

Sherman County Journal

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BETTER ROADS, AND MARKS

The Sherman highway and Sherman county has the unpleasant distinction of being the most dangerous...

The first, and probably the most important, is the road itself. It is straight and smooth and comparatively level which encourages the traveler to speed...

The second reason for accidents is the lack of the saving yellow stripe in the center of the road. It is occasionally foggy in this section of the state...

WATCH YOUR CHANCE

Every once in a while nowadays in casual conversation one hears the sentiment expressed that it will be necessary to change the system of government in this country.

Now, any change that affected the social structure would be a social reform, of course. The amendments that gave women the right to vote and changed the liquor situation were social changes...

It is high time that more of these prophets of change made their intentions specific. If social security means old age pensions that has been taken care of already...

And then, there is the growing suspicion that the desired change may mean something else and be born of a vague desire to uproot old and established customs...

Constitutional changes are provided for in that document. Any time a majority of the states ratify an amendment it becomes a part of the national charter...

No reasonable person is opposed to change in the constitution or any thing else, if it can be shown that it would benefit a majority of the people in the land...

Let's get this out in the open and look it over carefully.

The champion beer drinker has a scratched esophagus. He must have swallowed a bottle too.

EROSION

These erosion men are so enthusiastic, so positive of their figures so sure of themselves that they are convincing in spite of an innate desire to believe that everything is alright after all.

Such surety among scientists must have some basis of fact, for scientists are not usually given to positive statements. It is common knowledge that soil that has lost its humus content absorbs moisture less readily than soil that is full of decayed vegetable matter...

Cultivated land in the dry land areas of the northwest has lost a part of its humus. It is therefore less absorbent of moisture. It follows that we might be losing a greater part of our moisture through the run-off and through the run-off are losing more soil every year by erosion.

It is certain that we are getting smaller crops than we formerly obtained. Yields have decreased a great deal more than has the rainfall in percentages. Since 1914 our average rainfall has been 11.17 inches and for the past six years, 1929 to 1934, the drouth period, the average has been 9.18 leaving a difference of 1.99 inches a reduction of nearly 18%.

The seasonal moisture for the same period has averaged 3.14 inches and for the past six years has averaged 2.93 inches, a drop of .21 for a percentage reduction of less than seven. The average of Turkey Red wheat over the period in question was 27.5 bushels. For the six years of drouth the average has been 16.4, a reduction of 11.1 bushels. This is a decrease of 40% in the wheat crop.

Figures to show the reduction, if any, of the moisture in the soil as compared to the moisture that falls are not available and should be based on a long time observance of conditions instead of a few years.

In this country the crop gets to use about a third of the moisture that falls. If, by increasing the absorbing ability of the soil, we can increase this to a half we should be well repaid. It is the water that runs off that causes the erosion. Therefore the more that can be retained the less the erosion and the better the crop.

This is the problem the erosion men have an answer for. They want to cause some change in farming practices to bring it about and it seems that they have reason on their side of the argument.

We would suggest that Mr. Farley leave room for the address on his stamps if he makes them any larger. There isn't much left of the envelope now after the stamp is affixed.

Ship captains disagree over collisions just the same as auto owners are wont to do.

The courts have finally decided that a governor of Oregon is worth \$7500 a year after governors have been getting that sum for many long years.

Germany is restricting liberty to a still further extent; Italy is putting youngsters in the army. We hope the dictator fever never hits the good old U. S. A.

The liquor commission is trying to find out if the breweries are aiding the beer dispensers. With beer at ten cents for twelve ounces they don't need any help.

Definition: A capitalist is one who disagrees with the new deal.

The Johnson case is proof that it is just as hard on the man with money as on the man without it if he has violated the law.

STATE AFFAIRS

(Continued from page one)

sought to saddle this expense onto the state. Senator McNary of Oregon, it is understood, will sponsor the federal power bill which will also authorize the power commission to fix rates for Bonneville power on a basis which will amortize Uncle Sam an investment on the Columbia river over a period of 50 years.

With fewer than 50 per cent of the state's automobile drivers equipped with the new licenses, state police were expected to begin checking up on the delinquents today (Thursday.) The state department has been digging out from under the eleventh hour deluge of applications at the rate of about 10,000 a day and has now reached the bottom of the pile.

Governor Martin in granting a hearing into the fairness of the trial which resulted in the conviction of L. A. Banks, is generally conceded here to have stolen the thunder of his hecklers. The hearing will be held here August 2.

Plenty of granite for state house purposes is to be had right here in Oregon for the mere cost of quarrying and transportation. L. Cormini and Sons of The Dalles who own large deposits of excellent granite in the vicinity of The Dalles and Prairie City have written board of control members offering to donate all the state might need if Oregon will install the machinery for quarrying the material.

Traffic fatalities on Oregon highways this year show a decrease over the 1934 record. Figures compiled by Secretary of State Snell show that 114 persons lost their lives in traffic mishaps the first six years of this year compared to 146 traffic fatalities for the same period of 1934.

Miss Estella M. Carter of Canyon City was elected secretary-treasurer of the Oregon county school superintendents association at the annual meeting here this week. Laurence C. Moffit of Eugene was elected president and Mrs. Hazel M. Murphy of Lakeview, vice president of the association.

A survey of farming activities at the Boys' Training School by agricultural experts at the state college recommends a number of changes at the institution, including installation of a drainage system and purchase of modern farm equipment. The report declares the cost of the improvements can be saved in reduced cost of operations and increased crop yields the first year. Similar surveys will be conducted at other state institutions.

It costs \$40,000 a year to maintain the yellow center stripes along Oregon's highways. Ten gallon of paint are required to each mile of pavement.

Read the ads in the Journal

Review of National History Shows Constitutional Changes

By John T. Ganoe

The meaning of the Constitution as regards the respective powers of the states and the Federal Government has not been deduced by abstract reasoning over the wording of the document nor even by an examination of the intent of the framers. Rather, it has been derived by a process of rationalization of political parties and economic interests to justify their positions upon political issues of the day.

When the new government went into effect the conflicting economic interests still struggled for control. The commercial and large landed interests, composing the Federalist party, were in control. Their policies were reflected by the financial genius of Alexander Hamilton.

Hamilton's financial policy was not based upon theory; indeed, he despised theorists and based his political philosophy on stern economic realities. Economic reality to him demanded the funding of the national debt, the assumption of the state debts, a tariff protecting and encouraging manufacture and commerce and the establishment of a National Bank.

To him the "general welfare clause" was all-inclusive. A liberal interpretation of the Constitution would give the government all the power it needed.

The agrarians found their spokes man in Thomas Jefferson who opposed the bank, the tariff and Hamilton's financial measures generally. To him such measures were unconstitutional and consistent with his earlier political philosophy, he turned to the strict construction of the Constitution as the only means of saving the republican institutions.

So sincerely did he believe in his ideals that, in 1794, he resigned as secretary of state and developed the growing opposition to the Federalist regime into what later became known as the Democratic-Republican party.

In Other Days

From the Observer July 28, 1916.

Three new school houses will be built this year in Sherman county. That at Fairview is now ready for plastering, the one at Wasco is progressing nicely, while the one at Kent will be built on a new location authorized by the voters last Saturday.

J. N. Landry has sold his Moro barber shop to Chas. McKenney of Wasco, the new proprietor taking charge Monday morning. Mr. McKenney is a brother of Mrs. T. E. Hulery.

W. A. Rigdon and family left last week for Washougal, where Mr. has a contract to build an annex to the G. W. Brock hotel.

Jessie Hoskinson left Wednesday morning for Corvallis for a visit with relatives.

L. L. Peetz was the first one in this vicinity to begin threshing this season starting Monday on fall sown barley. After the barley was sowed he shut down Wednesday to overhaul the outfit for the seasons run.

From the Observer July 27, 1906. Miss Mae Rust was in town Tuesday for the first time since bitten by a rattlesnake on the Des Chutes river west of Grass Valley.

Geo. Meloy sent to Missouri for harvest help this season. He is entertaining a brother who was 4 years old when George left Missouri and a cousin, both of whom are being shown the western ways of farming.

The Moro Flour Mill will be ready to run about August 1st. Parties wanting barley rolled can haul to our warehouse, store it for rolling and call for delivery shortly after the 1st.

John Holman arrived from Portland on the 19th to take a look at the crops and put in a few licks at harvesting again.

Fred Schilling of Kent, to whom was awarded a contract for building a concrete walk from the court house to the gate, is hard at work putting in an A No. 1 walk.

Chas. Belshee has taken his cook wagon from its winter resting place to his farm, preparatory to stocking it for his harvest work.

Equalization Board To Meet August 12

NOTICE: There will be a meeting of the County Board of Equalization of Sherman County, Oregon at the Court House, Moro, Oregon, on the second Monday in August, that being the 12th day of August, 1935, to publicly examine the Assessment Rolls, correct all errors in valuation, descriptions of lands or other property assessed by me, and it shall be the duty of persons interested to appear at the time and place appointed. All petitions must be made in writing and verified by the oath of the applicant and filed with the board within fifteen days from the time it is by law required to meet.

Margaret W. Peetz County Assessor

an end before anything came of their suggestions.

The second political incident was the attempted nullification on the part of South Carolina. This was due largely to the growth of protection as a national policy.

The "Tariff of Abominations," passed in 1828, affected adversely the economic interests of the South and as a consequence an Ordinance of Nullification was passed by a convention which met in November, 1832.

During the controversy, 1828 to 1833, the Webster-Hayne debate took place. This was notable in that for the first time the compact theory of the Constitution was challenged by a definitely National philosophy.

The Constitution, held Webster, is not a league between several states, but a document accepted by the people of the United States. Obviously, then, no state can dissolve Federal relations for this is secession and secession is revolution. Any attempt on the part of a state to nullify must be considered a violation of the Constitution.

Again, the question was settled not upon abstract reasoning but by conceding to the South a revision of the tariff.

The slavery question, though a more bitter struggle, involved primarily the same question as that of tariff, namely, the powers of Congress. Could Congress exclude slavery from the territories of the United States and from the newly formed states? Again it was a question of the powers of Congress to determine the social and economic structure of a great section of the country.

By the war which ensued as a result of that sectional rivalry the old theory of sovereignty of the states was in the main discarded; from that time on the Federal Government has been, through its courts, the final judge of its own powers.

In the field of jurisprudence a no less remarkable evolution occurred in the pre-Civil War period. This development was largely due to the work of two men, John Marshall and Roger Brooke Taney.

Marshall was a staunch Federalist and as Chief Justice from 1801 to 1835 was able to give to the Constitution the nationalistic interpretations of the Federalists.

Taney, while originally a Federalist, had, long before his appointment to the Court in 1834, become an ardent states rights man, belonging to the school of "strict" or "narrow constructionist."

For nearly thirty years the Court was dominated by Taney as Chief Justice. Marshall's constitutional doctrines might well be summarized by three closely related propositions:

(1) The denial to the States of any rights as against the constitutional powers of the United States;

(2) The right of the United States, in pursuance of its constitutional powers, to enter into the states, regardless of the states' wishes;

(3) The Supreme Court and not the states is the final arbiter of what is the sphere of action of

both the federal and state governments.

From 1837 on while Taney was Chief Justice, the theories of the Court may be summarized in three different propositions:

(1) That sovereignty in the United States is divided between two centers, the states and the national government, neither of which is supreme over the other;

(2) The National Government is supreme in external relations but the states are supreme in international relations and the National Government can do only those things "expressly" delegated to it;

(3) That "the object and end of all government is to promote the happiness and prosperity of the community by which it is established."

While the rights of private property are safely guarded, we must not forget that the community also has rights, and that the happiness and well being of every citizen depends upon their faithful preservation.

The contrast between the two positions is apparent. Whenever a controversy involved the State and Federal Government, Taney tended to uphold the rights of the states and limit the powers of the Federal Government as in the Dred Scott decision; Marshall consistently upheld the authority of the National Government.

Taney regarded the interests of the community as paramount over the interests of the individual and claimed on a basis of expediency, the power of state governments as against individuals and corporations. Marshall, following Federalist doctrine, conceived of the end of government as protecting individual and private rights; the power of the Federal Government on the basis of expediency he consistently upheld as against the states to protect individual and property rights.

Thus, while at the end of the Civil War the problem of States' Rights had been solved as regards the final determination by the states or by the Court, the line of demarcation between State and

Federal actions had not as yet been drawn although Federal action had been greatly extended.

Many there were all during the period who were dubious as to the course of constitutional development. When Taney handed down the decision in the famous "Charles River vs. Warren Bridge" case, Justice Story issued a strong dissent and shortly resigned from the Court, giving as his reason:

"I have long been convinced that the doctrines and opinions of the 'old Court' were daily losing ground, and especially those on great constitutional questions. New men and new opinions have succeeded. The doctrines of the old Constitution so vital to the country, which in former times received the support of the whole Court, no longer maintain their ascendancy. I am the last member now living of the old Court, and I cannot consent to remain where I can no longer hope to see those doctrines recognized and enforced."

Try Journal advertising, it pays.

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 described property, located in Sherman County, Oregon, to-wit:

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

Said sale is made under execution 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 immediate possession thereof.

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



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