

THE GAZETTE-TIMES.

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VAWTER CRAWFORD, Editor and Proprietor.

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Thursday, October 8, 1914.



"FOR SALE" SIGNS WILL BE PROMINENT.

The enactment of the so-called universal eight hour law should be opposed by every farmer of the state. It is a direct injury to his business and the farmers should wake up to this and vote this law down good and hard.

"I have heard considerable about the universal eight-hour labor law to be voted upon at the next election and recently received a pamphlet from the secretary of state, in which the bill is stated in its most severe form, and as it really is to be voted upon. The whole bill is the set hobby of Anarchists and I. W. W.'s who being lazy and shiftless do not care to work longer than it is absolutely necessary to bring them enough to exist upon.

"Every class of laborers will be affected by this bill and the changes it will cause in almost every walk of life will be varied and far reaching in the extreme. As to farms, I can safely say that if this bill is passed at the November election there will be a 'For Sale' sign over almost every farm gate in Oregon. No farmers are amassing fabulous fortunes and the price received today for farm products is not enough to allow for the hiring of two shifts of men, which, owing to the character of farm work, must be done if the eight hour bill is adopted.

"This bill as it reads is both absurd and unconstitutional. Absurd because it is so faulty in construction as to make it impossible to enforce and unconstitutional because it infringes upon personal rights and liberties. The right of self government is in jeopardy."

The \$1500 exemption bill, at first glance, appeals to the taxpayer. When he, after studying the proposed measure for awhile, finds out the impositions that it will enforce, he doesn't view it with so much favor. And the fact that the bill is really another proposition of the single taxers causes him to turn from it in disgust.

SOME SIDE-STEPPER.

Dr. C. J. Smith, the democratic candidate for governor, is proving himself the champion political dodger of the present campaign. Some time ago he grasped the first opportunity to avoid public expression on the prohibition question, although his political workers are passing out the dope to the voters "that he endorses all West's policies," or "that he is a sensible fellow and after being elected will not hurt the saloons."

Now Dr. Smith is side-stepping an expression of opinion on the \$1500 exemption measure. While his journalistic sponsor, the Oregon Journal, attacks Dr. Withycombe for his position on this measure, Dr. Smith refuses to reply to questions put to him as to his position in regard to the amendment and artfully side-steps the same at every opportunity.—The Dalles Chronicle.

OREGON INDUSTRIES ATTACKED BY THE "BANKFULL" AMENDMENT.

Among the dangerous amendments to the constitution that are found among the 29 measures on the Oregon ballot is one proposing to take over in the name of the state all lands between high and low water on navigable streams.

The amendment proposes to take over the beds of navigable streams at "bankfull" stage or the flood stage of all such streams or tidal estuaries, on which are now erected many industries and logging booms.

That this amendment would unsettle the titles to some of the greatest and most valuable industrial properties in the state is easy to be seen. It would involve such properties in litigation and create another commission in every county and city to whom all industries on navigable streams would be under obligation for their existence.

An immense amount of litigation would follow and in the mean time capital would not invest in industries thus affected. This is one of many political devices to create positions and make business for the unemployed lawyers in all cities on navigable streams.

Capital seeking investment in industries on navigable waters would simply be diverted from Oregon to the north banks of the Columbia river or elsewhere to avoid the entanglements of the law and get more secure basis for investment.

The amendment not only destroys the right of access to the navigable streams on the part of the upland owner which he now has, but it would compel the promoters of any industry seeking a location on such waters to open negotiations with a local body of politicians before purchasing a site for an industry.

This amendment should go into the ruck with others that are all calculated to make it difficult and dangerous to establish new industries at the very place where we should have them, where rail and water transportation meet.

WHY TAX LEVIES SHOULD BE LIMITED.

In a discussion of high taxes and inefficiency of government, John P. McManus, editor of the Pendleton Tribune, shows the need of limiting the source from which revenues are derived, and tells us the only remedy—a limit must be set:

"American travelers abroad looked with derision upon the heavy taxes imposed upon all classes of property and all kinds of people in some of the European countries. Economists and students pointed to these taxes as evidence of inefficiency on the part of the government and the decay of the political structure. In nearly all these countries taxes have become absolutely unbearable. But that is just exactly what the United States is coming to. As the years go by taxes increase owing to inefficient administration and decreasing revenues. Today without actual war we have the increased war tax. The national government is rapidly seeking more sources of income and instead of the indirect tax which has heretofore been the sustaining power we are getting down to the direct tax, and sooner or later the individual property holdings of the nation will be taxed for national purposes the same as it is for state, county and city.

"There is no doubt that with efficient administration the government could be operated on less than one-half of the present tax revenue. But that condition seems impossible with a government as it is only when taxes are no longer possible that increased expenditures cease. Just so long as there remains a source from which taxes may be derived, just so long will the money be appropriated."

Wheat exportation last week was 3 1/4 million bushels in excess of that of the same week last year. Price continues steady. Foreign exchange declined last week and general foreign export trade shows a betterment. Bank clearings contracted somewhat, but the weekly movement of cash was more liberal and pronounced. Dunn's Review for last week shows that while business generally is abnormal, due to the war conditions, yet there is a significant growth of confidence.

From reports received from Ione, there is not a vacant house to be had in that town at the present time, and people are still coming in, being attracted in a large measure by the splendid school they have there. Like conditions are prevalent at Lexington and Heppner, as well. In this town a number of good residences could be used at the present time, and practically every available room is taken. Good schools are a drawing card for any town and the three cities on the Heppner branch will be compelled to add to their residence accommodations, as well as strengthen their educational facilities.

W. Albert Jones writes this paper that he is nicely located at Los Angeles, Calif., where he has been since the first of the war. We also acknowledge from him the receipt of the photographs of some Los Angeles beauties that look fine on paper. Mr. Jones will endeavor to sell his 160 acre farm near Lexington.

PROHIBITION'S DISMAL RECORD OF FAILURES

FIFTEEN SPLENDID EASTERN STATES HAVE EXPLODED FALSE THEORY

Maine has just elected a governor and a majority of legislators upon a platform opposed to statewide prohibition and pledged to submit to the people at the next general election a local option law. Opposed to these successful candidates were aspirants seeking office on a statewide prohibition platform

AFTER SIXTY-FOUR YEARS OF PROHIBITION, MAINE IS CRYING FOR LOCAL OPTION

Table listing states and their prohibition records: Vermont (1850, repealed 1903), New Hampshire (1855, repealed 1903), Michigan (1855, repealed 1875), Connecticut (1854, repealed 1872), Rhode Island (1852, repealed 1863), Massachusetts (1869, repealed 1875), South Dakota (1890, repealed 1896), Alabama (1908, repealed 1911), Nebraska (1855, repealed 1858), Illinois (1851, repealed 1853), Iowa (1881, repealed 1893), New York (1855, statute declared unconstitutional), Indiana (1855, statute declared unconstitutional), Ohio (1851, annulled by License Tax Law), Wisconsin (1855, statute vetoed by governor).

Is there any reason why Oregon should experiment with this freak legislation?

Register before Thursday, October 15

Defeat of the proposed prohibition amendment has no effect on the present efficient local option or home rule law.

VOTE 333 X NO

Paid Advertisement—Taxpayers and Wage Earners' League of Oregon, Portland, Ore.

"Shall Mayor Albee and City Commissioners Dieck and Brewster be recalled?" will be decided by the voters of Portland at the election to be held about one week previous to the general state election. B. E. Kennedy, a real estate man, is to be the recall candidate for mayor; W. A. Leet, an attorney, the candidate against Brewster, and H. E. Abry, an employe of the U. S. Engineering Dept., is the candidate against Commissioner Dieck. The only comment made by the officials is that if it is the will of the people that they be recalled, they are satisfied.

The passage of a stringent ordinance governing automobile travel within the boundaries of the City of Heppner by the council on Monday night, is timely. We now have the law, let us hope that it will be rigidly enforced. It will be in full force and effect after thirty days from the time of its enactment, which was Oct. 5, 1914.

NO TIME TO IMPOSE ADDITIONAL TAXES.

Washington, Oct. 6th—"With the industries of the country largely paralyzed and labor out of work, it is no time to impose additional taxes, and taxes, too, which are entirely unnecessary," declared James R. Mann, Republican Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, in a statement today.

Congressman Mann's statement is regarded as an important utterance in view of the fight the Republican Minority is making in both House and Senate to prevent the Democratic Majority from imposing the so-called "war" tax on the people in addition to their other burdens of taxation, at a time when this country is at peace with all the world.

"There is no need to put new taxes on the people at this time," Mr. Mann asserts. "While there may be a slight falling off in customs receipts during the European war, that can easily be more than met by proper governmental economy. The war in Europe may be over soon and the treasury can meet the expense of the government without difficulty for a long time to come if it draws on the government money deposited in the banks. Much of the money already appropriated need not be used for the present if the President will direct the departments to practice economy. There are many things that can wait over. Temporary delay in many cases will be no injury.

"For the seven months of this year ending with July 31, before the war began, our imports from foreign countries were 122 million dollars

more than they were for the same period last year, while our exports were 126 million dollars less. That is caused by the Underwood tariff. The balance of trade in our favor for these seven months in this year was 60 million dollars. For the same seven months last year, the balance of trade in our favor was 308 million dollars. This shows a falling off in the balance of trade in our favor in seven months before the war commenced of 248 million dollars. That is equivalent to a demand on us of 248 million dollars in gold. That is one of the main troubles with the country now and is the result of the new tariff law.

"If we were manufacturing the goods we use instead of importing them, we would have prosperity, and if we had a sufficiently high import duty on the goods we bring in from abroad, we would have sufficient revenue without question. What we need now in economy and not new taxes. What we have under the Democratic administration is extravagance and additional taxation."

\$100 REWARD.

I will pay \$100 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties stealing my cattle. My cattle are branded M C on right side, and have right ear split.

JAMES CARTY.

De Saulles Made a Record.

John L. de Saulles, who recently resigned the post of minister to Uruguay, to which he was appointed in March, to engage in the real estate business in New York, stepped out of the United States diplomatic service without having discharged a single official duty. As his appointment was confirmed by the United States senate, Mr. de Saulles is entitled to full dignities as a one time representative of this country to a foreign nation. It is believed he is the first in the history of the diplomatic service to win his title without having left his own country.

Square Sleeves in Coats.

When Signor Marinetti gets his futurist clothing from Rome he will certainly add to the gayety of nations if his revolutionary ideas lead him to wear the garments. One of his ideas is to have coats with one round and one square sleeve, and in order to avoid the monotony of modern men's wear he goes further and predicts that "the futurist will have patches of colored cloth, which he will stick on his suit at different times of the day to suit his fancy and his occupation. It will be simple to adjust and essentially comfortable."

The Gazette-Times costs you \$1.50 per year. For this \$1.50 you get from 6 to 8 pages of home news and 16 pages of good farm and general information. Almost three times as much for your money each week as you get elsewhere in the county.

Are You Prepared?

Summer is past and Old Man Fall is sending out his advance guard to warn us that he will soon be with us for a protracted visit. You should be prepared for this visit with a full wardrobe of

Winter Wear

We would like to help you make this preparation, and we are sure that from our full stock you will be able to find just what you want.

WE QUOTE YOU THE PRICES ON THE FEW FOLLOWING ARTICLES TO GIVE YOU AN IDEA OF THE MANY GOOD BARGAINS WE ARE NOW OFFERING.

- Winter Caps ..... \$ .50 to \$1.50
Winter Shirts ..... \$1.25 to \$3.00
2-Piece Underwear ..... \$ .50 to \$1.50
Union Suits ..... \$1.25 to \$3.00
Mackinaw Shirts ..... \$4.00 & \$5.00
Mackinaw Coats ..... \$6.00 to \$10.00

IN WINTER WEAR, AS WELL AS IN ALL OTHER THINGS FOR FAMILY USE, YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND THE BEST AT

SAM HUGHES CO.