

Heppner Gazette Times

MORROW COUNTY'S NEWSPAPER
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OREGON'S GOVERNOR'S RACE

Oregon voters will shortly face a ballot—one that hasn't excited any great amount of interest in either party, yet one that will confront Republicans with a remarkably big choice of governor's candidates, (six) and the Democrats with three choices for the same post. It's the first time in years so many men have wanted the job, and we doubt that there is a serious party man on either side who will today hazard much betting money on the outcome.

Let's look at the Democrats first. There are present governor Robert D Holmes; Wiley Smith, Multnomah county assessor; and Lew Wallace, a perennial candidate for something, and a man who came very close to winning the governor's chair last time, even though he had withdrawn prior to the election.

Wiley Smith, we think, has limited support and can hardly be considered a threatening candidate.

Governor Holmes has, to our way of thinking, and to many others also, shown himself to be a very "little" man in the office he now holds. The main objection to his program is that he has made every attempt to establish a "party machine" in Oregon which will be able to continue the Democratic party in power in the state, regardless of who the party might put up. His appointments have been made with one thought—"We're in the saddle, let's make it pay." . . . that is not the kind of politics Oregon has been used to, or wants. And we firmly believe that that idea is as repulsive to most Democrats as it is to Republicans. His major opponent, Lew Wallace, is not one of the 'great men' of Oregon, but he is far more stable and level headed than is the present governor. He is a party man, but still the state comes first.

The Republicans have six men working for the job—Warren Gill, Mark Hatfield, Sig Unander, Albert Eichman, George W Livingston, and Orval Rasor.

Eichman, Livingston and Rasor will draw but a few votes, while Hatfield, Gill and Unander are going to put up a three-way toe-to-toe fight. The results may surprise quite a few voters, too.

All of the latter three are remarkably well qualified for the job, and, in a way, it is too bad that they all are seeking it at the same time. . . their talents could much better be spread out more—and they no doubt will be after the election.

Mark Hatfield has been acclaimed as the "coming man" of the Republican party in Oregon, and his record as secretary of State, and in the legislature, has been good. We feel he lacks a few years of seasoning which can come only from a few more years in lower politics. He is in his early 30's and has plenty of time to work up though it is hard to question his ability as a politician or a governmentician.

Warren Gill has had 10 full years experience in the legislature and no one can question the fact that he has given the Republican campaign this spring a touch of "life". He jumped into the fight when it was least expected and has done

more campaigning than the rest of the candidates put together, but his "poor boy" approach isn't quite what he has hoped it might be. Personally we have to agree with his platform plank of sales tax for Oregon (something we have always felt had to become a part of this state's tax program sooner or later if it is properly written), but we question Warren Gill's ability to be an executive of the state. Those who have worked with him in the legislature have said that he has a tendency to be indecisive—will jump first one way and then another, a trait that does not make for a good governor.

Sig Unander is probably the least flashy of all the Republican candidates, but he has served more years (19) in executive positions in the state than any other candidate. He is financially independent, which many hold against him, yet he has demonstrated the ability to wisely handle the money which has been his. As state treasurer he has also proven his knowledge of large scale financing by careful management of funds entrusted to him, and by making them work for the benefit of the taxpayer as far as the law will allow such endeavor. He is a little too careful, possibly, in his approach to some of Oregon's problems, or in making them a part of his political campaign, but when it comes to the actual management of the affairs of the state, such a trait is a mighty fine thing to be able to say of any man.

All three top Republican candidates have many points in common in their favor. The main ones being that they all say they will work for fuller development of the state's agriculture, power and natural resources, and industrial potential. The Democratic candidates are wanting the same thing, though, their approach is that they want Uncle Sam to give such help to Oregon instead of making the state earn its own way in the world.

Much more could be said for, and against, every candidate of both parties, and additional arguments will come daily from other media of communication in Oregon as the campaigns come to a close. It is physically impossible for a weekly newspaper to keep up with the daily campaign news—nor will we even try, yet we must make up our own mind. We will go this far:

Who will be the winners?
We look for Lew Wallace to be the Democratic candidate for governor in the fall general election.

We favor Sig Unander as the Republican nominee for the reasons we have outlined above, yet, we know Warren Gill is going to raise a lot of "hell" in the Republican plans. . . it might be enough to win the election.

Mark Hatfield is very capable—but he should have waited another four years.

Whoever wins, Oregon probably has the best slate of candidates for governor it has seen in many years, and we don't doubt that nearly any one of them will serve the state well. The answer will come on May 16 through your vote. This is the way we will cast ours . . . just be sure you mark your ballot too!

From The County Agent's Office

By N. C. Anderson

A Columbia county farmer wrote to the State Department of Agriculture last week asking to have his family brand re-recorded, this revealing that some cattle owners are not aware that all livestock brands must be registered every five years.

In 1949, the legislature passed a law requiring all ranchers and farmers to record their brands with the department every five years, or the brand expires and is open to be used by someone else. Previously, registration was required every ten year period, according to M E Knickerbocker, chief of the department's division of animal industry.

Enclosed in the farmer's letter was a 1935 certificate of brand registration, the last time the brand was recorded to his family. Since that time the brand in question has been registered to someone else. The next livestock brand book will be issued in 1960. Oregon livestock growers will be notified in July, 1959, and must register their brands with the

department by January 1, 1960, to keep them legal.

Concluding our discussion of several weeks on the certification program of farm crops, we will feature "Proving the Pedigree" this week.

When a superior crop is developed, some plan must be followed to safeguard identity and purity of the seed; otherwise improved varieties would become lost for all practical purposes. In the early days of certification, when most of the seed produced was used locally, it was not too difficult for the certifying agency to trace seed lots to approved sources and to maintain good genetic quality. As seed production of a given variety became widespread, and it was found necessary to grow seed away from the area of principle use, it became more important to tie the production closer to the original seed stock. This was done by limiting the production in areas away from the original source of seed to not more than a limited number of generations. This plan was first used in the certification of red clover. This pattern of increase is called the generation system and is now set up in most certification standards through the use of the four classes of seed; breeder, foundation, registered and certified.

Breeder seed is maintained by the originating agency, usually an experiment station. No certified seed of the varieties under this type of program may be more than a limited number of generations removed. When this generation system is applied, the Certified class or Blue Tag, is not eligible for further certification. The grower must obtain Registered or Foundation seed to qualify. Most of the certified seed produced in Oregon is according to this plan. The trend is to have all forage varieties under this type of production.

Growers sometimes fail to recognize the importance of this record of ancestry. The certification tag, which indicates the class of seed planted, must always accompany the application for certification. If small quantities of seed are used, it may be possible to trace the pedigree to an eligible seed source by means of a sales slip and other records, but the certification tag is used whenever possible. If the check on seed source reveals that the grower has no

THIRTY YEARS AGO

From the files of the Gazette Times May 3, 1928

A very disagreeable and heavy storm struck Morrow county about noon on Monday, and before long the air was filled with dust.

Mr and Mrs Osmin Hager, Mr and Mrs Chas Vaughn and Mr and Mrs Bert P Stone entertained with a large bridge party at the Hager home on Monday evening.

In the declamatory contest held April 28, Annabelle Turner won first place in the humorous division and Herman Green first in the non-humorous division.

Mrs John Skuzeski and two children left for Portland on Wednesday for a visit of a couple of weeks with relatives in the city.

Buster Keaton in College, Star Theater, Sunday and Monday, the scream side of higher education.

Dr McMurdo reports that Heppner hospital is now ready for the reception of patients.

got on the map, there appeared the Boardman Mirror, which, like the Irrigator, ran for a few years and then folded up.

Leslie K Harlan moved from Condon to Ione and ran the Post or Proclaimer, I don't recall which. He showed considerable ability and was approached by the anti-prohibition interests in Heppner to move his plant up there and give the Gazette Times some real competition. He attempted to get the jump on the G-T by installing a linotype. He did contact the salesman first but before closing with Harlan the salesman called on the Gazette Times and in order to sell two machines filled the G-T order first. Harlan ran the Heppner Herald, with the assistance of his brother, E G as editor for about two years and then moved his plant to Pilot Rock.

I have before me a copy of the Weekly Times, Vol. II, No 44, "Published every Friday morning by Homer H Hallock". The date of the copy is December 18, 1885. That is proof that within a few months after the Gazette was established, a second paper entered the field.

In closing, and to add one more county paper to the list, may I remind your readers that the last competitor of the Gazette Times was the Heppner Herald, re-established by Sam Pattison sometime in the '20's and later absorbed by the Gazette Times. Your several chroniclers may have omitted other publications, but I believe the field has been quite thoroughly covered.

Thank you for your patience.
O G CRAWFORD
Delake, Oregon

TO THE EDITOR . . .

To The Editor:

As far as I know this is the first time I have ever written a "letter to the Editor," but the outburst of historical rhetoric prompted by your observance of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Heppner Gazette has aggravated me into "dipping in my oar".

Since O M Yeager and Bert Mason far outdistanced me in Morrow county residence, I must rely upon some data I have in hand rather than memory. If I were in Heppner I would ask the privilege of looking over the files of the week of March 20 in 1943, the 60th anniversary of the Gazette, and again in 1948. I believe I would find something of historical value to the Gazette and the Times, when as editor

of the Gazette Times I was able to trace the succession of ownership from J H Stine down to the current (at that time) owners and publishers.

The Gazette observed its 18th anniversary about two weeks after I arrived in Heppner, early March 1901. At the time it was being edited and published by a Mr Bridges, substituting for John Watermelon Redington, who, unable to convince E M Shutt, publisher of the Times, that he was the better man, suffered quite a severe drubbing and took his departure from Heppner. Shortly after my arrival, two young men arrived from Salem to take over the Gazette. Fred Warnock and E P Michel had been working at the state printing office and decided to go into business for themselves. Both were good printers and soon had the Gazette operating on a substantial basis. Warnock was from Silverton and Michel (pronounced "Miss Shell") was from The Dalles. I "started at the case" about two weeks after arriving in Heppner, working alongside my brother Garfield who worked alternately for the Times and the Gazette for several years. At the time he was Shutt's right hand man. I added to my printing skill by learning to feed the cylinder press, an old Country Campbell, the power being furnished by a little German, Jack Newcomb. His usual pay was 50 cents and a bucket of beer while

I drew down 25 cents—my week's wages for the first three months. From this momentous outlay of cash I graduated, by December 1901, to the imposing wage of \$9 a week—60 hours, mind you — by changing my attachment from the Times to the Gazette during the winter vacation. I was closely associated with the Heppner papers until leaving there in 1916. From that time until October 1, 1942, I had only occasional fill-in jobs for the publishers, my brother Vawter and his son, Spencer.

I could impose upon your time and space by reciting many incidents that were recorded in those issues of the Heppner papers, the files of which were destroyed in the 1918 fire, but what I really started out to do was to fill in a little of the newspaper history which has been overlooked by your earlier contributors. Surely Mason and Yeager remember the Irrigon Irrigator, established about 1902 by Addison Bennett, a crusty, keen-witted New Yorker, whose job it was to publicize the newly-formed irrigation district and to "sell" the advantages of north Morrow county to prospective settlers. Apparently when the Irrigator's purpose had been accomplished Addison folded his last paper and quietly stole away. (He didn't skip the country—just moved in to Portland I think.

Years later, when Boardman

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Jim Davis, Arlene Whelan PLUS

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Sun., Mon., May 4, 5
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concrete evidence, other than visible characteristics, that his field is of a given eligible variety or class, certification is denied, because the necessary seed or the pedigree history is not properly recorded. Even though the variety is shown to be eligible, the pedigree must be complete in certification. The complete seed history must be traceable, if necessary, to the original Breeder seed or experiment station distribution of the variety. This is similar to maintaining pedigree records in purebred livestock production. More information on seed certification is available in the Morrow county agent's office.

We have recently received word that the Interstate Commerce Commission examiner on fresh meats transcontinental west bound had recommended that the present temporary rates in force since August 15, 1957 from the east to the Pacific south coast territories be made permanent. However, that the rates from these same origin groups to the Pacific north coast territory.

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BOAT TRAILER	\$135
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