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R.A. BOOTH ADDRESSES PIONEERS

Fine Tribute Is Paid To The Early Oregon Home Builders.

The address of Hon. R. A. Booth, of Eugene, Oregon, to the Pioneers of Morrow county, gathered at the Fair on Friday afternoon, to celebrate Pioneers' Day, was the main feature of the occasion. Mr. Booth was in good voice, and being a speaker of force and earnestness, he was listened to with rapt attention and made a favorable impression upon the large audience assembled.

The full text of the address is given here that it may be preserved by every pioneer resident of the county. It is a masterly tribute to those early settlers of the Oregon country—the builders of an empire—delivered by the worthy son of one of the earliest pioneer residents of the Willamette Valley.

After a neat introduction, in which Mr. Booth complimented the people of Morrow county upon the splendid exhibit of their resources as shown by the fair, and expressed to them the pleasure of being present on this occasion and having the privilege of addressing the Pioneers, he spoke as follows:

The early history of the Northwest is largely the record of the achievement of men of broad vision, indomitable will and noble purposes. This is true whether it relates to Captain Gray, the navigator; Jefferson, the statesman; Lewis and Clark, the explorers or the Pioneers, who were the complement to all that went before.

Our country has often been spoken of as a child of Providence and there seems much to justify the expression but nowhere are the indications more apparent than in some of the events that led to the Northwest discovery and occupation.

The flag that the world hails as the emblem of liberty and peace, was born in the tragedy of Revolution and bloodshed on the borders of the troubled waters of the Atlantic. The gleam of its thirteen stars were sufficient to early photograph the new constellation upon the canopy that overhangs the nations. The light from it was at once a beacon to the oppressed, a star of hope that many followed. The broad expanse of the Atlantic was the pathway of those who sought its illumination.

If the original thirteen stars were painted in the studio on high; if the friendly breezes of heaven so fondled the folds of the flag that its stripes reached westward to bind to Plymouth's rocks the valleys and the plains of a broad continent, then from the same hand that fashions worlds and controls the universe came the stars that completed the galaxy; the bright stars that have sent their rays across the broad waters of the great ocean to the mountain peaks of Asia, to bespeak liberty and enlightenment, to dissolve darkness and destroy oppression.

What significance attaches to and what mighty issues were involved in the spirit of explorations that moved the nation a little more than one hundred years ago?

The navigators of Spain, who three hundred years before sent out the Great Columbus and gave to Europe the news of a new world, now had her navigators along its western shore, but her ships seemed to hang heavily upon the southern coast. Her discoveries, her conquests, the planting of her institutions were confined to lower latitudes. Why this was so we need not discuss now. The results of it being so is what most concerns.

Spain was not alone in exploration. The spirit pervaded all of the nations of Europe. The genius of Peter the Great sent the ships of Russia to the Pacific but the winds drove them to Kachetka and Behring sea and confined the influence of the Muscovite where icebergs could mark its boundary. It is interesting to speculate why the Latin Explorer should limit his discoveries to the Southern regions where tropical sun should enfeeble or why the Slav should possess only the regions where Arctic rigor should blight. The best comes neither from the tropics nor the poles. The latitudes for action lie between. Here the virile race was to discover, to anchor, to plant, to reap, to scatter abroad.

About the regions of the broad Pacific, religious freedom and civil liberty were in embryo and from the womb of the Anglo-Saxon was to come forth the defenders of righteousness—righteousness to become alike applicable to individual conscience and world action.

The thirst for empire had not been quenched in the Britisher and the flush of youth was marked in the American mind which was just becoming distinctive and established beneath the thirteen states. Thitherward were pointed the prowess of the vessels of the mother and the daughter and here side by side anchored, in strife sufficient in invigorate, but in common ties sufficient for defense.

There has been much of anxiety for each during the one hundred years just passed but the glorious dawn of the twentieth century is revealing why God willed it so.

But let us localize a little more in our speculation. While the Spaniard stayed South and the Russian went North, along the coast of the Great Oregon country hovered the British and American ships. Each had heard of the Great Western River;

each was searching for it that the rights of his country might be asserted. Cook had passed and passed the mouth of the stream but the placid waters of the Pacific kept her secret from him.

For unknown ages "The Oregon" rolled unseen "through the continuous woods" to the sea. From the middle of the Eighteenth century the discoverers and adventurers of France and Spain and Portugal and England, as well as the "Freebooter" of all climes, had been sailing all oceans and spying all shores in keen quest for new land to add to old dominions or to gather new jewels for old world crowns. The Pacific ocean was the great field of their unrestrained roam. From island to island they coursed the ocean. From Behring sea to Patagonia they traced the shore lines of America. They discovered capes and headlands, bays and straits until they supposed they had chartered all the coast. Thus they worked until 1780 and later and still "The Oregon" rolled unseen to the sea, save by the eyes of the barbarian that dwelt in its solitudes. Cook and Vancouver, as well as others, had sought for its mouth everywhere from San Diego to where the Russian bear guarded the headlands of Muscovian America, and still it could not be found. For them it did not exist. Only ten days before its discovery, Vancouver and Gray held conversation just north of the river's mouth; thence parting, Vancouver to the Northwest, in his royal vessels, and Gray southward in the tract of destiny and glory.

What a time was this in the affairs of men and the destiny of the world! Had the British navigator really seen the river it would certainly have had another name and the Pacific Coast a different history. That 7th day of May, 1792, when the keel of Captain Gray's vessel, the Columbia, first cleaved the bosom of the waters of the great river that was to bear the vessel's name, was the most eventful and thrilling in American adventure and discovery, so far as the Pacific Coast is concerned.

But what of the efforts of the bold navigator and his discovery of the mighty river that had rolled for centuries all unseen except by savage eye, or of the exploration of its tributary country, as important as it was, unless there had been the adventurous, undaunted, home-building American citizen who became the Pioneer of the Northwest.

Certainly I will not belittle any act (but rather magnify all) that lead to the possession of the Oregon country, but I want to say that in point of service rendered or honor gained to other agency is to be compared with the actual settlement of the country and the many noble deeds of those pioneers, whose presence is our benediction and whose memory we revere.

Without the home-builder exploration would have been in vain. The mere knowledge of the country would not have gained it for America. It was the actual possession by men of resolute purpose that made the Oregon country a part of the United States.

How then shall we measure these men? By their purposes, by what they endured or by the worth of the heritage we their children now enjoy?

It is true there was in these immigrants of the early years some spirit of adventure, some desire of gain, some expectation of bettered conditions for themselves and their families. Such motives lie at the base of most action. They are a part of the fixed character of the Anglo-Saxon. These elements produce the best environment; they subdue nature and establish civilization. They produce thought and embolden action. The same forces operate in the development of industry at home and the establishment of intercourse with people abroad.

But if the possession of the land was the sole object of these people, who were in reality empire builders in the best sense, they could have found and possessed it in the valleys of the Mississippi or on the plains East of the Rocky Mountains within the known borders of their own country and under the protection of their established government.

The Government could not grant land until its sovereignty was established and this came through possession and patriotic action of the Pioneer. He did not act under a promise that he should receive what he found, and conquered and held. The riches added by his conquest were offered to every citizen of his Common Country alike. What he did not occupy was granted to whoever would settle upon it for the purpose of a home, and thus he acted for himself and his countrymen, each receiving benefits under the same rule. But let it not be forgotten that until land laws were promulgated and enforced the only title the Pioneer had was his possession and this he defended against all comers whether the savage Aborigine or the grasping Britisher. His defense against the one was his bravery and his trusty rifle—he overcame the other through acts prompted by his devotion to the land of Washington and Jefferson.

Instead of the Government giving to the Pioneers land they gave the land to the Government. The Donator land laws were not passed until the Northwest was a part of the United States. What land they received was a mere pittance compared with what they saved—their homes were not even fair reward. Reward came in the consciousness of their best efforts to plant the stars and stripes with all it meant, and the belief, since justified, that they could give to their country a new world, which they

SECOND ANNUAL MORROW COUNTY FAIR PROVES "BIGGER AND BETTER"

EXHIBITS ARE MORE COMPLETE—MORE AND KEEN. INTEREST IS TAKEN AND THE CROWDS ARE LARGER—NEW BUILDINGS GIVE APPEARANCE OF PERMANENCY—NUMEROUS ATTRACTIONS PLEASE.

The man who said the Second Annual Morrow County Fair would be "Bigger and Better" said it right. The Second Morrow County Fair has proven to be bigger and better than its predecessor in every respect. The crowds were larger, the exhibits were more complete and varied and the side attractions were of a higher class.

From the time the gates opened Thursday morning, it seemed there was a continuous stream of people pouring through the entrance gate. People from town and country who had made preparations to attend the best county fair in Oregon, were not going to let the adverse weather conditions hold them back.

The new grounds and new buildings gave the fair a different air than that of last year. There was that feeling of permanency. Anyone not familiar with the facts, would not have known but what we had been holding county fairs for the past several years. Many expressions of surprise and many complimentary remarks were made by outsiders who were visitors at the fair.

In the line of agricultural exhibits two exhibits stood out head and shoulders above all others. These were the exhibits of Irrigon and of Minor Brothers. The Irrigon exhibit was remarkable, when one considers the newness of the country, the arid belt in which it lies and the number of people who are farming in that section. In the exhibit were dried peaches, ground cherries, almonds, pumpkins, apples, corn, melons, turnips, grapes, peaches and canned fruits and jellies. The Irrigon exhibit captured over one hundred premiums, the majority of them being blue ribbons. The exhibit was well arranged and brought forth much favorable comment. Much credit for this is due to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Roadruck, who had charge of the exhibit. Irrigon won the Community blue ribbon prize as well as the first prize for a fruit exhibit.

Minor Exhibit Takes Sweepstakes. The Minor exhibit, consisted of products entirely from the farms of C. A. and W. O. Minor. This exhibit was a revelation. Visitors who saw it were slow to believe that everything it included was produced in Morrow county. The background was made of grains, mostly wheat, barley, rye and oats. On the table in front were to be seen pumpkins, onions, egg plants, corn, apples, citrons, grapes, potatoes of several varieties. One variety of potato, Mr. Minor called "topless potatoes." The majority of his potatoes were topless this year, he said, on account of the pestiferous grasshoppers. He had a goodly exhibit of these, which he labeled, "Not as large as Butter creek hoppers, but better rustlers." Many of the canned goods attracted much attention and comment. There were canned peas, canned plums, canned gooseberries, (the largest we ever saw) canned tomatoes, and many other products which the Minor Brothers prepared not only this year but what they usually prepare for the supplying of their many ranches over the south end of Morrow county. They will put out over 1400 jars of fruit and vegetables, including sauer kraut, this year.

In the Minor display there were 125 grains and grasses. In the arranging of this exhibit, Mr. Minor would have most of the credit given to O. E. Freytag. The display of flowers, consisting of asters, dahlias, geraniums, and roses, was a beautiful one.

Another part of the Minor exhibit was that of the pheasants. This exhibit contained silver pheasants, golden pheasants and China pheasants. All these birds live in their natural state along the various creeks which run through the Minor farms. They are beautiful birds, and they are a living testimonial of what can be done in the raising of wild game in this county if the proper care is exercised.

Children's Display Well Arranged. The children's display in charge of Judge C. C. Patterson was well arranged, and much more comprehensive exhibit than last year. The work of Supt. Notson in instilling the "Industrial idea" in the minds of the school children of the county is noticeable from the results of this display. Only school children 14 years and younger were permitted

were willing to carve out with their own hands; to convert it into fair fields and rich gardens; to dot its hills with flocks and herds, fill its rivers with busy wheels and floating vessels and plant cities and free institutions from mountain to ocean.

As to motives we must judge the Pioneer as we judge all men by his actions. In action he was always a patriot, always a loyal citizen, promoting the interest of his Government and extending its civilization to the utmost bounds of the continent. He was both a statesman and a

to compete for prizes in the children's exhibit. Among the many works of child handicraft were, needle art work, canned fruits, vegetables and jellies, as well as pies, cakes and cookies. One boy had on display an aeroplane, which showed signs of a genius. For the arrangement of the exhibit, most of the credit is due to Mrs. C. C. Patterson of Heppner.

Peck Takes All Blue Ribbons. Durion H. Peck, the dry land farmer was on hand with his usual good exhibit. He took all the blue ribbons in this department. The Sagenhurst Farm dry land products consisted of Little Club wheat, early Wilbur, Velvet Chaff Club, head selection; Forty Fold, Macon, Hard wheat, Turkey Red; Macon; Marquis Manitoba wheat; Bearded barley, beardless barley, 6 row or white winter barley, Shodland Challenge oat, New Pectus rye. Forage—field corn, kafir corn, sweet corn, white clover, tealee, wild pea vine and 16 varieties of native grass.

In speaking of the Marquis wheat, Mr. Peck said, "The wheat is mostly from head selection seed sowed thinly and cultivated in rows, the head sheared for seed grain. The Marquis wheat resembles bluestem in appearance, but the kernels are similar to Turkey red. It is a hard wheat, with a stiff straw, medium height and does not shatter. I predict it is a coming wheat for Morrow county."

Noble and Case Booths Good. In the line of individual booths in the big pavilion, that of E. G. Noble attracted much attention. Mr. Noble displayed saddles, harness, chaps, lap-ropes and bridles. All manufactured in his shop in this city. Mr. Noble gave demonstrations with the stumps, showing how the art work on saddles is done. Mr. Noble is a professional in his line and he has established a reputation which extends all over the Northwest. He is already making plans for a larger and more complete exhibit next year.

M. L. Case was another enterprising Heppner business man who maintained a booth in the pavilion. Here he displayed rugs and a complete furnishing for a kitchen. Mr. Case said he could furnish everything but the girl. Next to the Case Furniture booth was the display of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., which kept a Singer machine in motion constantly by means of an electric motor. The man in charge said he would guarantee that the machine would run day and night at that speed for ten years without wearing out. He did some fancy work with the machine and then to test its staying qualities, ran a thick piece of leather through without breaking the needle or stopping the machine.

The Heppner Light & Water Company had an expert man in charge of their demonstration booth. Here were electric ranges, iron, wash tub, etc. The electric range, which sells for \$95, was baking biscuits for the Golden West Coffee man, and the biscuits fairly melted in your mouth.

Leach Brothers of Lexington displayed their Columbia phonographs and graphonolas. These instruments range in price from \$25 upwards and the music which they are capable of bringing forth is classic. The visitors to this booth were entertained with various selections.

Cummings Has Complete Display. Harry Cummings had a full and complete display from his nurseries and gardens, but was unfortunate in not getting some of his stuff on the books and therefore failed in getting all the ribbons he was entitled to. The display he made, however, was large and varied; he had one entire table filled with dahlias, and there were roses in great variety and beauty, as well as many other blooming flowers and pot plants. In fruits, Mr. Cummings displayed about everything on the list and he had many varieties of vegetables. A crate of Late Crawford peaches was perhaps the finest of that variety displayed. This was one of the exhibits he failed to enter, and consequently it was overlooked in the scoring by the judges. Some magnificent bouquets of flowers in this display caught the visitor to wonder how flowers of such beauty could be grown here, but Mr. Cummings has no particular difficulty in their production and a fine bouquet can be gathered at his gardens most any time of the year.

A Domestic Display. An exhibit worthy of more than passing notice was that made by Mrs. W. P. Scrivner, of Heppner. Mrs. Scrivner is an enthusiast over the fair and one of its best boosters, and to fully qualify her appreciation of the event she prepared and had on exhibit a splendid domestic display. This consisted of bakings of breads and cakes, jellies, canned

Heppner Schools Are Larger This Year. The public schools opened Monday morning with about 10 per cent increase in attendance. Thirty-five were enrolled in the primary grade on the first day. This is the largest class in that grade for many years. The other grades have more than an average attendance with more enrolling every day. The teachers were all present on Monday morning and ever eager to begin their work, after a week's delay caused by the Institute and County Fair. Everything is in smooth running order now and bids fair for a very successful school year.

Grand Lodge Officers Visit Heppner Friday. Social Session Is Held With Good Attendance In Spite of Fair. Regardless of the fact that the Morrow County Fair was in full swing on Friday, and everybody was so busy taking in the sights that anything else could scarcely be thought of, Doric Lodge No. 20, K. of P. enjoyed a good social evening at I. O. O. F. hall, the occasion being the visit of grand lodge officers of the order. Grand Chancellor, Frank S. Grant, Grand Vice Chancellor, Dr. A. E. Wrightman, and Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Lou R. Stinson, were in attendance and they were greeted by a goodly number of Knights and their ladies. After a short business session of the lodge, at which W. A. Richardson was chosen delegate to the grand lodge and H. P. Tash, alternate, there was a social session. A part of the Parsons orchestra, and the Portland Ad Club Quartette furnished selections of instrumental and vocal music and addresses were made on Phrygianism by L. R. Stinson and Frank S. Grant. This was followed by an excellent luncheon in the dining hall, winding up a most enjoyable evening.

The Grand officers arrived from the interior on Wednesday evening and spent Thursday and Friday taking in the fair which they greatly enjoyed and highly praised. Grand Chancellor Grant has visited every lodge in the grand domain of Oregon. It has taken him the most of the year to do this, and he has traveled over 13,500 miles. This is a record not held by any former Grand Chancellor and is one that he is proud of. The party left Heppner, traveling in the auto of Dr. Wrightman, for The Dalles on Saturday, enroute to Portland, the lodge visitations having wound up at Heppner.

Morrow Exhibits Go To State Fair Today. Secretary Smead Departed With Exhibits This Morning. The fair just closed is far better than our first effort, and yet it is only the beginning of what we will yet have. Next year it will be better still, and as years go on and the time comes around for this event in Morrow county, it will be looked forward to as one of the big things in this Eastern Oregon country.

The best of the exhibits have all been carefully packed and shipped to the State Fair at Salem where Morrow county will have a booth. W. W. Smead will have charge and he departed this morning to look after getting the display in shape. Following the State Fair, the exhibit will be taken to Portland and placed on display there at the Land Products Show, and then what can be used of it will be turned over to the managers of the San Francisco Exposition. Thus we will get an abundance of good advertising that should not fail in bringing its reward in many interested homeseekers to this county.

Eighty-Five Round-Up Boosters. The special train from Pendleton on Thursday night last bore 85 Round-Up boosters from Pendleton and Umatilla county. They arrived here early Friday morning and remained with us until midnight, and the town was theirs. Among the number were many old-time residents of Heppner and Morrow county who took advantage of the opportunity offered to visit the fair and so meet former friends. The greater number, however, were business men, many of them accompanied by their wives, from Pendleton, who came to extend greetings to Heppner and Morrow county people, and to invite them to call at Pendleton this week and take in the big show over there. These people were right royally welcomed to our little city, for we look upon them as our neighbors, we trust it was a pleasant one, and hope that they will all call again and stay longer.

The masterly address of Judge William Galloway, Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of Oregon, was the chief feature of a very pleasant evening's entertainment given in his honor by Willow Lodge No. 66 at their hall on Wednesday evening last. A nice musical program was rendered, following which Judge Galloway spoke for an hour. He was full of his subject and the address could not fail of making a lasting impression on all those present, and strengthen the cause of Oddfellowship in these parts. A light luncheon of ice cream, cake, coffee and sandwiches was served in the banquet hall.

HEPPNER SCHOOLS ARE LARGER THIS YEAR

10 Percent Increase Over Last Year And Enrollment Still Growing.

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GRAND LODGE OFFICERS VISIT HEPPNER FRIDAY

Social Session Is Held With Good Attendance In Spite of Fair.

Regardless of the fact that the Morrow County Fair was in full swing on Friday, and everybody was so busy taking in the sights that anything else could scarcely be thought of, Doric Lodge No. 20, K. of P. enjoyed a good social evening at I. O. O. F. hall, the occasion being the visit of grand lodge officers of the order. Grand Chancellor, Frank S. Grant, Grand Vice Chancellor, Dr. A. E. Wrightman, and Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Lou R. Stinson, were in attendance and they were greeted by a goodly number of Knights and their ladies. After a short business session of the lodge, at which W. A. Richardson was chosen delegate to the grand lodge and H. P. Tash, alternate, there was a social session. A part of the Parsons orchestra, and the Portland Ad Club Quartette furnished selections of instrumental and vocal music and addresses were made on Phrygianism by L. R. Stinson and Frank S. Grant. This was followed by an excellent luncheon in the dining hall, winding up a most enjoyable evening.

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T.G. EARHART KILLED IN SHOOTING AFFRAY

WALTER CASON SHOTS AFTER EARHART HAD FIRED ONCE AND MISSED.

COURT RELEASES CASON

Earhart Said to Have Held Old Grudge and Had Made Many Threats That He Would Kill Cason.

Walter Cason, city marshal of Ione and deputy sheriff of Morrow county, shot and instantly killed T. G. Earhart, better known as "Charlie," at the corner of the Palace hotel in this city last Saturday evening after Earhart had pulled a gun and fired one shot at Cason. The shooting was not entirely unexpected, due to threats which Earhart made several years ago, when he was taken to the penitentiary, after he had shot up the town of Ione on the night of July 3, 1908.

"I shot him in self defense" was the statement made by Cason to Marshal McCraw, who found Cason standing not far from where the shooting occurred. "Here is his gun and here is mine" said the Ione marshal, handing McCraw the two guns. Cason was taken to the county jail where he was held, pending the arrival of Coroner Chick from Ione.

The coroner's inquest was held at the Court House on Sunday morning. The jury selected by Justice Corbett consisted of W. B. Barratt, M. D. Clark, Frank Gilliam, W. O. Minor, Geo. Currin and Geo. Thomson.

The first witness called at the inquest was Walter Cason. He testified that he was standing on the corner of the Palace hotel, talking to his son, Guy Cason, a little after 8 o'clock. He looked down the street and saw Earhart coming up. When he was within a few feet from Cason, he said, "Well, Walt, it is all off." He drew his gun and fired one shot. Cason testified that he then drew his gun and fired, just how many times, he was not sure, and as Earhart started to fall, he rushed in and grabbed Earhart's gun. He did not remember whether he struck Earhart as he fell or not.

Hugh O'Rourke, one of the eye witnesses to the shooting testified that he heard three shots, there being very little distinction in the sound of any of them. He said he could not tell who fired the shots and that he heard no talk prior to the shooting.

Marshal McCraw was the first person to arrive after the shooting. He testified that he heard several shots fired. He hurried to the scene of the shooting and saw Earhart on the sidewalk and Cason standing over against the hotel. Cason handed him both guns.

Sheriff Evans was the second man to arrive on the scene. He testified that he was standing in the shooting gallery of B. K. Searcy down the street not far from where the shooting took place. While there, Earhart came in and asked for a match. He appeared to be very nervous and excited. He went out of the shooting gallery and up the street. The sheriff testified that it was only a few minutes after that he heard the shooting. When he arrived he found Earhart lying on the walk and Cason standing over by the side of the hotel.

Deputy Sheriff McDuffee arrived a few minutes after the shooting. He ordered the body removed to the Case Undertaking establishment. He was present when Mr. Case removed the clothing from Earhart's body, and examined the wound. Mr. Case took about a dozen cartridges from the clothes. These he turned over to Mr. McDuffee. After comparing the cartridges found in Earhart's clothing with those in the gun, the deputy sheriff found them to be identical. Mr. McDuffee picked up the ball that fell from the wound. He testified that he thought the abrasion on the front of Earhart's head was caused from a blow or the fall.

Guy Cason, the other eye witness testified that he was standing on the corner of the Palace hotel talking to his father. His father told him that he was going to stay clear of Earhart if he could. About that time, Guy testified, that his father said, "there he comes now." Earhart was only a few feet away. He walked like he intended to pass by, but stopped suddenly and said, "Well, Walt, the game is on." With that, he pulled his gun and fired. He testified that Earhart appeared to hold the gun about waist high and close to his body. Guy testified that as Earhart fired, he, Guy, stepped aside a few feet. His father shot but as to the number of times he could not say. After his father shot, he rushed in and grabbed Earhart's gun, but he couldn't tell whether his father struck Earhart or not.

Ed Case of Lone Rock, who was in Heppner attending the fair, was standing on the south steps of the hotel at the time the shooting occurred. He testified that he heard

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