

Sherman County Journal

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GILES L. FRENCH Managing Editor



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JULY 19, 1935

WE GO TO THE MOUNTAIN

A hundred and six amateur Mahomets went to the
mountain Sunday morning, slipping up on it in the dim
light, so fearful were they that it might actually move
away from them inasmuch as it had shown no inclination
to come to them. A group of professional Mahomets went
along to initiate the amateurs. They wore checkered blaz-
ers, loose pants and berets as distinguishing marks.

The scene of all this activity, of course, was the Ameri-
can Legion Climb, held each year by the Hood River Post
as a contribution to community service and a general good
time. The 1935 edition was the fifteenth.

It may safely be said that there is nothing like it in
community projects in all the nation. Other towns hold
rodeos, old time days, harvest festivals and all the other
varieties of amusing themselves and entertaining visitors.
But this Hood River feature is unique. Certainly, with
the mountain towering in their back yard, they must needs
take some notice of it. For the mountain, when observed
at close range is quite a sizeable bit of scenery.

Every one who can get away by Saturday noon goes to
the Legion camp which is situated near Cooper's Spur,
6000 feet up on the side of Mt. Hood. For days they have
been wearing berets and neckerchiefs to simulate the prop-
er mountain climbing mood. They lunch from army mess
kits on solid, sustaining food properly prepared and prop-
erly rationed for mountain appetites.

As the afternoon wears on the crowd increases as the
heat drives more people to the coolness of the forest and
the comforting presence of snow banks that are near the
camp. Some walk toward the mountain to see the glacier
at close hand, pick the dwarfed flowers, hear and see the
snow fed mountain streams rattling noisily down the steep
canyons, and, if interested in nature, to examine the pec-
uliar rocks lying along the trail and the strange shapes the
mountain pines take when buffeted by the wind.

At night, after another meal that causes one to wonder
how he got hungry so quickly and easily, the campfire is
lighted and the crowd gathers around on the hillside to get
warm. (It was 104 on the river.) The program begins,
with the chairman dressed in the mountain custom, and
aided by a loud speaking system to make his voice heard
to all the people. Speakers are from all over the state.
They speak lightly or seriously as their moods indicate but
the presence of the mountain overawes it all. Here are
men, small transient creatures, for all their cars, their lights
and flares, their roads and houses, talking and laughing or
pondering heavily there at the base of a work of nature so
large and so enduring that whatever they do or say is but
froth and of no moment. Men for centuries may have met
in this vale around a campfire to talk of the shortage of
deer, the fall of the great bridge, the abundance of arrow
heads, the tyranny of kings, the evils of government, the
presence of foreigners, the bounty of crops and it all is but
a fleeting moment in the life of the mountain. It is as the
twitting of jays, the worries of ants.

They crawl out of their blankets early in the morning,
even before the sky is reddened and after breakfast line up
to be counted and start their weary pilgrimage. They
straggle off through the timber like Druids going to some
religious festival.

As the watchers arise in the daylight they can see them
toiling up the white slopes of the mountain, slowly, care-
fully, using every energy to obtain momentary victory over
this behemoth of nature. They arrive back in camp late
in the afternoon fagged and weary, all prepared to boast of
their endurance and their triumph over the mountain which
has, in the meantime, obliterated their very tracks, and will
continue to welcome climbers after all concerned have gone
to permanent sleep beneath its forests.

There is general fear among farmers and those who
favor the farm program that the AAA will be declared
unconstitutional when it comes before the supreme court this
fall, as it is sure to do. In the light of the NRA decision it
appears likely that congress had no direct power to give
the secretary of agriculture authority to levy taxes.

It would be possible, although not too probable, for
congress to levy taxes itself for the relief of the wheat
grower in much the same manner as the secretary has been
doing. That would settle the question once and for all
time. But there would be difficulty in establishing the
policy of permanent government aid of the present kind
for agriculture. The farmers must save what they can
from the temporary defeat, if it comes.

Other means of relieving the wheat surplus situation
have been suggested. Among them is the project under
which the government could obtain control of marginal
land for a period of years for the propagation of grasses,
trees or other special crops which could take the place of
goods now imported. Another possibility is some sort of
export debenture that would permit United States wheat
growers to compete with those in other parts of the world.

The first of these is feasible because it fits in with the
erosion control problem now starting and would eventually
retire from wheat production many acres really unfitted
for that crop. The second would preserve the markets for
the crop for the future.

People's Column

To the Editor:
'To Whom It May Concern:'
Recently burglars entered the
Wasco Slaughter House and ob-
tained several articles including a
block and tackle.

We cannot divulge the name of
the accusable or accomplice, nor
do we care to contact the burglars
personally, however; to alleviate
what might become distress on
their part, we ask in a courteous
and considerate manner to those
concerned to return the stolen
goods within a reasonable length
of time.

The burglars were so perspicac-
ious or mentally keen that they
left fine clues at the scene of the
crime.

Please take your clues or else
obliterate them upon return of the
loot.

Remember if you don't succeed,
try, try again

STATE AFFAIRS

(Continued from page one)
year aggregated \$22,341.58 and
traveling expenses, \$14,160.90. H.
G. Hawkins, general manager of
the control board, received \$5000
in salary during the year and \$1-
618.04 in travel expenses. Five
district managers drew salaries
ranging from \$729 to \$1353 and
traveling expenses ranging from
\$249.85 to \$1700.

Solon T. White, agriculture di-
rector for Oregon, and Walter J.
Robinson, agriculture director for
Washington, this week refused to
approve a budget of \$77,000 for the
Melon-tomato control board and
ordered the budget reduced to not
to exceed \$40,000. The proposed
budget included \$40,050 for salaries
and wages and \$21,500 for travel-
ing expenses.

A total of \$2,432,513.45 has been
distributed among the counties of
the state to date for relief of needy
unemployed out of the \$5,500,000
authorized by the legislature to be
diverted to this cause from profits
of the state liquor system, accord-
ing to figures compiled by Sec-
retary of State Snell. Profits of the
liquor commission which have been
turned over to the relief fund total
\$1,404,772.47 and there are \$1,050-
000 in certificates of indebtedness
outstanding against future profits
of the commission. Largest partic-
ipant in the distribution of relief
funds has been Multnomah county
whose share to date has amounted
to \$862,642.10 or nearly one-third
of the total. Marion county with
\$154,392 was next largest partici-
pant and Lane county third with
\$138,969. Funds allocated to other
counties include Benton, \$42,227.99;
Clackamas, \$117,831.39; Columbia,
\$51,131.14; Coos, \$72,366.83; Gil-
liam, \$8,854.65; Grant, \$15,154.26;
Hood River, \$22,792.80; Jackson,
\$83,944.75; Josephine, \$29,335.38;
Morrow, \$12,600.42; Polk, \$41,983-
11; Umatilla, \$62,223.84; Union,
\$44,612.15; Washington, \$77,208-
12; Yamhill, \$56,191.50.

Fifteen state banks now under-
going liquidation have paid a total
of \$391,106.55 in dividends to ap-
proximately 14,000 depositors ac-
cording to A. A. Schramm, state
superintendent of banks.

Sections of the stately Corinth-
ian columns which adorned the
porticoes of the old capitol building
are very much in demand by Sa-
lemites as lawn ornaments. A
number of the more pretentious
lawns adjacent to the capitol
grounds have been supplied with
these mementos of the state house
fire. These sections are from three
to four feet high and will be en-
twined with vines in years to come.
A resident of central Oregon wrote
to the state department asking that
a section of one of the columns be
shipped to him but cancelled the
order when he was informed that
they weighed nearly a ton to the
foot and that the freight on the
shipment would amount to more
than \$30.

Sixty-one Oregon motorists had
their driving permits revoked or
suspended during June, figures re-
leased by Secretary of State Snell
reveal. Nineteen of these were re-
sidents of Multnomah county while
42 were from other sections of the
state. Thirty-nine of the 61 offend-
ers were convicted on drunken
driving charges. Fifteen drove too
recklessly for the safety of other
motorists.

He—I always kiss the stamps on
your letters, because I know that
your lips have touched them.

She—You're wrong there. I
moisten the stamp on Fido's nose.
It's always wet.

Government agent—Why are you
running that great roller over that
field?

Farmer—That's a little scheme
of my own. Last year potato prices
were so unsatisfactory that
this year I decided to raise mashed
potatoes.

In Other Days

From The Observer July 20, 1906.

N. W. Thompson and G. A. Me-
loy steamed their new thrashing en-
gine from Rufus to the Thompson
farm Wednesday.

Mrs. W. A. Allison was up from
Newberg this week on a visit to her
parents. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Coy.
She is very well pleased with her
new home in the valley.

Residents of the city of Moro
were very badly frightened. July
18, at 11:20 a. m. when the J. F.
Walton home and the old Carlson
house burned, threatening the busi-
ness section with immediate de-
struction. Everybody worked but
to volunteers like Dean Hayes, E.
V. Littlefield, Roy Powell, W. H.
Ragsdale and others, who stood in
the fiercest of the heat, covered
with wet sacks, while fighting
special thanks are due. During the
fire Chief J. W. Foss and Vol. Roy
Powell were carried away to fresh-
er air in fainting conditions.

Bear in mind that here in Ore-
gon the laws regulate the speed of
an auto, and you may punish the
man who drives one at a greater
rate than 8 miles per hour.
Born—July 17, to the wife of
Roy Benson, a girl.
Louie Heydt, R. M. Bash, Dan
Carmody and Hubert Smith are
whipping Badger creek for trout
this week.

From The Observer July 21, 1916.

Frank Olds of Grass Valley has
a freak chicken with two bodies and
three wings and four feet.

Hugh Shull has taken out his full
force of threshers and will start
harvesting his 4000 acre crop at
once.

A. H. Kessinger, brother of Roy
and Moen Kessinger and Mrs. C. J.
Thompson, absent from the army
on reserve furlough, left Saturday
under orders to report in California.
All the roses set out by Mrs.
Ellsworth this spring on the Hotel
Ellsworth side lawn are either in
bud or bloom. They make a brave
showing with the sweet peas bor-
dering the walk on one side.

Plenty of rain brings a good crop
and now we have the warm weath-
er to mature it.

Mrs. L. L. Bell and children of
Kent have returned from a visit to
Minnesota.

We are informed that J. P. Strahl
will move from Barton near Port-
land, to DeMoss and take charge of
the store at that place.

Shower Given For Miss Della Helyer

Friends of Miss Della Helyer
surprised her on Wednesday after-
noon July 11th at the home of Mrs.
George Wilson with a bridal show-
er. Those present were Mesdames
W. C. and Volna Guyton, William
Mitchell, Frank Haynes, A. A. Dun-
lap, Max Pluemeke, Alfred Lyons,
Elmer and W. C. Helyer, and Jay
McKay; Misses Marguerite Mitch-
ell, Phyllis, Laurie and Jean Hay-
nes, Myrtle, Bertha and Norma
Jean Helyer, Mary Lou and Sam-
mie Jean Lyons. The bride elect
received a number of useful gifts.
Refreshments were served.

J. C. Wilson and Dave McKelvey
were business visitors at Moro and
Rufus Saturday.

J. L. Matthes is working at Moro
doing carpenter work at the CCC
camp.

J. M. Wilson and son George went
to Fossil Sunday afternoon on a
business trip.

Kent grange held its regular
meeting Saturday evening July 13,
and a report was made by L. Sath-
er on his trip as a delegate to the
state grange.

Dinner guests at the R. J. Har-
bin home Sunday were Mr. and
Mrs. Earl Harbin of Portland, Mr.
and Mrs. J. C. Wilson, Charles,
Lester, and Nellie Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Smith of
Monmouth are now living on the
ranch formerly occupied by Mr.
and Mrs. Glea Johnson.

Charles Wilson who has been at-
tending a business college in Port-
land the past nine months took
charge of the Kent warehouse Mon-
day morning July 15th.

George Wilson left Saturday for
Timber, to look after his sheep.
He was accompanied as far as
Yamhill by Mrs. A. A. Dunlap who
will visit her brother Guy Haynes,
George returned Sunday.

Edith Gregg of Bend is spending
a few weeks at the Gus Shillings
home.

CALL FOR BIDS

At a special school meeting called
for July 27th at 3:00 p. m. the
board will receive bids covering
transportation of pupils on two
designated routes.

Description of routes and other
information on file with the clerk
of said district.

School District No. 9.
A. A. Dunlap, Clerk.

Review of National History Shows Constitutional Changes

Editor's Note: This is the first
of a series of articles by professors
of the University of Oregon. John
T. Gano is a teacher of history.
In the four articles he has written
he traces the history of the con-
stitution and the changes that have
been made in political alignment
because of economic changes. It
is assumed that the decisions of
the Supreme Court have made it
necessary that the people decide
for themselves what course the na-
tion shall take. These articles are
printed herewith to add to the gen-
eral understanding of the question.

By John T. Gano
The relation of the Federal
Government to the states is prob-
ably the most fundamental problem
of our constitutional system. Near-
ly every great internal conflict in
our history has involved the clash
of state and federal rights.

Just what is the legitimate
sphere of federal action and what
basis is there historically in the
ever recurring claim of each gen-
eration that the domain of the states
is being infringed upon and that
the constitutional system ordained
by the framers is thus being over-
thrown?

Historically, the answer must be
sought in an analysis of the Consti-
tution and its evolution over the
past 150 years.

When the colonies in America de-
clared their independence they were
confronted with the task of form-
ing new governments for each
state as an independent entity, and
for the United States.

The work of the second Conti-
nental Congress resulted in the
first Federal Constitution—the Af-
ficles of Confederation, approved
finally March 1, 1781. Under this
Constitution the United States was
merely a league of independent and
sovereign states.

The Federal Government con-
sisted of a Congress in which each
state enjoyed equal power as inde-
pendent nations. There was no
division of the government into de-
partments. The Congress could de-
clare war, make peace, make treat-
ies, borrow and coin money, fix
weights and measures and estab-
lish post offices but could not levy
taxes or regulate commerce. Sov-
ereignty was vested in the states.

The United States upon having
its independence recognized by
Great Britain in 1783 was con-
fronted with a serious depression
which brought demands for in-
flation and finally Shay's Rebellion

of 1786.
It was apparent that the states
were in control of the radical debt,
or element—agrarians, mechanics
and laborers. The large land hold-
ers and the business interests blamed
the depression upon the radicals
and proclaimed the weaknesses of
the Articles of Confederation.

"Our government," wrote Gen-
eral Knox, "must be braced, changed
or altered to secure our lives and
our property. . . . The men of prop-
erty and the men of station and
principle . . . wish for a general
government of unity, as they see
that the local legislatures must
naturally and necessarily tend to
retard the general government."

The result, ultimately, was the
calling of a constitutional con-
vention which met in Philadelphia
Monday, May 14, 1787, to revise
the Articles of Confederation. The
delegates, in the main, ignored
their instructions and for a period
of four months engaged in drafting
the Constitution of the United
States.

The Convention was not concern-
ed primarily with theory. It was
composed of practical men inter-
ested in a workable government.

Luther Martin, delegate from
Maryland, claimed there were
three parties in the Convention, the
nationalists, the federalists, and
the imperialists. The imperialists
and the nationalists combined and
agreed that a national government
ought to be established, consisting
of a supreme legislative, executive,
and judiciary.

The word "national" was struck
out and "United States" inserted in
its place, which Luther Martin de-
clared was done because the other
might create alarm.

While there was disagreement
as to whether sovereignty rested
in the States or in the United
States, all members were in agree-
ment that the national authority,
whatever the power granted to it
must with regard to those powers
be supreme over State authority.

The Constitution which was the
product of the deliberations of the
Convention, in the minds of the
framers established a national gov-
ernment with the national govern-
ment supreme in those powers
specifically delegated to it, and
all others remaining to the States.

The principle of the division of
powers between the state and fed-
eral governments, would thus seem,
in general terms, extremely simple.
The national government could ex-
ercise only those powers specifical-

ly granted to it—all others were
reserved to the states.

In the controversy over the ratifi-
cation of the Federal Constitution
in the states the proponents of the
Constitution, in reality those with
national leanings, became known as
Federalists, and those opposed to
it or leaning toward complete state
sovereignty became known as Anti-
Federalists.

The struggle over ratification did
not cease with the acceptance of
the Constitution. The new govern-
ment had yet to go into effect.
Federalists and Anti-Federalists
both put up candidates
with the Federalists winning again.

In the administration only Fed-
eralists were placed in office.

"The first government was thus
in no sense a coalition," Professor
Beard points out "When the pa-
per document of Philadelphia be-
came a reality, it lived on in the
reason and will of the men who
had constructed and adopted it. It
was they who enacted the laws,
enforced the decrees, raised the
army, and collected the taxes, and
so made the new Constitution an
instrument of power in the direc-
tion of national economy and in
the distribution of wealth. In their
hands mere words on parchment
were transformed into an engine
of sovereign compulsion that could
not be denied anywhere through-
out the length and breadth of the
land."

Ole—Do you suffer from the heat
in the summer?

Yon—Yes—more than at any
other season.

Little Bobbie—Aw, I could walk
that tight rope as well as the girl
in the circus if it wasn't for one
thing.

Little Jimmie—What's that?

Little Bobbie—I'd fall off.

Lizzie—Has anything ever been
discovered on Venus?

Izzie—No, not if the pictures of
her are correct.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All creditors of the estate of
Margaret Hill, deceased, are noti-
fied to present their claims with
proper vouchers to the undersigned
at the office of the County Clerk at
Moro, Oregon, within six months
from the date of this notice, to-wit:
July 12th, 1935.

Herbert Hill, Administrator.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY

On Saturday, the 17th day of
August, 1935, at the hour of ten
o'clock a. m. at the front door of
the courthouse in Moro, Sherman
County, Oregon, I will sell at pub-
lic auction to the highest bidder
for cash, the following described
real property located in Sherman
County, Oregon, to-wit:

Lots numbered Four and
Five of Section Six, Township
One North of Range Nineteen,
East of Willamette Meridian,
containing One Hundred nine-
teen and 35-100 acres, more
or less, according to Govern-
ment Survey, Sherman County,
Oregon.

Said sale is made under execu-
tion issued out of the Circuit Court
of the State of Oregon for the

County of Sherman to me directed
in the case of Elizabeth Fuller,
plaintiff, vs. J. H. Ferrell, a single
man; O. A. Carlson, Receiver of the
First National Bank of The
Dalles, Oregon; State Industrial
Accident Commission; and Alma
Barnett Fridley, defendants.

HUGH CHRISMAN
Sheriff of Sherman County, Ore.

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NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

On the 29th day of July, 1935,
at the hour of 10 a. m. at the front
door of the County Court House
in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon,
I will sell at auction to the highest
bidder for cash, the following de-
scribed property, located in Sher-
man County, Oregon, to-wit:

Northwest Quarter of the
Southwest Quarter of Sec-
tion 1, Township 5 South,
Range 16 East, W. M.

Said sale is made under execu-
tion issued out of the Circuit Court
of the State of Oregon for Wasco
County, to me directed in the case
of "Elizabeth S. Williams, plaintiff,
vs. John Karlen and Frank Gabel,
defendants." Said real property
will be sold subject to confirmation
and redemption as provided by law,
and the purchaser will be put in im-
mediate possession thereof.

HUGH CHRISMAN, Sheriff of
Sherman County, Oregon.
GALLOWAY and KRIER
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE

DES CHUTES RAILROAD COMP-
ANY AND OREGON-WASH-
INGTON RAILROAD AND NAV-
IGATION COMPANY hereby give
notice that on June 15, 1935, they
filed with the Interstate Commerce
Commission at Washington, D. C.,
their joint application for a cer-
tificate that the present and future
public convenience and necessity

(a) permit the abandonment by
the Des Chutes Railroad Company
of that part of its railroad begin-
ning at mile post O, which is a
point on the main track of the Ore-
gon-Washington Railroad and Nav-
igation Company at Ainsworth,
in Government lot five (5) of sec-
tion eighteen (18), Township two
(2) North, Range sixteen (16) East
of the Willamette Meridian, and
extending thence in a general
southerly direction to mile post
71.26, which is a point on the Ore-
gon Trunk Railway in Government
lot one (1) of section eight (8)
Township seven (7) South, Range
fourteen (14) East of the Willam-
ette Meridian, a distance of 71.26
miles, in Sherman and Wasco coun-
ties, and the abandonment of oper-
ation thereof by the Oregon-Wash-
ington Railroad and Navigation
Company; and (b) require the
operation by the Des Chutes Rail-
road Company of the Oregon-Wash-
ington Railroad and Navigation
Company under trackage rights
over the railroad of the Oregon
Trunk Railway between Oregon
Trunk Junction and North Junc-
tion, a distance of 74.75 miles, in
Wasco County, all in the State of
Oregon.

DES CHUTES RAILROAD COM-
PANY
and
OREGON-WASHINGTON RAIL-
ROAD AND NAVIGATION COM-
PANY.

Advertisement for Old Quaker Whiskey and Distilled Gin. Includes text: 'You don't have to be rich to enjoy rich whiskey!', '17 MILLION FRIENDS for my whiskey since Christmas!', and product images with prices like 75c PINT and \$1.45 QUART.