

THE GAZETTE-TIMES.

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Thursday, November 5, 1914.



ELECTION SURPRISES.

The election just passed carries with it some surprises. Four more states have been added to the "dry" column. These are Oregon, Washington, Colorado and Arizona. This is according to reports received up to the time of going to press. The majority for prohibition in this state will reach 30,000, and may go even beyond this figure if the present ratio of gain is kept up. Toward the close of the campaign it was conceded that the amendment would pass but no one hardly had the nerve to make a claim that the majority would reach anything like this figure. This is one surprise, and indeed a pleasant one to the friends of prohibition. Our own county of Morrow did its part to help out this great vote and boosted the amendment by a majority of 512. All other measures, with one exception, are badly beaten. The eight hour law amendments are buried out of sight, and it is to be hoped they will never be resurrected again.

Another of the great surprises of the election is the tremendous plurality of Senator Chamberlain over Mr. Booth. It will reach about 20,000 according to present indications. This is certainly a great disappointment to the republicans as they felt that in Mr. Booth they had put forward one of the best men that had ever aspired to this high office. It is not hard, perhaps, to account for the defeat of Mr. Booth. Mr. Chamberlain is a popular man and he had lined up behind him all the forces of the administration; this was not easy to overcome; he has also made a reasonably good record as a senator and has been diligent in the construction of strong political alliances, and these forces got in their work in good shape. On the other hand, there was the malignant vilification and persistent misrepresentation and abuse of Mr. Booth by leading newspapers of the state that had the effect of lessening his strength and caused many to desert him that should have given him support. The Hanley vote also drew largely from Booth and lent strength to the Chamberlain forces. While congratulations are due to the democratic party for the success they have achieved in re-electing Mr. Chamberlain, some of the methods used in bringing this about cannot be spoken of in very complimentary terms.

Dr. Withycombe has won by the largest vote ever given a candidate for the office of governor. This is cause for some rejoicing in the republican camp and is just recognition of the worth of the man. He has been a constructive builder in the material affairs of this state and he will be an honor to the office. The entire state ticket is republican, and there was no doubt expressed at any time there would be any other result.

When it came down to the final struggle, everything was laid aside by the democrats and all other candidates were forgotten in a very large measure that the senator might be sure to win and retain his job at Washington, and the result shows what can be accomplished through the power of concentration.

Throughout the nation the republicans have made large gains and have retaken many of the seats lost in the past few years to the democrats in the national congress.

A QUESTION OF FUTURE PRESTIGE.

Although the "Made in America" movement started in New York and the manifestation of its chief activity is there, it should appeal to the people of this coast as strongly as it unquestionably will to the people of the East. It is a movement that puts patriotism into practical conduct; and in the circumstances, no charge of provincialism can be laid against it.

The suggestion is made that the slogan would be improved if it were changed to "Made in U. S. A."; and we admit that we like it. It is more forceful and expresses more nearly what we mean, namely, that the goods we will buy shall be made by Uncle Sam. Everything from this northern continent of the West is American; but the U. S. A. is distinctive.

Whatever the form of expression

may be the idea holds good and if it takes hold upon us in gripping fashion it will mean the future prestige of this country in industry and commerce. It will mean that we are first looking after the best markets in the world; that we are establishing the best policy of protection to American industries ever devised.

The women of the country can make this movement a success if they shall choose to do so. In fact their aid is more potent to that end than any other one factor. If they shall decide that the American material is good enough for them, and that under existing conditions they will buy none which does not bear the stamp of American manufacture, if they do this in such a way that it becomes the feminine habit, the American manufacturer will never need to worry about a market. He will find work to do and employment for labor; and as there will be larger demand for "Made in America" goods, there will be more money in circulation with which to buy them.

This movement stands on patriotism and good sense and the promise of its future prestige.—Portland Telegram.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

In this age of co-operation, in which manufacturing and commercial interests have attained wonderful development and success by merging their resources, it is not to be wondered at that co-operation has slowly but inevitably wended its way into rural life. The old method of individualism is gradually giving way to the co-operative spirit and the result is a greatly reduced cost of living and lessened expense of farming.

Oregon farmers are leading the co-operative movement and it is gradually being extended into every feature of community life.

AMERICAN HORSES IN BATTLE.

The American horse is one of the first to answer the bugle call of the European war. Representatives of many foreign governments are in this country purchasing horses for the various armies of the warring nations and practically every state in the Union is contributing cavalry material to the belligerent factions.

The American horse is a utility animal and excels that of any other country on the face of the earth. He has plowed our fields, fought our battles and is the most faithful of animal kind. His reputation has extended to other countries and he is now going to perform the services for foreign countries which he has so faithfully fulfilled at home.

Dairy Vote on Offices.

Dairy vote complete gives Cleaver 63, Evans 15, Sinnott 61, Booth 85, Chamberlain 26, Hanley 23, Camp 5, Silne 6, Gill 7, Purdy 2, C. Smith 23, W. Smith 18, U'Ren 3, Withycombe 98, Kay 83, Paget 34, Sloop 20, Bean 90, Benson 51, Bright 20, Crawford 21, Galloway 23, Harris 58, Hotchkiss 18, McBr de 65, Otten 14, Lord 6, Burton 29, Churchill 68, Foreman 25, Lewis 86, Hoff 76, MacDonald 24, Nikula 24, Miller 98, Pueralla 20, Cochran 108, Barrett 93, Scott 26, Bishop 36, Stanfield 87, Hayes 37, McDuffee 127, Huston 18, Jones 33, Waters 110, Burroughs 34, Wells 107, Gilliam 110, Hughes 32, Munkers 15, Ritchie 27, Turner 113, Chick 94, McMurdo 42, Porter 18, Anderson 30, Currin 58, Jones 61.

TURKEYS WANTED.

We need several thousand fancy No. 1, Dry-picked Turkeys to arrive November 23d. Write us for prices, also number you will have to offer.
HAZELWOOD COMPANY,
Portland, Ore.

LIGHTING THE BIG CANAL.

There Will Be No Difficulty in Locating the Panama Channel.

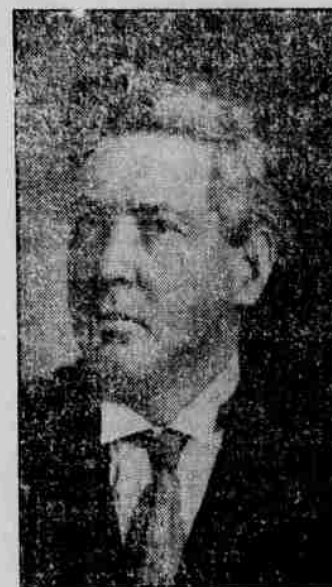
The lighting of the Panama canal will be an interesting feature of the great enterprise. The canal will be lighted throughout by automatic unattended lights, each having a distinct characteristic. At the entrances and through Gatun lake a double row of about sixty automatic acetylene lighted buoys will mark the channel. The channel will be defined further by powerful rapid flashing range lights, one set at either end of each successive tangent, thus permitting vessels going in either direction to take their range off the bow.

The center lines of each range are set far enough apart to enable the largest vessels to pass each other in comfort. Through Culebra cut, or wherever the proximity of the banks permits, beacons will be used instead of buoys. The sides of the canal channel will be marked by gas buoys about every mile, with intermediate spar buoys. Each gas buoy will consist of a cylindrical, floating, steel body, surmounted by a steel frame which supports a light and lens at a height of fifteen feet above water level.—Christian Science Monitor.

SUCCESSFUL MEN IN THE RECENT ELECTION



H. J. BEAN, SUPREME COURT BENCH.



N. J. SINNOTT, SECOND DISTRICT.



C. A. BARRETT, STATE SENATOR.

W. G. Scott, road supervisor for Dist. 12. W. G. Scott appointed.

Ben Moore of Rood Canyon spent several days in Heppner this week.

M. R. Morgan et al. Viewers report on road No. 335. Continued to December term.

Pat Healy, a prominent sheepman of Castle Rock, transacted business in Heppner this week.

C. J. Fulton, petition to change county road. Petition read and continued to December term.

Miss Lulu Hager went to Pendleton this morning to spend some time visiting with relatives and friends.

Frank and Ben Anderson, well known Eight Mile farmers, transacted business in this city Wednesday.

C. J. Anderson, prominent Gooseberry farmer, is in town today. Mr. Anderson was the socialist candidate for commissioner.

Mrs. E. D. Brown went to Pendleton this morning to visit with her daughter, Mrs. William Livingston. She will also look after her new grandson, Kenneth Edwin.

HOT LAKE MANAGER WOULD LIKE NOTICE OF ARRIVAL IN ADVANCE.

Persons contemplating a visit to Hot Lake Springs, Oregon, who require the service of a wheel chair or other special convenience, are requested by the management to give notice of arrival in advance, so that proper care and attention may be assured. (Paid Advertisement.)

LEXINGTON.

Sheriff Evans was in town Monday on business.

P. A. Werthington of Portland was a Lexington caller last week.

Bora—To Mr. and Mrs. George Flint, a daughter. All are doing well.

Chas. Beymer of Monument spent a few days in Lexington last week.

Bill McMillan and family, who went to Milton last week on a visit, returned home Sunday.

James Painter is the latest owner of a Ford car, and has learned to operate one in record time.

Lee White and wife returned Monday from Drain, Oregon. Lee says Sand Hollow looks good to him.

Anna Garret, who has been visiting in this vicinity the past year departed last Sunday for her home at Gifford, Idaho.

Peter Beymer and wife have returned from Portland, where they spent a week visiting Mrs. Beymer's father, John White.

In this vicinity there is a small building boom on. All the local carpenters have contracts ahead for some weeks to come.

Last Saturday night the Home Mission Society held their annual bazaar at the hall. A large crowd was in attendance and nearly all of the articles were sold.

Word was received here that Ed Fitzsimmons, who is visiting at Gifford, Idaho, is at present very low. His son-in-law, Ed Pointer, left Sunday by the way of Echo to be with him.

The U. S. postoffice changed quarters last Sunday, and from this time will be operated under new management. It is now installed in the new building between the livery stable and the restaurant.

Lennie Copenhaver was in town Monday, walking on crutches. Lennie recently had his leg broken when he fell off of a load of wheat while on a rough piece of road. He is getting along as well as could be expected.

The goose hunting season along the Columbia seems to have opened. A party from Pendleton who passed through here the other day had 76 geese as their share. Since the deer season has closed the pilgrimage will be toward the Columbia river.

P. C. Ross of Pendleton spent Monday in Heppner demonstrating a cream separator for which he is agent. One of our local merchants will keep them on hand. Anyone wanting a machine at a reasonable figure will do well to investigate.

Saturday being the last day of October, the night was made merry by the observance of the usual custom. All old roles from around blacksmith, barns and other places were put in use again for the time being. Later on all were taken back to their usual resting places.

Married—At the home of the bride's parents in Black Horse Canyon Sunday afternoon, Miss Lucy Davis and James A. Pointer. Rev. Jones of Lone officiated. These young people are well known in this vicinity and best wishes go with them from all their friends. They will make their home at Mr. Pointer's ranch, 2 1/2 miles north of Lexington.

Tuesday was election day and everybody came to town to vote. A full registration of votes was recorded. The most interesting feature of the day was to see voters who live only a short distance south and west of Lexington pass by a voting place, and go to one 9 miles further on, in order that he might use the right ballot. We have some freak laws right at home as well as the state at large.

Planting Trees.

The early settlers in Nebraska and Kansas found those states treeless and almost rainless. The scant showers which gave crops one season were denied the next year and the seed perished in the ground. Clouds of grasshoppers devoured what the bad seasons had spared. It seemed as if the old geographers were right when they included both Kansas and Nebraska in "the great American desert."

But they were wrong. Persistent cultivation has so changed the conditions in both states that crops are now as certain as anywhere else. The grasshoppers are no longer a burden and it is said by many that the rainfall has actually increased. It is more likely, however, that cultivation has caused the earth to retain moisture so much better that a dry season is not as harmful as of old.

Tree-planting has proceeded rapidly through all the trans-Missouri region. The farmers began by planting windbreaks, timidly hoping that they would survive. They did survive and grew so thickly that today great plantings of timber may be found where forty years ago not a tree could be seen.

Planting forest trees is a duty which ought to be attended to everywhere. Oregon has plenty of evergreen timber, but only a little hardwood. Nut trees are particularly scarce. The practice of planting walnuts, pecans, filberts and hickories in corners, along fences and even in solid patches will greatly increase the returns from farms in the course of time and make the state a more agreeable dwelling place for coming generations.

**RESUME OF OPERATIONS IN WAR
TORN EUROPE SINCE NATIONS
FIRST BEGAN THEIR STRUGGLE**

October in the War. Prince's army is thrown back to the north.

There are now ten nations at war—the tenth being Turkey, which entered the conflict informally by bombarding Theodosia in the Crimea and Odessa, October 30.

The greatest German success on land was the capture of Antwerp, the last haven of the Belgian army, October 9, after a 16-day siege. The forts were battered to bits by the enormous guns of the Austrians.

Severe repulses have met the German armies both in the East and West. Constant attempts at flank movements by the armies along the Aisne stretched the battle lines to the coast of the North Sea, with the German right resting on Ostend. The big guns of the English fleet were brought in to help out the attacks on this port. October 1 the severest fighting on the German right was at Albert. The advance of the allies reached Arras the next day.

The last day of the month the allies reported that the way to Bruges in Belgium was laid open by their capture of Roulers and that the Germans were hastily digging trenches back to Ghent to prepare for falling back. The battle line from the sea to the Swiss border is 350 miles long.

Russians repulsed the Germans in their attempt to cross the River Niemen, October 1. October 5 the Russians captured Tarnow, to the west of Przenysl. The Germans advanced on Warsaw, Russian Poland, October 13. October 23 the Russians announced the complete defeat of the Germans before Warsaw after fighting from October 7 to October 18. But it took 1,000,000 Russians to stop 200,000 Germans according to the Russian figures.

The navies of the warring nations have patiently been picking away at each other. Since the war began Germany has lost 18 fighting ships and England 11. There have been no important sea engagements.

During the month stragglers from fleets and patrol ships have been sent to the bottom one by one. The most spectacular feat was performed by the Emden, the German "sea wolf," which slipped into Penang harbor October 29. She was disguised by a "fake" funnel and a Jap flag. Before the deception was discovered, the Emden sank the Russian cruiser Jemtchug and a French destroyer.

The battle of the Aisne began September 15, when the German right wing, falling back from Paris, took up its entrenched position along the river. It is the greatest battle the world has ever seen. The men engaged are several millions. It has raged for 46 days. While the allies report that the falling back of the German right wing means that their superior numbers have at last won, the magnificent army of the Kaiser has saved itself from possible disaster.

The Japs continue their work of trying to dig out the Germans at Tsing Tau, the German base in China. They are helped by a big Jap fleet. On land the Japanese army has been reinforced by English troops. The German garrison has successfully declined to be dug out, though it is outnumbered many times over.

Here are the decisive dates since the war began:
June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife assassinated.

July 28—Austria declares war on Serbia after announcing that the latter's reply to an ultimatum was not satisfactory.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia. State of war declared between France and Germany.

August 4—England declares war on Germany.

August 7—Austria declares war against Russia.

August 13—Great Britain and France declare war on Austria.

August 23—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24—Brussels surrenders to the Germans, and the allies begin their retreat toward France.

September 5—After a long retreat of the allies, the Germans are at the doors of Paris, a patrol of Uhlans having captured unimportant outposts of the city.

September 6—The allies check the German advance, which has passed to the east and south of Paris, and begin forcing back the invaders.

September 29—Germans begin bombarding Antwerp.

Important Dates During October.

October 1—There is severe fighting on the German right at Albert; Russians drive back Germans, who attempt to pass over the Neimen. Danger of breaks between Austria and Italy is lessened by Austrians offering \$1,000,000 indemnity to families of men lost in Italian vessels sunk by Austrian mines.

October 2—Allies reach Arras in their advance. Germans are building sheds for Zeppelins in Brussels as a base for air attacks on England.

October 3—Germans repulsed in a desperate attack against the French left in the region of Roye. In the Argonne district the German Crown

Prince's army is thrown back to the north.

Monday, October 5—English marines with artillery arrive at Antwerp to assist in the defense against the Germans.

October 7—Germans and Austrians prepare to make a defensive stand by digging strong intrenchments along the Silesian frontier.

October 8—Germans penetrate outer line of Antwerp forts and begin to batter at the inner defenses. The Belgian government moves from Antwerp to Ostend. Russian Minister of War says the Czar's army is occupying 39,000 square miles of Austrian territory.

October 9—At 9 a. m. Antwerp surrenders to the Germans.

October 10—The fleeing Belgian Queen arrives in England. Germans said to be planning an attack on England. Severe fighting about Arras and on the heights along the Meuse.

October 11—The Belgian army extricates itself from Antwerp and falls back on Ostend.

Monday, October 12—Victorious Germans occupy Ghent. King Ferdinand succeeds King Charles as ruler of Roumania, and greatly lessens the possibility of that country joining the Germans.

October 13—Revolt breaks out in the northwest part of the British colony in the African Cape Province. The rebellion is led by Colonel Solomon G. Maritz, a former Boer officer. Germans advance on Warsaw and are reported to have occupied all Russian Poland west of that city. Five Austrian generals are retired.

October 14—The allies occupy Ypres. Portugal mobilizes troops preparing to place them at the disposal of Great Britain.

October 15—Germans occupy Bruges. Eighty South African rebels captured by Government troops.

October 17—Four German destroyers sunk by English cruiser off the coast of Holland. Germans advance to Ostend. Allies reported standing firm from Armentieres to the North Sea.

October 18—The Belgian army concentrates along a line from Nieuport to the French border, and repulses German attacks.

Monday, October 19—British warships assist the allies fighting along the coast between Dixmunde and Nieuport. Japanese cruiser Takachiho sunk in Kiaochow bay.

October 20—British submarine E-9, new from the yards, sunk by German cruiser in North Sea.

October 21—Relations between Turkey and Russia are strained to the breaking point. At last a job is found for the Hague Tribunal—Austria and Italy agree to refer their dispute over mines to that court.

October 22—Russians report that the Germans have been repulsed in their attacks on Warsaw and that the Russians are driving the enemy before them.

October 23—Russians report absolute and crushing defeat of the German army that attacked Warsaw.

October 26—Petrograd reports that the Germans evacuate Lohr and continue their retirement which is characterized as "precipitate flight." General von Moltke has been relieved as German Chief of Staff, his place being taken by General von Falkenhayn. Illness of the former chief is given as the reason.

October 28—The omnipresent Emden sinks a small Jap steamer.

October 29—England is training an army of 1,500,000 men, of which 600,000 are territorials and already used to handling arms. The English army now in Europe is described as a mere advance guard of what is to follow. British destroyers sink a German converted destroyer in the Adriatic. The Emden again, flying a Japanese flag and disguised by the addition of a false funnel, creeps into Penang harbor, a British possession, sinks the Russian cruiser Jemtchug, sends a French destroyer to the bottom and gets away undamaged.

October 30—Turkey enters the war, making it a struggle of 10 nations. There is every likelihood now that Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania, and Portugal will enter the conflict on the side of the allies. The Turks neglect to make a declaration of war. Instead their warships sweep the Black Sea, sinking two Russian merchant ships. A fleet bombards Theodosia in the Crimea and enters the port of Odessa. There they sink a small Russian gunboat and damage a French liner.

October 31—British cruiser Hermes is caught away from the flock, off Dunkirk and sent to the bottom by a busy German submarine. The Hermes was an old-timer and her loss is not much of a blow. But the fact of her sinking makes England nervous just the same. It means that the Germans have succeeded in shipping submarines across country piece by piece and assembling them again on the North Sea. While the main English fleet bottles up the Germans off Heligoland, these dangerous little invisibles can continue successes against the British. Turkey announces the annexation of Egypt and starts an invasion. The allies declare that Germans are defeated and order a general advance.