THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Leave it to the People.

THE SPECTATOR.

SOME of the newspapers and many of the politicians opposed to the proposed amendment to the direct primary bill seem to miss the point of the measure submitted to the legislature by A. L. Mills. Mr. Mills shares the rather general opinion that the direct primary does not give us the very best method of nominating candidates for public office. Surely, if a better plan of nominations can be devised, it should be given a trial—at the very least, be submitted to the judgment of the people. This is the desire of Mr. Mills and the many others who have studied his proposed amendment.

The amendment is one in which the people of Oregon are vitally interested! they have found that the promises made for the direct primary have not been, and cannot be, kept. In the multiplicity of self-starting candidates, a majority vote is impossible, and the people find that the successful aspirants are not infrequently those who have been backed by stealthy, masked and selfish interests. The people have had forced on them the conviction that a system that permits nominations by a mere 25 or 30 per cent of the total vote cast is not in harmony with the principles of majority rule and representative government. It is the purpose of those who favor the adoption of the amendment to offer it to the people for their approval or rejection. That is fair enough. What honest objection can the opposing newspapers and politicians have to it? Can't they trust the people, whose perspicacity they praise so highly, to pass judgment on the amendment? If the people are as wise as the incense-swinging newspapers and politcians swear they are, surely they should be permitted to discuss, analyze and vote on this amendment for themselves.

It can't be possible that the newspapers and politicians, who are ever declaring their amazed admiration and passionate love for the dear people, have been all the while merely spoofing them? And yet it looks like it, for when it is proposed that the people should have their say on a matter of the deepest interest to them, the loudly adoring newspapers and vociferously worshipping politicians tell them the subject is too deep for their understanding and too important for their determination.

The people adopted the direct primary law, with which they are not fully satisfied. There is offered an amendment designed to correct some of the abuses of which the people complain. In the name of honesty and common sense, what good reason can be offered for refusal to permit the people to say with their votes whether or not this amendment is the one they want?

—§-§-§—

There may be numbers of farmers in the county who are still of the opinion that reseeding is not necessary, but the fact seems to be that, as the weather continues warm, more and more of the grain is found to be dead. Dry rot is setting in and in many fields that gave promise of live grain nothing appears left. It would be well for the majority to plan to get new seed in the ground just as fast as the weather conditions will permit.

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IN ANOTHER column will be found an article that deals with what is called the Pendleton-Prineville cutoff. A map also accompanies the article and by looking this over it can be quickly seen that the proposed road is of great value to both Morrow and Wheeler counties, and would become an important link in the state system of highways. We understand that there is to be some action taken before the present session of the legislature looking to the placing of this road on the program of the state highway commission—in other words, getting it on the map. There is no doubt whatever that it would serve a very important part of the two counties, and help many people who are now isolated to get onto the main highways and ultimately become a great factor in the development of a lot of good territory. We hope to see just such action taken as will bring about the desired result. Look over the map and see how it shows up.

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May we hope that the present weather will be our portion for the next few weeks. It will help wondrfully in the task of reseeding the grain fields. Nothing better than what we have now could be asked for or expected.

—§-§-§—

IN MAKING out his federal income tax return, the farmer is required to report as gross income all receipts derived from the sale or exchange of farm products, including crops and livestock, whether produced on the farm or purchased and resold. Where farm produce is exchanged for groceries, merchandise or other articles, the fair market value of the articles received must be reported as income. A farmer who rents his farm on the crop-share basis must report such income for the year in which the crops are sold. Profits derived from the sale or rental of farm lands must be reported. In computing his income tax he may deduct all the amounts paid in producing, harvesting, and marketing of crops, including labor, cost of seed and fertilizer used, cost of minor repairs to farm buildings (other than the dwelling), cost of repairs to fences and machinery and the cost of small tools used up in the course of the year, such as pitchforks, handrakes, hoes, axes, etc.

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The State Normal Situation.

BENTON INDEPENDENT.

THAT the Monmouth normal school has outgrown itself is an admitted fact by everyone, yet there are opponents to an extension of the school's equipment through legislative appropriation. How can such an attitude be justified when we are spending millions of public money for scenic roadways and pavements for tourists?

The roadways and pavements are essential. There is no doubt about that, and the *Independent* is for the road program of the state highway commission. They are of commercial importance—there is the difference. Are we so engrossed in commercialism that we can fail to see the actual need of the training of our youth? Is the training of our boys and girls not an economic problem, and is the neglect of teacher training not an actual economic loss?

There is a lot of bunk being required of teachers during their training in normals and education courses, but the bunk is supported by good, sound training. The bunk part of courses is an educational fad at this time, and could not be loosed from its hold upon present day educators. It will pass like the other fads of education have passed since the time of Socrates, and the only harm it can do is to usurp valuable time.

But that is another subject.

The supply of well trained teachers has never equalled the demand. Hundreds of men and women are teaching school in Oregon who have no business in the schoolroom. When young men and young women of the commonwealth are willing to make the sacrifice demanded of a school teacher, they should be supported to the limit by the state.

Any teacher, generally speaking, is improved in capability and efficiency by normal and educational training. Teaching school is a specialized business and requires specialized training. On top of this, the teacher is called upon, more than anyone outside of a newspaper office, for general education and a broad, balanced mind of a thinking capacity.

Dollars and cents invested in adequate equipment for the state normal school are an economical sound investment in the future of Oregon and the west. Teacher-training can be secured elsewhere in the state on a good basis, but there is a place for the state normal and the Monmouth institution is more than filling its place. It is overflowing. Let's give it the place into which it has grown.

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The general freezing out of the grain in Morrow county is a hard blow to the wheat producers. Especially is this so following the poor yield of last year. However, it is demonstrating the kind of stuff the most of our farming community is composed of. They are going right at the job of getting more seed in the ground and looking forward to fairly good yields the coming fall. There is nothing to do but reseed, and this will be done.

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Our Washington Letter

N. P. S.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The right of the farmer and manufacturer in the middle west to make the nearest and most convenient port for their export business free of any rate discrimination has been recognized in a bill introduced by Senator William M. Butler, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican National Committee. In this measure it is provided that the railroads without discrimination can only charge the lowest established rate to all ports on the seaboard also provides that the steamship lines will have to pursue a similar course. For years farmers and manufacturers in the great interior portions of the country have in many cases been obliged to ship their products to inconvenient ports because of the rates. Ostensibly the rates were lower than what they would secure by reaching their nearest and most logical port. When they have protested the inequality of rates they were obliged to accept for their shipments they were met with the information that this was necessary because of the law of "differentials," a phrase impressive and confusing to the average mind. As a result we have had congestion at certain ports created by the lower differential arrangement with consequent increase of the storage and wharfage charges. The Butler bill recognizes, to put it broadly, that we have two great seaboards and that the farmer and the manufacturer is entitled to ship to and from the nearest and most convenient port and on a rate basis which gives him a parity of rates with other shippers no matter where located. Certain now favored ports will protest; that is to be expected, but the Butler theory is that the United States is a great unit and that all the people are entitled to trade on an equal basis.

President Coolidge's tribute to the American newspaper which he delivered at the dinner of the American Society of Newspaper Editors was a sincere recognition of the services which newspapers are giving to the nation as a whole. American newspapers, the President said, are particularly representative of the practical idealism of our people. They are the best newspapers in the world. They print more real news and more reliable and characteristic news than any other newspapers. Then with a fine appreciation of the struggles for excellence and fairness which daily and weekly goes on in the editorial offices of all the papers great and small throughout the union, he said: "I believe their editorial opinions are less colored in influence by mere partisanship or selfish interest, than are those of any other country. Moreover, I believe that our American press is more independent, more reliable and less partisan today than at any other time in its history."

This is a tribute so well deserved that there is not a newspaper in the country no matter how humble its circumstances but what is justified in carrying these words of the President upon their editorial page, not boastingly, but as an honest appreciation from him of the sacrifices that they are always making for the good of the community and the nation at large.

The dignified yet constant reiteration on the part of President Coolidge that the debts owed to the United States by foreign nations must be paid and cannot be cancelled, is making its impression in all foreign capitals. The President in so stating the American case is standing upon a firm foundation, for this same thought is imbedded in the platform of the Republican party adopted at its national convention in Cleveland. The attitude of the United States is not merely that of a creditor nation which with a sheriff at hand is demanding that a forced sale be conducted in order that the money due may be paid, but rather a nation which, in the case of France, is demanding that a fair acknowledgement of the debt be made and that a disposition and willingness to pay be put upon the record. Even in this the American attitude is not based alone on the desire to secure a return of money honestly loaned, but back of it is a feeling that the rebuilding of Europe can only be successfully accomplished if the moral stamina of the people is sustained. That any American course which would allow the French peoplel to ignore the debts would work for their moral weakening and would militate against the upbuilding which we all consider as important for the good of the world. French officials are apparently engadeg in a fishing expedition in the hopes of establishing for their own satisfaction how far they can go in delaying recognition of the debt and payments. The French people of themselves, however, are ready to recognize their obligations. There are some of our own people enthused over the prosperity of our nation and the surpluses in the national Treasury, who have discussed cancellation of the French debt as a happy and incidental solution of the relations between the two countries, but a debt is a debt, and if the debtor nation ignores or is forgiven its obligation the Treasury balance of the United States can only be reimbursed in one way, namely, by the imposition of additional taxation on our own people. That must not be frogotten.

Government operation of American railways has ceased. The books have been closed and the American people, in taxes alone, have paid substantially one and three-quarters billions of dollars for the experiment. The additional costs which the travelers and shippers of America were obliged to meet because of indifferent service and extraordinarily high rates can hardly be estimated. It can be fairly said that this additional burden will come near equalling the actual total of American dollars paid out by the government, which the taxpayers had to meet.

President Coolidge in announcing the dissolution of the governmental war-time operation organization did not attempt to conceal his satisfaction at being able to relieve the American people of this extraordinary burden. Staggering as these totals are the one element of satisfaction is that happily we only embarked on governmental operation. Had we been driven into government ownership, which was the real aim of many people at the time, the total loss of the people's money would have been many times over the present figure, impressive as that is. A study of the costs of this most unfortunate experiment, not only in money values, but in efficiency, should serve to check the gentlemen who, devoid of any personal responsibility, have been preaching governmental operation of public utilities as the one sure way to secure the millennium for American citizens.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Morrow, administrator of the Estate of Luther Huston, deceased, and has duly qualified. All persons having claims against the said estate must present them to me, duly verified as by law required, at the office of Woodson & Sweek, attorneys, at Heppner, Oregon, on or before six months from the date of first publication of this notice.

Date of first publication January 15, 1925.

CLAUD HUSTON, Administrator.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Heppner Mining Company will be held at the office of the First National Bank in Heppner, Oregon, on the second Tuesday in February, 1925, being the 10th day of February, 1925, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. This meeting is for the purpose of electing officers and for the transaction of such other business as may appear.

D. B. STALTER, President.
J. O. HAGER, Secretary.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, January 10, 1925.

NOTICE is hereby given that Annie Williams, of Heppner, Oregon, who, on February 18, 1920, made Additional Homestead Entry, Act 2-19-09, No. 020176, for NE¼ NE¼, Section 29, Township 1 South, Range 27 East, Williamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before United States Commissioner, at Heppner, Oregon, on the 20th day of February, 1925.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Ottis T. Ferguson, Sam J. Turner, Oliver Austin Devin, Snowden Kite, all of Heppner, Oregon.

CARL G. HELM, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Morrow County, administratrix of the estate of Ebenezer B. Gorton, deceased, and that all persons having claims against the said estate must present the same to me, duly verified according to law, at the office of my attorney, S. E. Notson, at Heppner, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, said date of first publication being the 8th day of January, 1925.

FLORENCE K. HARDESTY, Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, executrix of the Last Will and Testament of John Hughes, deceased, and that she has qualified. All persons having claims against said estate must present them to me, duly verified as by law required, at the office of Woodson & Sweek, attorneys, at Heppner, Oregon, on or before six months from the date of first publication hereof.

Date of first publication January 15, 1925.

MARY HUGHES, Executrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, January 28, 1925.

NOTICE is hereby given that William H. Instone, of Lena, Oregon, who, on March 8, 1920, made Additional Homestead Entry, Act. 12-29-16, No. 018806, for SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼, Lots 1 and 2, Section 1, Township 2 South, Range 27 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before United States Commissioner, at Heppner, Oregon, on the 13th day of March, 1925.

Claimant names as witnesses:

W. W. Kilcup, of Lena, Oregon; J. B. Kenny, H. E. Instone, and J. T. Morgan, all of Heppner, Oregon.

J. H. PEARE, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon designed executor of the last will and testament of Jerry Brosnan, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and the 12th day of January, 1925, at the hour of 10 a. m. of said day, and the County Court room at the Court House at Heppner, Oregon, has been fixed as the time and place for the hearing objections to, and the settlement of said final account and all persons having objections thereto are required to file the same with the Clerk of said Court on or before the time set for the hearing of objections to said final account.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1924.

JOHN BROSNAN, Executor.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County, dated December 29, 1924, to me directed, in a certain suit in said Court wherein Laura Adams as plaintiff recovers a judgment against T. H. Williams and Corda Williams, defendants, for the sum of Nine Hundred Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per cent per annum from September 24, 1922; the further sum of One hundred Thirty-five Dollars on account of taxes, penalty, and interest; the further sum of One hundred Twenty-five Dollars attorney's fees and costs and disbursements taxed and allowed at $20.00, and an order that the real property mortgaged to secure the payment of said sums be sold to satisfy said judgment:

I will on Saturday, the 31st day of January, 1925, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, all the following described real property, situated in Morrow County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

Lots One (1) and Two (2) and 100 feet off of the East end of Lot Five (5) in Block Four (4) in Adam's Addition to Dairyville, Morrow County, Oregon, the same being the real property mortgaged by said defendants to secure the payment of said judgment and ordered to be sold by the Court for that purpose.

GEORGE McDUFFEE, Sheriff, of Morrow County, Oregon.

Date of first publication, January 1, 1925.

Date of last publication, January 29, 1925.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY ON EXECUTION.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an attachment execution duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, on the 19th day of January, 1925, and to me directed pursuant to a judgment and order of sale duly entered and rendered in said Court on the 26th day of August, 1924, in favor of Shell Campany of California, a corporation, plaintiff, and against John Vaughn, Joseph Figini, and David Kilton, partners doing business under the firm name of Market Garage, defendants, for the sum of One Thousand three hundred five and 65-100 ($1,305.65) dollars, with interest from the 26th day of August, 1924, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and the further sum of $32.80, costs and disbursements, I will on Saturday, the 28th day of February, 1925, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, at Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right title and interest of the defendant, John Vaughn, in and to the following described real property, situate in Morrow County, Oregon, to-wit:

Lots 3, 4 and 5 in Block 2 of Mt. Vernon's Second Addition to the city of Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon, also Tract No. 150 (D R 35) in said city of Heppner, Oregon; and also, the South half of the Northeast quarter, and the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section 13, the Northeast quarter, and the East half of the Northwest quarter and the Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 24, in Township 2 South, Range 25 East of Willamette Meridian.

The above described real property being the property attached in the action in which said judgment and order of sale was rendered, and commanded to be sold in said execution.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1925.

GEO. McDUFFEE, Sheriff of Morrow County, Oregon.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, December 24, 1924.

NOTICE is hereby given that Barney Devlin, of Heppner, Oregon, who, on Mar. 31, 1920, made H. E. 021385, for S½SW¼, SW¼SE¼, Sec. 11, N½ NE¼, SE¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, Sec. 14, T. 4 S., R. 26 E., and on Feb. 20, 1924, made additional H. E. No. 023132, for S½SE¼, Sec. 20, W½SW¼, Section 21, Township 4 South, Range 26 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Guy M. Anderson, United States Commissioner, at Heppner, Oregon, on the 25th day of February, 1925.

Claimant names as witnesses:

A. G. Devore, P. H. Mollahan, Patrick Connell, Frank Monahan, all of Heppner, Oregon.

J. W. DONNELLY, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County Executrix of the Estate of Francis J. Gordon, deceased, and that all persons having claims against said estate must present the same, duly verified according to law, to me at the office of my attorney, S. E. Notson, in Heppner, Oregon, within six months from the date of first publication of this notice, said date of first publication being the 8th day of January, 1925.

BESSIE J. THOMSON, Executrix.

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