

THE GAZETTE-TIMES.

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Thursday, September 30, 1915.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS.

As we view it, opportunity is now knocking at the door of Morrow county as opportunity has never knocked before. We probably do not realize that it can be possible that this county has about reached the point where she is to take off the well worn clothes of Germany and don the "glad rags" of industrial activity and development.

The discovery of artesian water in this county has exceeded the hopes of dry-land farmer, stockman and every other business man and citizen alike. But the unlooked for has happened. Probably throughout the past three years while the experimenting for artesian well water has been going on there have been only two people who have had unlimited faith in what the result might be. The majority of us were skeptics. W. D. Newlon and his faithful wife have proved a blessing to this county, and it is safe to predict that their names will live on the lips of the irrigation farmer of this section long after the Newlons have gone.

That great good will result from these wells there can be no doubt. But as a suggestion to the Heppner Commercial Club. Why not send some live wire to the Panama Exposition, a man who is acquainted with his subject matter and knows what he is talking about. Supply him with excellent photographs and with his own personal knowledge at hand, the advertising that he would give Morrow county in the next two months would be inestimable. We have in mind a man who would fill that position admirably. He is a man who has had considerable experience in that line of advertising. He is thoroughly acquainted with conditions as they exist in this county and although we know he is a very busy man and might not be able to go on such a mission, we would like to suggest the name of W. D. Newlon. He has spent more money in getting results which would ultimately put this county on the map than any other one man we know. Consequently it is safe to say that the Heppner Commercial Club would not make a mistake in sending this man, should they decide to take up this valuable means of putting our county before the eyes of the world.

OREGON'S EXPERIMENT.

Oregon was one of the first states to adopt a minimum wage law for women. We suppose employers opposed it from a conviction that it would be disastrous. Employers commonly do oppose such laws from such a conviction. Over a year and a half ago the Oregon commission fixed minimum wages for women in retail stores as follows: For those under eighteen, and those over sixteen having less than one year's experience, six dollars a week; for those over eighteen and having over a year's experience, eight dollars and a quarter a week, except in Portland, where they receive nine and a quarter dollars a week.

These do not sound like very formidable wages. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, at Washington, has investigated results so far and reported. Fewer women were employed in stores at the time of investigation than before the minimum wage went into effect, but that seems to have been due to general business conditions and to some particular causes unconnected with the wage law. It does not appear that men supplanted women as a result of the law, or very generally that inexperienced and less competent women supplanted experienced ones.

That the law has not resulted in keeping the wages of women down to the legal minimum is clear from the fact that the proportion of women getting more than the legal minimum is greater than it was before the law went into effect, about a quarter of the girls under eighteen got less than six dollars a week; so, on the whole, the law has somewhat increased wages in that department.

Covering but a single industry in a state that is not highly developed industrially, the evidence adduced by this investigation is not very conclusive; but whatever weight it has is favorable to the minimum-wage law. —Saturday Evening Post.

HOW THE EAST LOVES US.

From the Atlantic to the eastern base of the Rocky mountains the settlers helped themselves, as they advanced, to everything they could find in the then wilderness. The utmost they ever paid for the richest lands was \$2.50 per acre—just enough to pay for the surveys and the making out of the deeds.

Some three score years or more ago some crank started the idea that inasmuch as the government owned the public domain, it in reality belonged to all the people and if it anywhere contained special treasures like lead or zinc or coal or iron deposits, the whole people should own these deposits. The idea seemed a good one to the men in the far east, who knew nothing of the frontier or the hardships incident upon its settlement and redemption, and they caused a law to be passed to secure to themselves their pro-rata of the undiscovered or undeveloped wealth.

It was tried for five years and its unproductiveness and its manifest injustice caused congress to repeal the law without one dissenting vote. But a few years ago the thought was revived in the east and though in the interval between the repeal of the old law and the resurrection of the old thought, the west, and mostly the deserts of the west, had supplied the means to the east to enable it to make available its many resources and grow rich, this revived thought took a strong hold on eastern cupidity, and the then President, one Theodore Roosevelt, selected a personal friend, one Gifford Pinchot, to go west, spy out the land and see what he could find and appropriate. By the way, it is understood that Mr. Pinchot, for his personal use draws large annual revenues from coal mines in Pennsylvania which originally cost his ancestors only \$2.50 per acre.

In the meantime because of the partial subduing of electricity to man's use, water power had become valuable. So had timber lands, so had oil lands, so had iron and coal lands.

Thus when Mr. Pinchot came west, what he did was in effect to deliver an ultimatum to the men of the desert, which, set to words, was about this:

"Our great and beneficent government loves the men of the desert almost as much as it does the lovable mongrels in Mexico; it wants you all to prosper and so opens the whole of this domain to you, only keep in mind that if you discover any forests, any streams that will make water power, any coal or iron mines or oil lands, you must not disturb them for they are on the public domain, they may become valuable after a while and all the people of the east have a common interest in them and must realize their pro-rata of any profits that may come from them."

Then he sent out a small army of his friends on government salaries, as spies to see that the greedy men of the west should not appropriate anything in which his benevolent friends in the east had their pro-rata interest. In this way about one-third of the state of Idaho was placed under a timber reserve, including the streams that water power might be created from. In the same way Utah oil and coal and timber lands were covered. In Alaska some nifty men had begun to make some coal lands available for the people, but the cry went up that they were monopolists and the government immediately sat down upon them, and so for five years past, the general public up there has, with ample coal measures at its doors been forced to buy coal from Japan and British Columbia.

But it is idle to inveigh against the mingled cupidity and stupidity of the educated idiots who at long range feel it a duty to rob the west though they know no more about the real conditions than they know of the God they pray for blessings from. So they continue to pray to God and to prey upon the west.—Goodwin's Weekly.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Those of us who have witnessed industrial education and its beneficent results little appreciate the advancement that has been made in our educational ideas of the past half century. The public school, which was the advance agent of industrial education, was not established without argument. Many there were who strenuously opposed public schools as an imposition upon taxpayers. No less an influence than Herbert Spencer proclaimed it as late as a date as forty-five years ago that the state had no more right to administer education than to administer religion, and that the proposed general establishment of schools at the expense of taxpayers was an infringement upon the rights of the person so taxed. They said it was plunging the state into benevolence which would eventually breed political corruption and bankruptcy. We have had both these calamities, but few attribute them to education.

Industrial education, under which head comes our agricultural colleges, experiment stations and farm extension work, found no easier sailing in entering the harbor of service than did its forerunner, the public school. Ever since man began writing records, we find two classes, those who are content with, and hold fast to, the things they have, and the other that seeks newer and better ways. Radical and conservative, progressive

and reactionary. Between the two forces are hammered out compromises that make for real growth and development. And so it has been with our long steps in educational matters. The advocates of influence of blood lines in breeding livestock and in their claims of being able to establish special types of livestock particularly adapted to producing greatest possible results in certain lines, have met with opposition in their propaganda and have found their strongest ally in the agricultural colleges with their small army of scientific workers. The point of attack in promoting the special types of livestock has been in the class room with the rising generation, in judging at the fairs and stock shows, and lately in the tests for milk and butter production both in an official and private way.

The milk cow testing associations are being organized in every part of the Union. At most of the state fairs and at many of the county and district fairs these milking tests are carried on and they are proving one big point to the average man who milks cows, and that is some cows always return a loss, while others make a profit and that the little details of keeping a record of what cows are eating and what they are producing, is absolutely essential for success in the business. This is becoming more and more necessary as the price of products, the price of the cow and the cost of the feed that she eats all advance alike.

The benefits derived from free schools, the necessity of agricultural education are now disputed by few if any people. And rapidly is coming to prevail the acceptance of the necessity of getting better financial returns from livestock through the introduction of the right blood lines.

One of the war's remarkable effects upon American trade was shown here when, for the first time in history, sugar was purchased for export from the United States to Switzerland. Although Switzerland is a next door neighbor of Germany, the greatest beet sugar country in the world, the war has caused an embargo to be laid on the exportation of sugar from Germany and Austria-Hungary, and consequently the Alpine republic finds it necessary to send three thousand miles across the Atlantic to secure the national supply of sweetening. Not only Switzerland but Great Britain, France, Italy and Greece have been purchasers of sugar in the New York market. In the first nine months of the war exports amounted to nearly 500,000,000 pounds valued at over \$23,000,000. Naturally the heavy export demand for sugar which usually comes to the American market has kept the prices comparatively high, and the American farmers who grow sugar, either in beets or cane, are likely to have a prosperous season. In fact persons familiar with the sugar trade agree that the war has saved this industry from extinction for the time being. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities and following the legislation adopted by congress for the free admission of foreign grown sugar, many sugar mills and factories closed down and tens of thousands of farmers abandoned the planting of beets and cane. With the better price conditions brought about by the war, the American crop probably will be larger than ever before, and it will be possible to continue sugar growing in this country, at least until the European conflict ends.

BANKERS ARE TAKING NOTICE.

Myron T. Herrick, ex-Governor of Ohio and ex-president of the American Bankers Association, had the following to say concerning rural credits. To read of a man of national prominence and banking experience being at last in favor of the farmer coming into his own, must convey to the yeomen of this land that their fight for right has not been in vain. Mr. Herrick, speaking before the Portland Chamber of Commerce, said in part:

"When we realize that the farmers of this country have assets aggregating \$45,000,000,000, and an annual output of \$15,000,000,000, the question presents itself in a very workable form.

"On such a basis there should be no difficulty in obtaining credit. It certainly would not be difficult in ordinary business. So all that we need, then, is organization."

And "rural co-operation," he suggested as the programme. "The best breeding ground for co-operation," he continued, "is an association distinguished from a corporation or a joint stock company. The recently enacted laws on credit unions and so-called co-operative banks in Oregon and elsewhere are not enough. These laws tend to interfere with, rather than encourage, co-operation.

"The laws to be enacted should make it legally possible to do through an association what now may be done through a corporation or a joint stock company."

Mr. Herrick emphasized the necessity of organizing the farmers on a definite legal status, so that they collectively may be able to transact business and thus obtain the benefit of rural credits.

"But the laws that should be enacted," he added, "ought to be general in scope. That is, they should not be confined to any particular class or persons. They need not contain one reference to agriculture in order to permit the farmer to avail himself of

them." He explained that the last three Presidents—Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson—each in turn have recommended co-operation as best adapted to the need of the farmers.

IONE.

Mrs. Jack Hughes, from Fox Valley, is visiting with friends in Ione these days.

Mrs. M. Morgan is visiting out at the Burroughs ranch with her sister for a few days.

Last Sunday's train brought home a large bunch from the Round-Up. They all report a fine time.

Mrs. J. H. Cochran has gone up to the Yakima country to visit with her children for some time.

A. E. Pierce left Ione last Wednesday with a carload of hogs that he will take down to Portland.

Quite a number of the Masons went up to Heppner last Monday evening to attend some lodge doings up there.

Chas. Allinger, who has been hobbling about for some time on a walking cane, has thrown the stick away.

C. R. Johnson is very busy finishing putting up his last crop of hay. Don't worry, Chas., it hasn't rained yet.

Miss Kittie Wilmot was a passenger to Portland last week where she will visit with friends for a short time.

Peanut Dan, the premium painter, is with us once more. He is making Ed Moore's house look like a mansion.

The way real estate changed hands here last Sunday was not slow, and those who missed a good deal are lucky.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lundell have gone down to Rheas Siding to spend a couple of weeks on Oscar Lundell's ranch.

Floyd Frazier is the happy daddy of another baby boy, born at his home last week. Mother and child getting along fine.

J. E. Frazier and wife were in town last Monday visiting with Mrs. C. J. Anderson, who is schooling her children in Ione this winter.

Sam Esteb went up to the Ed Day ranch last Sunday to wire the new house preparatory to putting in electric lights.

R. N. Hymer extracted several bunches of whiskers without pain at Dick Turpin's shop while Dick was letting 'er buck.

Dalies Perkins, of Portland, spent several days recently visiting with her father. She returned to her home last Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Turpin, who has been visiting with her son Dick for the past couple of weeks, returned to her home last Tuesday.

The Benedict girls of Morgan went to Pendleton last week in their car with Fay McNabb as pilot and they had some time at the Round-Up.

E. R. Lundell finished up threshing last Sunday after a splendid run and has moved to Ione again where he will school his children this winter.

Herman Ray and family, who have been living in Ione for the past year, left for the Valley Saturday of last week, Mr. Ray having disposed of his Ione property.

Elmer Griffith received a carload of gasoline, distillate and coal oil the latter part of last week. It seems good to have a few spoonfuls of gas in the little burg once more.

O. D. Forbes drove his jitney over to Pendleton last Friday taking over Dick Turpin, Flossie Kirk and Mrs. Turpin. They returned home the following Sunday, reporting a splendid time.

Vawter Crawford is one of the Ioneites these days. We do not know for sure where he keeps himself, but he generally hovers in sight about meal time. Our friend Vawter has not got over the eating and sleeping habit yet.

E. M. Shutt is very busy building a couple of cow barns. His son Lawrence and another blind schoolmate look after the milking, which gives E. M. a great deal more time to drive nails and hammer his thumb. E. M. has a very fine bunch of milk cows and he is preparing to give them the proper winter care.

Lou Land, who has been in Ione for the past six months taking care of his parents, who are getting old and feeble, left for his home at Winchester, Idaho, last Thursday, where he will paper and finish his new house. He will probably return after a time. His wife, who has been in Portland for some time, will meet him at the Junction and accompany him home.

13,000,000 People at San Francisco Fair.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—When the gates of the Panama-Pacific exposition closed at midnight nearly 13,400,000 persons had seen the big fair. Officially 13,325,553 have passed the turnstiles up to Friday night and it was estimated 60,000 or more visited it yesterday.

Ideal September weather has drawn big crowds daily; trains are crowded with belated vacationists. Only two months of the show remain.

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