

**THE GAZETTE-TIMES.**

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Editor and Proprietor.

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**MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER**

Thursday, September 24, 1914.



**A SQUARE DEAL.**

The National Farmers' Union is demanding a square deal from Congress and State Legislatures on the marketing of farm products.

The Federal and State Governments have been spending millions of dollars annually in urging the farmer to increase production, but little attention has been given to the marketing side of the question.

It is a well known paradox that the larger the crop the less the value and a stimulant to production without corresponding aid in marketing, less much of its worth to agriculture. The Nation is fast awakening to the fact that marketing, and not production, is the problem of the farmer.

**SOCIAL CENTERS.**

The crying need of rural Oregon is social centers where our young people can be entertained, amused and instructed under the direction of cultured, clean and competent leadership, where aesthetic surroundings stir the love for the beautiful; where art charges the atmosphere with inspiration and power, and innocent amusements instruct and brighten their lives.

To hold our young people on the farm we must make farm life more attractive, as well as the business of farming more remunerative. The school house should be the social unit, properly equipped for nourishing and building character, so that the lives of our people can properly function around it and become supplied with the necessary elements of human thought and activity.

**NOT NOW.**

No doubt the time will come when, with improved machinery and scientific methods of production, it will be possible for the world's work to be done without requiring anyone to work more than eight hours a day. No doubt that there are many occupations in which the workers should not be permitted to work more than eight hours a day, and rigid enforcement of laws to prevent longer hours should be had. On the other hand, it is not possible with the present supply of labor for the farmers in this part of the state to carry on successfully the work of farming if the proposed eight hour law should be approved by the people. While we hope that such may be the case within a few years, it certainly is not the case now. Farmers and farmers' wives and those whose incomes are fixed should study carefully this proposed law and see whether their interests will be advanced or not by this measure. Look into this measure, decide for yourself, be sure to register before October 15, and then go to the polls and vote as you think best for yourself and the community.

The registration books will close October 15. Every voter should register before that date, if not already registered, and every voter should vote Nov. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Maddock visited the past week in our city, taking in the fair and enjoying the pleasures of old associations for a season.

E. E. Bartholomew and family, of Greenwood, Wash., have been spending the week in Heppner, the guests of Mrs. Mary A. Bartholomew. Ed is a successful farmer of his section of Washington and is prospering nicely.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Boyden will have as their house guests during the Round-Up Dr. and Mrs. Kistner of Portland, Dr. Culbertson and daughter, T. J. Mahoney and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Boyer, all of Heppner.—E. O.

Drs. Lowe and Turner, the well known eye specialists of Portland will be in Heppner again Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 27, 28 and 29 at Palace Hotel Parlors. Dont fail to consult them about your eyes and glasses.

**Miss Belmont Injured.**

Miss Julia Belmont, the balloonist was seriously injured in her last drop from the balloon on Saturday afternoon. She became entangled in the parachute in some manner and was unable to get loose. Just as she reached the ground, a sudden gust of wind caught the parachute and Miss Belmont was dragged for a distance of ten feet. She remained unconscious for about four hours after she had been taken to the Heppner Sanatorium. She received a sprained ankle and several bruises, but recovered sufficiently to leave for Chicago Sunday morning with her manager.

**TWO WORKING-CLASS MEASURES.**

To the Editor:

In all round fairness to your readers, who hail from every walk of life, I trust you will allow space for this description of two working-class measures now on the official ballot for consideration by the voter next election day.

Proportional Representation (Yes) 348, (No) 349, creates a state wide district for voting, through the use of stickers or writing the name of the candidate on the ballot; which name appears only on the ballot in the district where nomination is made and limits the vote in all districts to a choice of but one in such districts as have more than one candidate for each party.

By using stickers or writing the name in a state wide district, minority parties are permitted to conserve their votes by concentrating them upon some nominee of their choice as to party, principles, etc., any where in the state.

The principal objections, in our campaign for this measure, have been found to be: 1st, that such a variety of ideas in the Assembly would tend to obstruct legislation (A God-send were it so) and the 2nd, that log-rolling would come through each faction agreeing with the other to get their measures through without give too much legislation. It is plain to be seen that these objections contradict each other. Their argument is, therefore, of no account.

If men and women who receive the sixty highest votes over the entire state are to represent the people it is almost certain that better legislators and better legislation will follow. The change from voting for one nominee instead of from two to twelve in districts that have more than one nominee is not so radical as to confuse the casting of an intelligent ballot by any one. In fact in all districts where but one nominee appears on the ballot (as in many districts) voters will not necessarily need to be informed of the change made by this amendment to vote intelligently; unless they are of a minority party and wish to concentrate their vote with others for a friend or party nominee in another district. The placing of an X mark before the name of the nominee or the writing or sticking of the name on the ballot of a nominee chosen from another district lends no complication to voting.

No district will fall of its representation by this amendment for the reason that minority party votes will concentrate in districts that have more than one nominee and proportional representation will come out of these districts; leaving such districts as have but one nominee their regular local representative chosen from one of the parties nominating them.

Minority representation, like minority reports in committee, generally have new and improved ideas that should reach the people for their consideration. It is the function of the majority party, always, to manage and govern while the function of any minority party is to revolutionize or change conditions that have become obsolete or fail to serve the people. Good and not evil results must follow proportional representation in the Legislative Assembly.

The one great and beneficial feature that will come to all parties, alike, the relief it will bring to the overburdened and enforced abuse of the initiative. Minority ideas will find expressions through their representatives elected for that purpose and need not be forced on the initiative. Its use will thereby be reduced to a minimum and Oregon's greatest law protected.

It is not expected, nor will great changes come that will deprive majority parties from their management of affairs of state. It is beneficial to all, alike, that new ideas be disseminated. It is the course of evolution in matters of state. Every legally recognized political party is entitled to representation. Why should we not grant it to them?

The "Department of Industry and Public Works", (Yes) 352, (No) 353, is as much needed in these days of disinherited thousands of workers as was the public school system in the day it was opposed by such people as had means to educate their own children. It was then rightly considered an asset to the state to educate its future citizens and should now be considered an asset to the state to conserve wasted human energy for the benefit of both the state and the individual. It matters not what the extenuating circumstances are that makes unemployment, the condition is with us and like contagious diseases must be cared for if society is to be protected. Enforced idleness begets disregard for government and fosters crime. The state can profit by this department in building roads, irrigation projects, etc., and maintain the respect of unemployed citizens, without the issue of bonds. The school system was financed by giving it two sections of land in every township in the state. It is proposed to finance this department by taking from those that have built fortunes, through prior advantages now gone, after they have done with it. A ten per cent inheritance tax taken from the estate of deceased persons whose fortune is appraised at \$50,000.00 or more is but justice to the rising disinherited generation. It will equalize, to a limited extent, the amassing of great fortunes of the "Harry K. Thaw" type.

C. W. BARZEE.

D. B. Stalter was over from the Greenhorn during the fair and had on display some of the rich ore taken from the lead recently uncovered at the Mayflower mines. His exhibit was not a large one but it gave all interested parties an insight into the possibilities of the late discovery. The ledge opened is very extensive and the ore is rich in gold. A test has not yet been made but Mr. Stalter is fully convinced that it will run \$500 and better to the ton. Mr. Stalter returned to the mines Tuesday and will remain there for some time, at least until bad weather causes them to shut down.

**EARHART KILLED**

(Continued From First Page)

some men quarreling, but he couldn't say for sure just where the quarreling was taking place. A little while after that he heard three shots, one shot, a hull and then two shots in rapid succession.

M. L. Case, the undertaker was called to testify. He said that he removed the clothing from Earhart's a dozen cartridges from the trousers which was that of a rifle ball. It entered the right side of the chest, passed through the heart and came out just below the shoulder blade. He testified that he removed about a dozen cartridges from the trousers of Earhart. Part of these cartridges were in one pocket and part in another. In addition to this there was considerable silver and currency. The cartridges he turned over to Deputy Sheriff McDuffee.

The testimony of Riley Miller, who met Earhart shortly before the shooting was considered valuable to the defense. Riley testified that he came down from the direction of the Brewery saloon with Earhart and as they arrived at the corner of Dennis McNamee's, Earhart said, "You had better go the other way; there is going to be trouble." He testified that he didn't know whether Earhart had a gun or not.

W. D. Newlon testified that he was coming up the street with another party. He was in front of C. E. Woodson's law office, when he heard a shot fired, and then two more shots. He did not see one man strike the other as he fell. He couldn't tell where the shots came from.

Dr. Allison testified that death was instantaneous, that the wounded man could not have lived over thirty seconds, since the bullet passed through his heart.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was, that Earhart came to his death from a pistol bullet from a gun in the hands of Cason.

**Friends Demand Cason's Release.**

On Monday auto load after auto load of lone people, friends of Walter Cason, came up from the "egg city" to take him back with them. Under the lead of A. E. Johnson, lone attorney, Cason's release was demanded of the sheriff, and as no charge had been placed against Cason, the sheriff had nothing to hold him for and he was permitted to return to Ione.

**Cason Exonerated at Preliminary.**

Cason was returned to Heppner Monday evening by Sheriff Evans and a preliminary hearing was had on Tuesday. At this hearing, attorneys Knappenberg and Johnson of Ione and C. E. Woodson of Heppner, appeared for the defendant and the state was represented by Glenn Y. Wells, district attorney.

The same witnesses who testified at the coroner's inquest were called again and their testimony was much the same. Walter Cason again took the stand and told the court of the trouble he had with Earhart several years ago at Ione, when Earhart drew a gun on him and told him if he did not see Judge Bean and Prosecutor Phelps, and secure his release from a charge of gambling he would kill him. Cason had Earhart sent up on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon. This seemed to embitter Earhart more than ever. He was given a parole by Gov. Chamberlain and he again went back to Ione. He had previously been engaged in the saloon business in that town. On the night of July 3, 1908, he "shot up the town" of Ione, and at that time several innocent citizens were wounded. For that act, Earhart was convicted and returned to the Oregon state penitentiary. He served out his term of five years and came to Heppner last summer. He had been working around here up to the time of the shooting. Cason testified that he had been warned by friends of the threats which Earhart made against him, and knowing Earhart's attitude, he had always avoided meeting him. He came to the fair with his family and had spent the day with them. In the evening he saw, by looking through the window of the Rock saloon, Earhart standing at the bar talking. He watched him for several minutes and then went up the street. In the face of the threats Earhart had made, he thought it best to be on the lookout. He again related what took place on the corner prior to the shooting, the shooting, and his turning both guns over to Marshal McCraw.

**One of the new witnesses introduced by the state was Mrs. Frank Fine.**

She testified that she was with her husband, on their way to the fair grounds. They heard the shooting and she rushed over to the wounded man as he made his last groan. Not one of the witnesses saw this woman at any time.

**Mack Gentry Identifies Gun.**

M. T. Gentry, of the Brewery saloon, identified the gun used by Earhart last Saturday night. Mr. Gentry said the gun had been lying behind the bar for some time, and as Earhart had worked around there more or less, he was acquainted with the fact. In all probability he took the gun from the saloon the night of the shooting.

**Court Room Filled With Applause.**

After Justice Cornett's words, which were to the effect that he thought it was a case where self defense was evident; that he did not think there was sufficient evidence to hold Mr. Cason, and that he be allowed to return to his home and family; the entire court room was filled with the applause of Mr. Cason's many friends who had come up from Ione to be with him through the trial and to take him home with them.

**NOTICE.**

Experienced farmer with equipment wants to rent an improved farm of from 400 to 800 acres near Heppner or Lexington. Can give best references. Call at or write this office for particulars.

**ROOMS FOR RENT—I have for rent five good rooms, partially furnished in M. E. Church, South, parsonage. Roomers or family, 1t.**

REV. J. D. CROOKS.

**MRS. ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY ISSUES AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC**

It has been brought to my attention that the Anti-Saloon League, following the same tactics it has followed in every campaign heretofore, is trying to besmirch this organization and to carry on a vicious campaign of untruths. No name seems to be too good to be dragged into the mud by them. I have reliable information that a statement has been made to the Anti-Saloon League and to the Committee of One Hundred by Mrs. Cora C. Talbott, former secretary of the Taxpayers' and Wage-Earners' League, that she was brought into this work by me under the impression that it was a Women's Suffrage movement, and her duties would be those of a physician while I made speeches throughout the state. I also understand that Mrs. Talbott makes the statement that funds have been collected without authority, and in some way the Brewers' Association has been collecting these funds. These two statements are absolutely untrue. The collection of funds was authorized by me as president, and the secretary was ordered to have a letter sent out in connection with this work. I understand that Mrs. Talbott, in this purported letter, in the hands of the Anti-Saloon League and the Committee of One Hundred, states that she objected to the raising of funds under her signature as secretary. How did the good lady think the work of this league was to be carried on? Why did she think Mr. Bortzmeyer, cashier of the Scandinavian-American Bank, was appointed treasurer of this league? Did she think we would ask the brewers to put up the money surreptitiously? If so, she reckoned without her host. I have always fought in the open, and now, in my 80th year, and probably in my last campaign, I do not intend to change the principles I have always fought for, nor depart from my honesty of purpose in advocacy of equal rights for all the people—by no means excluding women, for whose interests I have spent my life to obtain the ballot. My chief concern in their behalf has always been to secure for them their economic independence, as married mothers within the home, which alone will enable any woman to quit the business of marrying inebriates or raising drunkards.

The moneys collected are in the hands of Treasurer Bortzmeyer, and all those who have donated have received a letter acknowledging receipt thereof. Any one so desiring may inquire from our treasurer as to whether the money has been put in his hands, and I am quite sure he will advise them of receipt of their donation. If there is any one who has paid their money into this organization under misapprehension as donation for carrying on this work, this league will be only too glad to refund it.

It is indeed strange that Mrs. Talbott thought this was a Suffrage movement when she went to the Portland Hotel, engaged the dining-room for our first luncheon for organization and arranged for the payment of this luncheon, and went so far as to get speakers to express their views against Prohibition.

The real break between Mrs. Talbott and myself was caused when I found out that she had gone to the Brewers' Association and told them she could be of good service to them in connection with this league, and asked and received a salary from the Brewers' Association on the ground that she was putting in her time and needed the money. On the 20th of August a meeting was held between Mrs. Talbott and myself for the purpose of getting matters straightened out before starting the general organization. At this meeting a statement was signed by myself as president and Mrs. Talbott as secretary that the two letters sent out by myself, as well as the letter sent out by the publicity department, were approved. This statement ended with the sentence: "After discussing generally the affairs of the league, the officers ratified all work that had been done up to date by the publicity bureau and officers of the association."

I have lived in this state for 60 years, during all of which time I have toiled and worked for the people of my state, and I am willing to leave it to the public to decide as to whether I would lend myself in any way to any organization or any act that could be construed as anything but honorable. Every one in this state knows Mrs. Duniway and her family. I wish further to say that, if the occasion arises and I deem it necessary to go further into this matter, I will be glad to publish some additional facts in these same papers not necessary to publish now, and will meet the conditions as they arise. If the Anti-Saloon League, by its paid foreign agitators or Committee of One Hundred, think they can becloud this issue by trying to drag into the mud my name or others, they are very much mistaken. I expect to carry this work on to the conclusion of this campaign, and then allow the people to judge as to whether we will control our own affairs in the State of Oregon or allow the paid agitators of the East to show us what to do.

(Signed) **Abigail Scott Duniway**

(Paid Advertisement by Taxpayers' and Wage Earners' League of Oregon, Portland, Oregon)

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**Holeproof Hosiery**

HOLEPROOF Hose are knit from Sea Island and Egyptian yarns. These yarns, because of their wearing qualities and softness, cost 74c a lb., about twice as much as ordinary yarns.

Best of all six pairs are guaranteed to wear six months without holes, or new hose are furnished free—promptly and cheerfully.

Extra Light Weight and Mercerized  
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**CHILDREN**

H. P. Sockings, 6 prs. the Box ..... \$2.00

**Why Patch and Darn when you can get the H. P. Sox and Stockings, 3 and 6 months without holes.**

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**Women's H. P. Stockings**

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**NO DARNING!** Think what a blessing that means to you. Because six pairs of Holeproof Hose are GUARANTEED against holes for six months or new hose are furnished FREE—promptly and cheerfully. And these soft snug-fitting hose cost no more than ordinary hosiery!

Medium and Light Weight, 6 prs. the box, \$2.00  
Lustre, 6 prs. the box, \$3.00  
Silk Faced, 3 prs. the box, \$2.25  
Pure Silk, 3 pairs the box, \$3.00