Shanko Star.

LUXURIES PLAY LARGE PART.

The high or increased cost of living has become a vital problem to modern civilization, says the Spokesman-Review. With production increased today miraculously over what it was a century ago and increasing still, with the farms of the world abounding in food and materials of food as never before, why is it that hundreds of thousands hunger and that millions wear their lives away in toil without being able to secure a fair living? Why is it so hard to secure the essentials for the maintenance of a family even at a minimum of health and decency?

The question has become the economic riddle of the age. Socialism claims to know the reply and the remedy, but fails to carry conviction and no other school of thought is so presumptuous as to make this claim.

The least annual income necessary to support a father, mother and three young children is placed by economic experts at \$800. But it is calculated that in the United States 5,000,000 adult males engaged in industrial work or personal service receive less than \$600 a year. Even when wives and children as well as their breadwinner work for wages, the family income remains so small that there are millions of American families who can't attain the minimum income that is considered necessary. So sober a sociologist as Fairchild of Yale does not hesitate to go so far as to maintain publicly that the conditions of the modern laborer, though better than those existing a century ago, are insignificantly better when measured by improvements and advances in the production of wealth. The laboring classes do not seem to him to have shared proportionately in the benefits of the progress achieved during the 19th century.

Part of Professor Fairchild's attempt to account for the increased cost of living comes close to James J. Hill's idea that it is owing to the cost of high living. The professor moves toward this explanation through distinguishing between commodities that are necessities and those that are luxuries. The first are essential to existence, the second to pleasure. The same productive agencies can not be employed at the same time to produce both luxuries and necessities. Production must be divided between the two. The proportionate division depends on the relative demand for necessities and for luxuries. The productive forces, if devoted entirely to the creation of necessary articles, would yield superabundance for all. But a large and increasing proportion of the productive forces is utilized in the production of luxuries. If follows that the more capital goes into making automobiles the less can be employed in raising grains and cattle. The highness of the cost of living largely depends on the relatively lessening amount of production that is going into the creation of necessities. So long as the production of luxuries continues to increase, so long will the cost of living continue to rise.

THE COWARD'S WAY.

Oregonian.

The Oregonian has rarely seen a more inexcusable affront toward a public man, or any one, than an article in the Albany Democrat, July 21, entitled "Senator Booth." Its quality may be judged from the following:

Senator Booth, where did you get it? This is the question to which Millionaire Booth, Republican nominee for United States Senator, should make a full and complete answer before the date of the general election.

The Democrat will not attempt to answer the question. We will not attempt to explain how the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company acquired title to so much valuable timber land in Oregon, nor do we wish to be understood as making the charge that the same was acquired dishonestly. We don't know how it was acquired. The public don't know, but the voters are frankly interested in the very pertinent question, "Where did you get it?"

There is more like it. Aware that it had by innuendo made an infamous charge against Mr. Booth, without the slightest warrant, and without any evidence whatever to support it, the Democrat lamely adds this sentence:

"But in the absence of proof to the contrary, Senator Booth's friends have a right to assume that his im-

mense fortune was acquired by honest toil.

They have. And so must be the assumption of all others. What possible justification, then, for the studied insinuation that the wealth of Senator Booth was not acquired honestly?

It is obvious, of course, that this vicious little paper at Albany has sought to poison the general mind against Mr. Booth by phrasing, in the language of prejudice and jealousy, an indictment against him for being a wealthy man. That is all. The Albany editor lacks the courage and candor to say that the fortune of Mr. Booth was procured improperly, but he nevertheless seeks to provoke a public discussion as to whether a man can be a "timber baron" and a good citizen. It is low politics.

If the Democrat will cause an inquiry into the methods by which Mr. Booth created a great industry in the Willamette Valley, and will make a fair report of results, it will be obliged to say that this man is entitled to commendation for his straightforward methods and upright conduct, and to the gratitude of a state for his practical contribution to its welfare. He built a great business where others had failed. He got his timber lands by outright purchase. He extended his operations to various parts of Oregon openly, wisely and persistently. He asked and had no special favors, from Government, from railroads, or from individuals. What the lumber industry in the Willamette Valley owes to Mr. Booth can hardly be calculated in terms of money. What the people of Oregon owe to him is an acknowledgement that he has done much to elevate its commercial standard and to extend its commercial interests.

The term "timber baron," used by the Democrat in another part of its article, is of course opprobrious and is intended to be. The Oregonian does not know how much Mr. Booth is worth, but it suspects that it is not nearly so much as he is commonly believed to have. The popular conception of what he has is probably based on the knowledge of what he has given away.

It occurs to The Oregonian that a man who by his real constructive genius and by his honorable ways has done so much for industry ought to be useful in a public capacity to the state.

WHAT WOULD HE DO.

Elbert Bede in Cottage Grove Sentinel.

Our aspiring, if not inspiring, friend, W. S. U'Ren, would be governor of the State of Oregon and has succeeded in securing the Prohibition nomination.

This is the same fellow who was engaged for several years in spending the Fels fund and in endeavoring to foist single tax upon Oregon. He is the author of the \$1500 exemption measure which will be upon the ballot this fall. This measure would give the state almost absolute single tax.

The one hobby that Mr. U'Ren stands for above everything else, above even prohibition, is single tax. He has dedicated his life to the work of making Oregon a single tax state.

But now he comes forth in a public statement and says that if elected governor he would drop single tax for a period of four years.

The kindest thing that can be said about such an offer is that it is made to bribe the voters.

Let us presume that Mr. U'Ren is honest in his statement. What high ideals a man must have, who, for the sake of office, agrees in advance to cease to advocate that to which he has dedicated his life and that which he believes absolutely necessary to the happiness of the poor and down-trodden. For the sake of office he offers to cast aside his life work and desert those who have looked to him for relief from their burdens. What a fine specimen of manhood to place in the chief executive's chair!

We have presumed that Mr. U'Ren honestly intends, in the event of his election to fulfill the promise referred to. But in making the offer, he is dishonest to himself, his single tax associates and his single tax supporters.

What assurance have we that as Governor he would be any more honest than as a private citizen?

Perhaps he would find that by dropping prohibition he could be re-elected in 1918. If he would drop single tax in order to be elected in 1914 what reason have we to feel certain that he might not right-about-face on prohibition in order to be re-

2ND ANNUAL MORROW COUNTY FAIR

HEPPNER, OREGON
SEPTEMBER 17-18-19, 1914

BIGGER AND BETTER

The Fair Board promises a better list of attractions this year—and we keep our promises. Among the many good things we mention the following:

The Belmont Sisters

in their thrilling and spectacular Balloon Ascension making a double parachute drop. Something entirely new. Worth your time to see this one act.

Parsons Band

will furnish the music.
'NUF SED

Portland Ad Club QUARTETTE

will be here the evening of September 18 and will help entertain you that evening and all day and evening of the 19th.

OPEN AIR DANCING PAVILION

The Marvelous ROZALEZ

In his seemingly impossible AERIAL GYMNASTICS Nothing like it ever shown in Morrow County.

PIONEER'S DAY

Sept. 19

A FIRST CLASS VAUDEVILLE ACT WILL BE GIVEN EVERY EVENING.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS WILL FAR EXCEED THOSE OF LAST YEAR AND THE STOCK SHOW WILL REVEAL THE POSSIBILITIES OF THAT INDUSTRY IN THIS MOST FAVORED AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT. THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT WILL BE IN CHARGE OF EXPERTS AND THOSE INTERESTED WILL BE GREATLY BENEFITED. THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT WILL BE ONE OF THE REAL ATTRACTIONS.

NEW PERMANENT BUILDINGS LOCATED IN THE BEST PART OF TOWN WHERE THERE IS PLENTY OF ROOM AND LOTS OF SHADE.

BIGGER PREMIUM LIST. MORE MONEY FOR PREMIUMS.

The Board has secured Mr. O. E. Freytag, Secretary of the Oregon City Commercial Club, to take charge of the arranging of the exhibits and the decorating of the pavilion. Mr. Freytag is an expert in this line, and will make the pavilion for this year's Fair a thing of much beauty.

Further And More Detailed Information May Be Obtained From

W. W. SMEAD, Secretary,

HEPPNER, OREGON.

elected four years later?

Every act of his in politics, so far as we know, has been based on deceit. Every measure he has put on the ballot has been a deceitful one and the arguments he has advanced for their enactment have been deceitful, dishonest and misleading.

The argument put forth for the enactment of the \$1500 exemption measure is the acme of deceit and deception.

It is doubtful if Mr. U'Ren could be absolutely honest and aboveboard in politics if he wished to. His mania for slick and slippery ways to gain an end was demonstrated a few days ago.

The attorney general had prepared a ballot title for U'Ren's proportional representative measure. The title prepared drew attention too strongly to the salient features of the measure and for this reason Mr. U'Ren objected so strongly that he has now succeeded in getting the title fixed so that the real purposes of the measure are not so prominent.

Are we to trust in the chief executive's chair a man who does not even blush when he so openly shows it to be his purpose to deceive and dupe the voter? No!

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TOO MUCH LABOR LEGISLATION.

Every right minded person is in favor of legislative policies intended to better labor conditions. But la-

bor, and some of the friends of labor should be careful not to carry the issue too far. The regulation of labor by state laws may be overdone to the detriment of all parties concerned.

An examination of a recent report of the Oregon Code reveals that a greater part of it is related to labor laws. It shows the law establishing the State Bureau of Labor; requiring a statistical study and compilation of industrial and commercial facts; the arbitration law, the safety appliances law which provides for inspection of all establishments where machinery is used; laws which safeguard the health of men and women who work for a living; laws to safeguard the life and limb of railroad and street railway employees; the full crew law; the law regulating barbering; the eight hour law for women and girls; the eight hour law for persons in the public service; the child labor law; the delinquent child law; the employers liability law; the workmen's compensation law; the minimum wage law; and a long list of other laws, provisions and penalties intended to protect the health, lives and rights of the laborers of the state.

It is doubtful if any state in the union has gone as far with the enactment of labor legislation as the state of Oregon. Every legislature is confronted with amendments to existing laws regulating labor conditions in the state, and with the proposed enactment of new laws. Students of labor problems recognize that the labor code of Oregon, and for that matter of the other states, is by no means perfect, but proper tryout of the laws should be made before ad-

dditional regulation is imposed. In Oregon in particular, the public should give serious thought to this situation before lending its support to the numerous initiative measures dealing with different phases of the labor problem. Remember that labor is as dependent upon industrial development as it is upon the direct product of its hands.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL.

Under this head Hon. F. M. Brown editor of the Brownsville Times, discusses the Oregon primary law. He asks the question, is it worth the price in dollars and cents?

In Linn county so far bills allowed for the May primary total \$3,769.29, and many bills are not yet filed. This does not include expense for registration, which run the bill up to \$4,250.69.

The cost of the primary in the whole state will total over \$200,000 at a conservative estimate. Only two thirds of the voters came out to vote at the primary. Editor Brown says in conclusion:

"With a costly primary law, boards and commissions almost without end, and divers other means for extracting money from the pockets of the people, it is no wonder that Oregon is becoming a billion dollar state and that in consequence the taxpayers are beginning to squirm."

Our electrical supplies are on display in the Scrivener building. Call and inspect them. Heppner Light & Water Co.

Highest cash price paid at all times for hides, pelts and furs. See Peoples Cash Market.