

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.; lodge resolutions, per line, 5c.; church socials and all advertising of entertainments conducted for pay, regular rates.

MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Thursday, November 19, 1914.



A HEALTHY SENTIMENT APPARENT.

A healthy public sentiment is apparent in the vote cast for governor and for the measures on the ballot. The campaign between Dr. Smith and Dr. Withycombe was on sharply defined issues. Dr. Smith stood for continuation of the political uproar that has distracted Oregon during the present administration. He was the handpicked candidate of the present governor, and was pledged to carry out his policies. He made his appeal to the people on purely political issues, the chief of which was a promise that if he were elected he would maintain a perpetual state of warfare with the legislature.

Dr. Withycombe, on the other hand, stood for greater development of the state, and close attention to the bread and butter questions that are regarded just now as highly important. He promised a cessation of the political antics that have furnished the newspapers with good copy but that have hurt the state in the eyes of investors and home-seekers. He has been elected by an overwhelming majority. The conclusion is obvious.

The vote on the measures is particularly pleasing to everyone who is interested in the material progress of the state. The ballot this year was the most dangerous that has ever been submitted. It contained measures that, if enacted into law, would have blighted Oregon's industrial growth like a killing frost in June. If all the wild and reckless schemes that were proposed had been adopted, capital would have avoided Oregon as healthy persons avoid a leper's colony. But they were not adopted.

Let us hope that the tinkers and the schemers and the theorists will accept the results of this year's election as conclusive evidence that the people of Oregon do not want the ballot loaded down at every election with fool bills. And let us hope also that the mass of freak laws that we have just escaped will call the attention of the public so forcibly to the need of certain safeguards for direct legislation that it will soon be made impossible for every tinker with a few dollars at his disposal to get his scheme on the ballot in the face of adverse sentiment.—Eugene Register.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE DEFEATED.

For years there has been a triple alliance in Oregon that has put on the ballot and carried through all kinds of freak, radical, progressive, experimental and even visionary legislation. It was composed of the executive committees of the State Grange, the Central Labor Council and the People's Power League. This year all measures which this combine initiated or endorsed were defeated.

The Gresham Outlook says: Returns show that the abolishment of the state senate was turned down somewhat heavily. It was State Master C. E. Spence's pet measure, and incidentally and directly made the whole Patrons of Husbandry in Oregon responsible for a silly measure. Such measures tend not to make the order strong and influential, but rather to weaken its influence. Voters generally voted "no" along the line on the measures because they did not understand them all, and feared the inevitable "joker" in such a crude mess. Of course they understood many measures, and could see their menace upon the business interests of the country, but it is safe to say that not one out of ten could see through these measures. It is to be hoped that we shall have seen the end of this piling measures upon the shoulders of voters that belong to the legislature. There should be some way to limit the number of measures to be considered at one election to five or ten, not more. The voters, however, have learned to "swat" these measures at the polls, and they are going to do it in the future. "No" is the effective weapon against the jumble and mess that is put up to voters at every general election. Mr. U'ren may have learned that he is not divine, and that the voters have no more respect for him than any other man with an "itch" in his head.

SHORT HORN SALE PROHIBITED.

A little more "bureaucracy" in Oregon, and many of our stockmen will be forced to retire from business entirely. The order of Gov. West, prohibiting the holding of the Shorthorn sale in Portland in December, is a case in point. W. O. Minor, of this city, associated with others of the Northwest handling the same breed of cattle, has for a number of years past been holding a public sale in Portland, and had all arrangements made for this annual event, and now comes the order of Gov. West calling the sale off, because somewhere in the United States a few head of Shorthorn cattle are afflicted with the hoof and mouth disease (it is said that in the whole country over twenty-six head of Shorthorns have been found, showing symptoms of the disease). This order means that these men who have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in building up their business of breeding thoroughbred stock, will now be denied this means of getting cash returns out of the surplus they have to dispose of, and it is not shown that there is a case of hoof and mouth disease among any of the herds of the Pacific slope. This is on a par with the present law and regulations governing the examination of cattle herds for tuberculosis. No one but a registered veterinary of the state is permitted to apply the tuberculin test, and it must be done by him whenever he can conveniently get around to it. In suiting his own convenience, he many times causes heavy loss to the stock owners who must have his "OK" before cattle can be shipped out of the county and state. The law creates a fat job for veterinarians and likewise costs the taxpayers a pretty penny each year, to say nothing of the hardship worked on the owners of the fat stock and dairy herds, not one of whom but could apply the test just as intelligently as the paid veterinary, and just as honestly. The dilatory tactics of this office prevented our stockmen making a showing at the last Morrow County Fair, no cattle being allowed on the grounds for exhibit unless first examined by the state veterinary and he failed to get around to the job and knocked out the show. It matters little in these cases, however, what happens to the stock breeder and owner, just so a few fellows draw down the pay. We have nothing whatever to say against the graduate veterinary; he is a useful fellow in his place and should be able to take care of himself and make a living without special legislation on the part of the state.

THE TWO PARTY SYSTEM.

Chicago Tribune: Frederick A. Davenport, defeated progressive candidate for governor of New York, is impressed by the fact that the country favors a two-party system, and prefers to better conditions by disciplining first one and then the other.

A third party interferes with or destroys the effect of discipline. The progressive party made it certain that the republican party would be disciplined in 1912. Now the effect of its operation is to protect the democratic party from discipline.

This result is even more noticeable in local than in national affairs. In Chicago, Cook county and Illinois we have government by a minority because it has been impossible for the majority to make its expression count.

The majority of citizens will be affected by a party's record. If the record has been bad the majority likely will vote against the party's candidates. The corrective influence generally is exercised by men not party tied. If this body of voters switches from one to another of two parties it accomplishes the result which it seeks. If in its protest, it divides itself it is likely to defeat its own purpose and make certain the success of the party it wished to discipline.

A consciousness of this is possessed by nearly every voter who is not party tied. It may not be a clearly defined idea, but the futility of his effort is demonstrated to him, and the reaction is apt to be in the direction of impatience.

If the progressive leaders want an explanation of the dwindling of the progressive party vote they might find it in part in this reason. Voters want to see results attend their efforts. The abstract right will not hold them indefinitely. They seek a practical way of putting their sentiments into effect. When they see what a bad administration of public affairs has done they want to make an end of that administration.

When they find that a three-party system interferes with doing this they will try to find their way back to the two-party system. As soon as majorities are made ineffective there will be an effort on the part of the majority to regain its power.

The voters of the state of Oregon have relegated to the scrap heap the freak measures that agitators, working under the initiative law, have attempted to foist upon the people. By making the vote against these measures, and others of their class, overwhelmingly large, there will be less chance that they will be revived at another election.—Rogue River Courier.

A legislator who wishes to make a reputation at the next session of Oregon's law makers will devote himself exclusively to finding ways and means to reduce taxes and encourage industrial development.

SMUT, AN EXPLOSIVE.

Oregonian

Agricultural experts who have long been preaching crop rotation and diversification in the wheat-growing districts of the Northwest have a new and telling argument in behalf of more scientific soil cultivation. The single-crop method is conducive to the production of smut in wheat. Smut, it is declared, was primarily responsible for the large number of fires in threshing outfits throughout the Northwest in the harvesting season of 1914.

The number of fires and the extent of their damage are surprising. A bulletin published by the State College of Washington detailing the results of an extensive investigation estimates the number in the Palouse district of that state alone as very close to 300 and the total loss in machinery, threshed and unthreshed grain, time and injury to men, at more than half a million dollars.

In the number of such fires the season was unusual. They had occurred in other seasons, but hardly more than a dozen in the three Northwestern states had been reported in any previous year. In 1914 they were prevalent in all three states, though Whitman county, in Washington was the most grievous sufferer. The first outbreak with a suddenness and ferocity that caused them generally to be termed explosions. The separator was almost invariably destroyed and in instances the flames spread to the straw stacks, to the threshed wheat and even raged through the standing grain.

The frequency of the explosions was so unusual that many farmers and machine operators refused to accept the smut theory, but expressed the conviction that they were incendiary. In Latah, Idaho, a half-breed Indian was charged with responsibility for one fire and confessed that he had put matches in the bundles of grain. Thereafter he repudiated his confession, declaring he had pleaded guilty in order to get a light sentence, believing that because of his Indian blood he would not have a fair trial.

Washington State College investigated this phase of the trouble. Competent detectives were employed, but hardly the slightest substantiation of the incendiary theory was obtained. The conclusion of the college experts is that smut was the primary cause. There were other conditions, however, that were contributory. One was the unusual dryness in the growing season, another a lack of normal humidity in the atmosphere during the threshing season.

These factors caused a less than average moisture in the grain and straw and made them more combustible. They also contributed to an increased amount of static electricity developed by the cylinder and other machine parts. That the explosions were caused by electric ignition of the inflammable dust and smut is held to be reasonably certain.

Precautionary measures are recommended to owners of separators; and those interested therein may find it profitable to write for a copy of the bulletin to the college at Pullman, Wash. But it is a matter in which every farmer ought to be interested. It may be that the same combination of circumstances will not soon cause a repetition of the fires in the Northwest, but that is not a safe reliance. There are numerous reasons for crop rotation and diversification to which the season's fire losses to threshermen and farmers are an emphatic addition.

Let us suggest again, that it is not too early for poultry fanciers to begin to prepare for the next annual Morrow County show.

If you were a full-grown man and respectable citizen of the community, no doubt you would appreciate being called a hog—you might; but most self-respecting men wouldn't, even though some pin-head thought he was getting off a funny joke.

The annual fat stock show at Portland Union Stock Yards will be a limited affair this year, owing to the regulations handed out the past week from the office of the Governor. It will be confined exclusively to a showing of stuff that has been accepted for slaughter at the yards. The show will therefore be far from coming up to its usual standard of excellence.

Our single-tax friend, Mr. Jackson does not seem destined to cut much figure as a lawmaker. The important measures he advocated were overwhelmingly defeated. The \$1500 exemption, the non-partisan judiciary and the water front amendment and accompanying bill, which according to report, were creations of his own fertile brain, were ruthlessly snowed under.—Pendleton Tribune.

THIS FEARFUL WAR.

To the emperors, kings and lesser princes and lords of Europe and Great Britain these should be anxious days, not only in trying to forecast the end of the war, but as to what may happen then. The war between France and Germany cost Napoleon III his crown. From being sovereign of a great and gallant nation he, in a brief one hundred days became first a prisoner and then a fugitive. Then his countrymen determined that never again would they be subject to a single man's call to war; never again would they subordinate their sovereignty and their

right to rule themselves.

What will happen when the dead of the present war shall be counted, the drain of their manhood considered, the awful material losses computed?

Every day the thrones in those lands are more and more endangered, for every day the thought is more and more crystalizing that the war was unnecessary; that there was no difficulty that it might not have been settled without making Europe one great Golgotha.

One thing we are sure will follow. Nations will no longer trust to peace agreements or the plighted faith of each other. The thought will dominate that only laws backed by sufficient penalties will meet future demands.

Alliances between nations will be forbidden. A code will be prepared placing a limitation upon ambitious rulers and all other nations will be bound to interpose in case there is an attempted violation, while all nations will educate their people as they please, there will be a mighty reduction of fleets and armies. And each nation will not only be obliged to deal justly with neighboring nations, but with their own people and with every race that may seek shelter under its flag.

There will be no more wars of conquest; no more wars where the acquisition of territory will be the real object.

There will be perfect religious liberty guaranteed, but there will be no interference with the state on the part of any creed.

The people will in truth make the laws, but the combined nations will be a check on any single nation that falls in its duties or seeks advantages unjust to other states.

Some people fear that because of this war civilization is going to eclipse. It will not. It may go down close to the valley of the shadow of death, but it will rise with new glories and vastly increased power.

We cannot see why this war was permitted, but when enough blood and tears shall have been shed, men will discern the design behind it all and the purpose that was fulfilled.—Goodwin's Weekly.

OREGON VOTES DRY.

The size of the dry majority in Oregon last week will back up all officials with a public sentiment that will be of immense value to them in enforcing the new amendment. It does not mean that the use of liquor will cease altogether; but it does mean that the consumption will be reduced to the minimum, that there will be no open saloons.

As soon as the amendment goes into effect, January 1, 1916, the next phase of the struggle will begin—enforcement of the new measure. It is the experience of many communities that a prohibition measure is popular in proportion as it is enforced. The liquor interests will make their usual great effort to violate the law and thus discredit it. They will back hundreds of bootleggers, filling their ears with secret tales of the profits to be made from illicit liquor selling, and tempting them to take the chance.

If state, county and city officials are lax in making arrests and in imposing the full penalty of law, a hue and cry will be raised that prohibition does not and cannot prohibit, and that license is better. The brewers and distillers want license because they can sell vastly more liquor under it, and that is their only thought or concern.

But every day of effective prohibition adds to the sentiment in favor of prohibition. Let the people stick to their good resolution, let them deal relentlessly with violators, and in a few years a generation will grow up to which the saloon is a total stranger. This generation of temperance men and women is the ideal of prohibition; it is the despair of the liquor makers.

The coming struggle will call for patience and backbone. Friends of temperance, industry, thrift and the happiness that comes with prosperity will be assailed secretly and openly. Let them not lose heart. Let them give back better than they receive, and, as their cause is just, they will surely triumph in the end. Oregon will be richer and happier for the step it has taken. There will be better homes, more love at the family fireside, more money in the bank, more new houses, more boys and girls in school and college, cleaner amusements, better churches. The man who is offended by this uplift and who would seek to mar the picture should be driven out of Oregon.—Enterprise Record Chieftan.

TRANSFERS ITS RESERVE.

The First National Bank of Heppner, having joined the Federal Reserve Association, this week transferred its reserve in gold to the Federal Bank at San Francisco, and have also paid for their first installment of stock in the Reserve bank. This is a new venture in National banking, and is really the first change in the banking system of the country in fifty years of any importance. It is felt by bankers generally that the change is a good one and that when a large volume of money is needed at crop moving seasons and other times throughout the year when a stress of business is on there will be less difficulty in financing business and as a result a money stringency in the future will not be so noticeable as in times past. It is the first great move toward banking reform



BUCKNER'S

Famous
DIXIE JUBILEE
Concert Company

THE BEST COMPANY OF COLORED TALENT IN THE WORLD.

HEAR THEM AT

Heppner High School Auditorium

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 25,
at 8 o'clock sharp.

SECOND NUMBER OF LYCEUM COURSE

Get your seats reserved at Minor & Co.

People's Cash Market

Phone Main 73

All kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats, Poultry, Lard

We pay highest cash prices paid for Stock, Hides and Pelts.

HENRY SCHWARZ, Proprietor

Choice Flour, Feeds, Wood, Coal and Posts, for Sale by

HEPPNER FARMERS' UNION WAREHOUSE CO.

Handle Wheat and Wool. Highest Price Paid for Hides and Pelts.

To Our Subscribers:

We Are Now Offering You The Excellent Opportunity to Take Advantage of Our

Bargain Day Offer

in
The Weekly Oregonian and The Gazette-Times

\$1.50

Two Papers for the price of one.

Get at the local and state news as well as numerous special features at your home every week.

in this country, and will doubtless lead to further changes from time to time as the operation of this new law may suggest and demands of business require.

Grants Pass is ambitious for a federal building.

Bandon ship yards will have a new wharf 40 by 100 feet.

All forms of Washington public debt total \$95,000,000 or \$76 per capita.

Gresham cannery and evaporator will handle cabbage and potatoes this month.

With Glendale for a center three districts will unite in building a high school.

New Masonic Temple at Morton nearly completed.

Cornucopia is now the largest gold and silver producing camp in Oregon.

E. E. Morrison is building a warehouse for explosives, three miles from Springfield.

Portland Catholics have bought a \$16,000 site for a new church at Laurelhurst.

It is deplorable that in the little city of Oreno there was more hoodlumism reported on Halloween than anywhere else in Oregon.

The People's Transportation Co., operating boats between Portland and The Dalles, is building docks at Lyle, Mosier and Hood River.