

**THE GAZETTE-TIMES.**

The Heppner Gazette, Established March 30, 1883.  
The Heppner Times, Established Nov. 18, 1897.  
Consolidated February 15, 1912.

**VAWTER CRAWFORD,**  
Editor and Proprietor.

Issued every Thursday morning, and entered at the Postoffice at Heppner, Oregon, as second-class matter.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**

One Year, \$1.50  
Six Months, .75  
Three Months, .50  
Single Copies, .05

**ADVERTISING RATES:**

Display, transient, running less than one month, first insertion, per inch, 25c.; subsequent insertions, 12 1/2c.; display, regular, 12 1/2c.; local, first insertion, per line, 10c.; subsequent insertions, per line, 5c.; church socials and all advertising of entertainments conducted for pay, regular rates.

**MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER**

Thursday, August 27, 1914.



**THREE PROPOSITIONS TO UNLOAD UPON THE TAXPAYER.**

This is the period of the year when the incubator of new schemes to unload upon the taxpayer is working overtime. At least three such propositions are being got in shape to bring before the legislature.

One of these is the Gano free employment bureau and coffee house combined. Its promoter estimates it would cost \$3000 to set up one in each city and town, the expense to be shared by the municipality, the county and the state.

Fifty of these establishments would cost the taxpayer \$150,000, and then whatever employment was given would be paid by the employer. The \$150,000 would not be expended in employing labor but for salaries of officials.

The expenditure would not stop with that sum if these institutions are once established. All such functions in the name of the state once organized grow and their expense increases from year to year.

A state rat catching campaign has been inaugurated. Rat surveys are being made. The state food commissioner is asking for legislation to exterminate rats. That means a State Rat Catcher or Rat Commissioner.

The third proposition to be sprung on the legislature is the creation of the office of County Advisor—an expert to give advice to all county officials about the duties of their offices.

This is now the duty of the county attorney and the Attorney General of the state. But the County Advisor would be giving advice about office duties and business matters.

The legislature is blamed for many foolish laws and new burdens laid upon the taxpayer, which really are organized and put over from the outside by those interested in the proposed grafts.

**OREGON MAYORS FAVOR DRY STATE.**

The Mayors of cities and towns of Oregon are overwhelmingly in favor of the Oregon dry amendment, on the ballot next November, according to the replies from executives which have been received by the Committee of One Hundred, the organization of Oregon business men which is backing the fight on behalf of the amendment.

There are 175 Mayors in Oregon. Of these 86, or almost one-half, replied to the query. Their answers were:

Yes, 58; No, 26; no declaration 2. Of those replying, more than two to one are in favor of a dry Oregon.

One-third of the Mayors of Oregon put themselves on record in favor of the Oregon dry amendment, while one-seventh of the executives declared in favor of a wet state.

"From these figures, it would seem," said J. E. Wheeler, chairman of the Committee, "that the Mayors of Oregon do not fear any business depression from a dry Oregon. They realize as we do that Oregon dry means more and better business."

The return of the vote in Morrow county was 1 dry; 0 wet.

**HOW OREGON HAS BEEN ROLLED.**

From the sale of public lands Oregon has contributed \$10,317,387.18 to the reclamation fund to June 30, 1913.

Oregon has been allotted from that fund for reclamation work up to same date only \$4,324,218.77.

Of this amount \$1,277,132.01 has been returned leaving us a net investment of \$3,057,086.16, or less than one dollar out of three paid in.

There has been allotted to various states up to April 30, 1914, \$10,307,396.73, of which Oregon gets \$1,294,724.08.

In amount contributed Oregon is only surpassed by one state—North Dakota. But in distribution nine states get more than Oregon.

The above facts were brought out in an address in Congress by N. J. Sinnott, Congressman from the eastern Oregon district.

Liquor dealers of the country have sent out an impassioned appeal all over the country to keep Oregon wet. They express the opinion that Ore-

gon and Virginia are the only states likely to vote dry.

The Committee of One Hundred, the organization of business men of Oregon fighting for a dry state, has received a copy of Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, one of the official organs of the liquor dealers, under date of August 10. It says:

"The information received from the battlegrounds of California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado and Virginia, where statewide elections on the prohibition question will be held this Fall, would seem to indicate that all save Oregon are reasonably safe, although some doubt is expressed in regard to Virginia."

The Circular says the National organization of liquor dealers should center work on Oregon and Virginia.

From reliable information it would seem that the wet forces plan to spend about \$100,000 on the fight in Oregon this Fall. While they hope to win, leaders of the wet forces in Portland, admit they expect to see the state go dry, while saloonmen frankly are making preparations to go into other lines of business.

Holgate is at the City Meat Market. Call for one of those Hamburger specials. You remember them.

**ADDRESS OF A. L. MILLS.**

(Continued from first page) exports freely from going abroad. I confidently believe that within a month our foreign export trade will again be on a comparatively normal basis, or at least on such a basis as will permit foreign business to be transacted by this country at a handsome profit.

In the meantime we bankers have before us a few weeks of somewhat difficult financing. Harvest hands in the fields must be paid in cash and also the cost of transporting our crops to the seaboard. It can be done and will be done with comparative ease if the business people of the country have faith in our institutions, supplemented by a moderate amount of patience. If, however, the business men of the country, such as I see before me now, become excited and each man endeavors to rush in ahead of his neighbor, force collections and grab all that is in sight, the situation will become more complicated. Even then, and in spite of fools and alarmists, the banks of the country will be able to finance the harvests and within a short time make possible bountiful returns for our crops.

In 1907, I should not have dared to have spoken so confidently concerning the situation, as at that time we were laboring under an antiquated and archaic system of finance that was utterly incapable of expanding with the needs of commerce. Thanks, however, to the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Bill that was passed in 1908 and extended by the present Congress it becomes possible for the banks of the country to join together in Currency Association and obtain issues of currency for which "Uncle Sam" acts as the redemption agent. The limit of this currency was first put at five hundred millions, but within the past few days this limit has been taken off and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, is permitted in his discretion to allow this issue to be put out in an unlimited amount.

Such Currency Associations have been formed in New York and Chicago and, I believe in other large centers. Already the strain upon the financial institutions of these centers has been so materially lessened that our recent telegrams from those points state that business again is proceeding normally.

It is not believed by the bankers of Portland that it will be necessary to issue any Vreeland currency in the Northwest, since our correspondents in the east assure us that they can forward us an ample supply of currency from their Associations without difficulty. Nevertheless, the Portland Clearing House believes it to be the better part of wisdom to perfect such an organization in Oregon. To that end the national banks of Portland, associating with themselves a few of the banks of neighboring cities, have taken the necessary steps for such an organization by passing, in their different Boards of Directors, the proper resolutions. The preliminary steps have all been taken and we now but await receipt, from the Comptroller of the Currency, of the necessary forms to be filled out before finally completing the organization and making available an amply adequate allotment of what, perhaps, I may call Vreeland Currency.

Incidentally, it may be of interest to you to know that such Currency Association must have in it at least ten national banks, with a combined capital and surplus of at least five million dollars. The proposed Portland Association has a combined capital and surplus of eight million, eight hundred thousand dollars, by reason of which we are permitted to receive over eleven million dollars of Vreeland currency for which "Uncle Sam" becomes the responsible payer. This sounds like an immense amount of easy money, but nevertheless there are restrictions placed about its issuance that prevent an unhealthy inflation. The banks of the Association applying for any of this currency must hypothecate bonds or commercial paper maturing within ninety days or four months, such security to be approved by the Executive Committee of the Currency Association and finally by the Treasurer of the United States.

For the currency issued to any bank in the Association, each and every bank in such Association becomes responsible in proportion to its capital and surplus. In addition, there is placed upon the issuance of the currency a tax at the rate of three per cent per annum if the currency is outstanding three months, four per cent per annum for four months, and so on up to six per cent per annum if the currency remains unredeemed six months. Necessarily this will limit the unwise and reckless circulation of such a currency.

It is needless to tell you that, should the necessities of our commerce demand it, the Portland banks and their associates will not hesitate to take out all the currency needed for the purpose of facilitating the commerce of this section of the country. Nevertheless, such circulation will not be taken out unless the pressure for its use becomes in very great measure more severe than it is today. It places a liability upon each and every bank in the Association that bankers do not care to undertake unnecessarily, and is issued at a cost that must eventually become a severe burden on the community.

One moving cause for the belief of the Portland bankers that we should go slow in issuing the Vreeland currency is the fact that the Federal Reserve Act will shortly be put in operation. The Federal Reserve Board has now been organized, and they are pushing forward rapidly the organization of the twelve District Reserve Banks. It is stated that by October first these banks will be in operation. If so, it will easily solve any existing financial troubles and be far less expensive to the borrower. As you know, the Reserve Bank of this District will be located in San Francisco, but we are using every effort to have a branch established in Portland at as early a moment as the parent institution in San Francisco will permit. Should, however, the establishment of the branch bank be delayed more than is expected, nevertheless we shall be able, possibly, at some inconvenience, to transact our business directly with the San Francisco bank.

Incidentally, I wish to call the attention of the business men of the community to one change that will ensue in our methods of doing business after this bank is established—Commercial paper proper for discount at the Reserve Bank must have a fixed date of maturity, and interest must be taken out in advance. It is within the possibilities that when the reserve bank is in operation a member bank will be able to liquidate every dollar of its commercial paper, provided such paper is of the proper character. That means that a properly conducted member bank cannot suspend or fail.

Now, the future. A man is a fool who attempts the role of a prophet—but were I to venture such foolhardiness, I should say that the next year or two will see in Oregon and the United States generally, due to the misfortunes of others, such prosperous conditions as never before prevailed. In the end, however, we cannot have such an enormous economic waste as this great European war seems likely to cause, without materially affecting the ability of those nations to purchase our exports. It is as if you had a country customer whose stock of goods was destroyed by fire and who wired you to replace the same at any price. You might make a handsome profit on the first shipment but thereafter the country store-keeper would be so crippled that his purchases for some time to come would be materially lessened. So it seems to me will be the case with the nations of the world. The great nations of Europe, by the destruction of life and property, will not be able to buy the goods we have to sell. The result necessarily will be stagnation and depression in business.

On the other hand, as an offset to this forecast of the distant future, is the fact that by the war loss that comes to European nations there will be open to our enterprise the vast commerce of South America that now is tributary to Europe. This should and will be diverted to our ports provided our merchants are alive to their opportunities. This commerce may, in great measure, offset the loss of European business.

Then, again may come to our country another great and valuable gain in the reestablishment of our Merchant Marine. Prior to 1861, the American Marine was the equal, if not the superior, of any Marine service in the world, but the Civil War destroyed it. By the repeal of our antiquated shipping laws that have stunted the growth of our Merchant Marine, an opportunity comes to us that will be of untold value if properly availed of. When an American can buy ships where he pleases and sail them under our flag, and man and officer them with whom he pleases, we shall be on a parity with the other nations of the world and, indeed, with our enterprise should surpass all other nations.

In conclusion, let me beg of you to be of good cheer. Financial conditions are sound and will remain so. The prospects for a period of prosperity in the near future are bright and it but remains for you business men to make the best of the opportunities that will present themselves to you in the near future, in order to reap a bountiful harvest for your efforts.

Good luck to each and all of you.

Go to the Heppner Bakery for your bread. 26 loaves for \$1.00.

Only 22 more days until the opening of the

**2ND ANNUAL MORROW COUNTY FAIR**

**HEPPNER, OREGON**

**SEPTEMBER 17-18-19, 1914**

**BIGGER AND BETTER**

**Are You Preparing Your Exhibit?**

A little care in selection and preparation will go a long ways toward making finer general exhibit and your chances for securing a premium are much better. Don't let another day pass by without selecting something.

The Fair Board has a larger sum to offer for premiums this year. The list has been revised and several important changes made.

**SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE PAID TO THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT.** Mr. O. E. Freytag, who has been secured as Fair Manager, will conduct a special series of lectures and demonstrations for the benefit of the many poultry raisers and all interested in that industry.

**NO ENTRY FEE WILL BE CHARGED ON STOCK ENTERED THIS YEAR.** All animals that have been properly examined by the State Veterinary or an authorized deputy will be eligible to enter for premiums.

**THREE BIG DAYS OF ENTERTAINMENT and FUN.**

The management has spared neither pains nor money in securing the best talent for entertainment available. You will be thrilled by the baloon ascension and the various acrobatic stunts. You will be entertained with band music, vaudeville acts, quartette singing, dancing and many other things to numerous to mention. And last, but not least, the exhibits, which will be the surprise of your life.

Further And More Detailed Information May Be Obtained From

**W. W. SMEAD, Secretary,**

**HEPPNER, OREGON.**

**THE THREE CARDINAL VIRTUES OF A WELL MADE SHOE ARE QUALITY**

In which the FLORSHEIM shoe will be found pre-eminent

**STYLE**

For which the FLORSHEIM make has always been noted

**EASE AND COMFORT**

Which is assured in a degree never before attained

**A SHOE WITH THE NAME "THE FLORSHEIM SHOE"**

Woven in the strap is a guarantee of the above qualifications.

**SAM HUGHES CO.**

Get away from the heat of baking during these warm summer days and buy the necessities at the Heppner Bakery.

Good, home cured bacon; extra fine homemade lard. Low prices People's Cash Market.

Storage batteries charged at Heppner Light & Water Co. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$1.75 for recharging.

If you want spring chicken for Sunday dinner, leave orders on Friday. Peoples' Cash Market.

Ladies—Get away from the heat of the stove and do your ironing with an electric iron.

If you want extra fine meats at the right prices, see the Old Reliable Dutchman at People's Cash Market.