

Sherman County Journal

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AUGUST 2, 1935

OUR NEW HOUSE

The planners, official and amateur, are having lots of fun talking about the new capitol building and its location. With little gasps of joy and squeals of pleasure they jot down ideas about what the state should have to replace the destroyed state house. They have it located on a hill, distant from the city and expressing an idea of the aloofness of government, they have it in the city spreading over new territory and rising in majestic splendor against a background of something or other.

This still hypothetical structure has been compared to the Parthenon, which was supposedly a Greek government building of some beauty and remarkable resistance to the elements. One might suppose that the state of Oregon was on the verge of going in for beauty in a large way.

There is talk of including a governor's mansion in the building plans although for \$7500 per year a governor should be able to pay his room rent. There is talk of separating the various offices into groups of buildings. Verily, there is talk of everything.

AAA AND PRICES

The recent decisions of the courts regarding the AAA and the apparent resentment against the rising cost of living are being taken as opposition to the theory that the farmer should have the same protection as the manufacturer. This may not necessarily be true.

The AAA and the processing taxes have been used by food processors and dealers as an excuse to jack up the price of food products to such a degree that the farmer is getting the blame for a rise in the cost of living for which he is not to blame.

For instance, in this county the price of bread has risen two cents per pound loaf since the processing taxes were instituted. It is usual to get 55 loaves of bread from one bushel of wheat and the rise in cost to the consumer in this instance is therefore \$1.10 for each bushel used for bread.

Within the past fifteen years the wheat farmer has increased his efficiency to such a degree that he now produces wheat for almost half what he did then. He has developed new machinery, learned better methods and of late years has cut costs to demonstrate a remarkable ability to meet the situation.

It seems only fair that if the government it to continue the crop reduction program and corresponding benefit payments it should take some steps to control costs to the consumer. At least it should expend some energy in defending the processing taxes in actual operation by giving facts as to the rise in costs caused by these taxes.

Sounds like we are getting back to normal when crowds will come out to watch a soap box derby.

YES, WE HAVE INCOME

Reports in the press indicate that Sherman county has been rated as one of the 145 communities in the entire United States having the highest per capita income and highest living standards.

This is not surprising. For many years this county has had a much higher per capita income than the average. A survey made in 1930 rated this county as having 3.2 times the income per person as the national average.

Figures that may be verified from wheat shipments of a few years ago show that the people of this county had an almost unbelievable income. When we produced 3,600,000 bushels of wheat that sold for \$6,000,000 we had an average income of about \$2000 per person which is above the average national income per family. Nice, eh? And pardon us if our chest protrudes.

Things are not always like that to be sure. In some of the depression years the county has had to scratch to bring in one million dollars. Since the increase in the amount of stock in the county it has been more difficult to obtain the figures on county income, but it may safely be assumed that the income is holding up comparatively well or the present report would have noted it.

Multnomah county was the only other spot in Oregon given the highest rating. Sherman county was designated as being in the Deschutes river valley which gives something of a laugh to those who know the topography of the county hereabouts. When one considers it is quite a feat for a county without irrigation, with less than twelve inches of rainfall, with practically one crop to be so successful in competition with other areas all over the land. It brings to mind the old boast that Sherman county could raise more wheat with less moisture than any other place under the sun.

BE READY

We are unable to see the wisdom in the action of the erosion service in laying off a part of its meagre crew here at this time. During the entire construction of the camp and, in fact, since the start of the work the erosion service has been behind the army in preparedness for the work to be done. The lack of CCC men to fill the camps appears to be an opportunity to get everything ready to begin work when they do arrive.

While it is possible that the work is all planned and ready for the word "Go", it does not appear probable. Before the work can be satisfactorily conducted here some agreement must be made with the farmers and land owners on whose farms the work will be done. This is but one of the important things. Buildings for the SCS men and equipment must be constructed. The camp is in dire need of grading and graveling before it will be a satisfactory place for the men to live.

It is usually assumed that, like the mill of the Gods, the government grinds exceedingly slow and exceedingly fine, but sometimes it appears that it is an assumption that mere citizens may criticize occasionally to advantage.

One side is complaining because the government is spending too much money and the other is talking about the money the utilities spent fighting the Wheeler-Rayburn bill. The ordinary citizen looks on. And it's all his money.

When they get the rich men taxed it will be possible to say that they oppose the administration because of that reason instead of difference in principle.

We wonder if that corn stone box was as much in the dark after the round of speech making as it was before removal.

A writer has won the Harper prize with a story of the Oregon country. He lived in The Dalles and many of his stories are written about this section. There are lots of stories here. No wonder one of them won.

Good boost for Bonneville dam is the offer to buy its power. Maybe there will be some chance to have it completely developed.

When we get through talking about the tax bill it won't be recognizable by its parents.

STATE AFFAIRS

(Continued from page one) program is financed through a special allocation of federal relief funds.

Appointment of Giles French of Moro to succeed Representative Paul Lynch gives the fourth estate three representatives in the state legislature. French, publisher of the Sherman County Journal, is a republican. The other newspapermen in the House are Moore Hamilton, youthful publisher of the Medford News and Clint "Want-to-go-home" Haight of the Blue Mountain Eagle at Canyon City.

Although members of the state board of control have practically abandoned any idea of changing the location of the capitol building negotiations still continue between the committee recently named by Governor Martin and trustees of Willamette university for purchase of the 14-acre university campus for capitol purposes.

Architects continue to press their arguments for a larger capitol site than that afforded by the old location. Recommendations prepared by the Oregon chapter of the American Institute of Architects call for a site of at least 20 acres for the new building. At the same time other plans have been prepared for the possible relocation of Willamette university on 40 acres of land on the east side of the "Bush" pasture in south Salem in the event the present campus is sold to the state.

Governor Martin conferred with his planning board in Portland relative to plans for the new capitol Friday and it is expected that the formal application for a federal grant for 45 percent of the \$3,500,000 estimated as needed for the new building will be ready to forward to Washington, D. C. within a few days. As soon as the federal grant is approved, the grant money earmarked and the terms of the grant made known the governor has said that he would issue the call for the special session of the legislature to authorize construction of the new building and make provision for the state's share of the cost.

First of the Federal grant money for the Coast highway bridges was received by the highway commission this week in the amount of \$350,000. The federal government has agreed to contribute 30 percent of the total cost of the five bridges as an outright gift to the state. The loan of \$4,200,000 made by the PWA to finance the state's share of the bridge cost is being refinanced through sale of general obligation bonds at a much lower interest rate than that carried by the federal loan.

A decided improvement in business conditions throughout Oregon is indicated by collections of the World War Veterans State Aid commission which have averaged \$188,000 a month since January 1, last, compared to a monthly average of \$111,000 in 1933 and \$123,000 in 1934.

The state insurance department turned \$673,417 into the general fund during the first six months of 1935. This represents an increase of \$43,000 over the turn-over for the same period last year.

In Other Days

From The Observer, August 3, '06

The O man observed, "When we purchased the Observer in 1894 the country was a hundred times worse off than today. The whole crop of 1893 rotted in the sacks. People had neither tea nor coffee to drink, they parched barley for a table beverage without sugar to sweeten even that. But nobody went into hysterics over it. We simply kept the faith and can now name fully 200 rich men here. Besides many millionaires who have left who wore coon skin caps and winter clothing in July because they were broke."

The Moro school district has decided to open school September 10 or 17 with A. C. Hampton, principal, Mrs. Slayback, Miss Blair and Miss Darby as teachers. This is one less teacher than formerly but the entire ten grades will be taught as well and the district will save \$500.

Young Vintin took a band of 250 range cattle from Bakeoven to Trout lake range last week, via Free bridge. It was a long hot and dusty drive.

A very pleasant at home was given by Mrs. H. S. McDanel in honor of Mrs. S. S. Hayes who will soon be leaving for her home in Portland.

From The Observer Aug. 4, 1916.

M. A. Bull is in charge of the city light and water plant during the absence of C. E. Sheets on his annual vacation.

Hedges and Huls were the low bidders on concrete construction for the new Kent school house. Bids were taken for concrete, tile and brick.

Neil McDonald was in town this week and reported that his barley had made 20 sacks to the acre.

Ray Doan, clerking for L. J. Lucas and Co. is visiting in Wasco. The Sherman county settlers bill has been passed and awaits the president's signature. Mr. L. Barnum states that \$45,000 will be distributed to the original settlers in this county.

R. J. Ginn drove up from Portland over the Columbia highway in ten hours and 20 minutes with some stops. The Ginn family are camped near Lents to attend the camp meeting.

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

Review of National History Shows Constitutional Changes

By John T. Ganoe

Although the Civil War, for all intents and purposes, destroyed the last vestige of States' Rights conceived of in terms of nullification and secession, the problem was by no means dead. Indeed, the question arose in a new, and in many ways, a more perplexing form.

Whereas, the expression of ideas as to the relation of State and Federal governments, prior to the Civil War was fundamentally sectional, the rapid economic and industrial growth of the United States transformed the problem in the post-Civil War era to an entirely different plane. While the elements of controversy were not so apparent, they were more subtle and more intricate and they were none the less real.

The expansion of industry and commerce disregarded state or sectional boundaries. Economic and constitutional history thus became inseparable.

The evolution of transportation, accompanied by the rise of other great industrial and commercial organizations, caused great apprehension upon the part of the American people. The extension of Federal authority in the last half of the Nineteenth century was thus demanded.

Strictly speaking, there is in American constitutional law no such thing as "Federal police power" since no such grant was ever given in the delegated powers. But the control of the Post Office, the power to regulate interstate commerce, and the power to tax, were powerful weapons. Federal power was extended un-

der such powers to deal with obscene literature, immoral women, the adulteration of foodstuffs, and countless other subjects which even the most ardent Federalist of 1800 would never have dreamed to be under anything but state jurisdiction. It is necessary to give a detailed account of that familiar history since the Civil War which has been, from one standpoint at least, merely the story of the enlargement of Federal powers.

The legalistic arguments clutter the pages of history but reveal, in spite of finely woven argument pro and con, one cardinal truth. That centralization and expansion of Federal control is an historic movement, an actuality, rather than a constitutional conception to be accepted or rejected.

Whatever was the intent of the framers, or the beliefs of the pre-Civil War generations, the Constitution had changed in the post-war period to meet new conditions and new realities. Federal centralization becomes, thus, a thing to be accounted for, not accepted or rejected.

What, then, have been the factors which have produced this concerted movement toward centralization? Two observations need to be made before those factors are enumerated. First, the factors are so complicated, intricate, and overlapping that no hard and fast enumeration can be made. Second, the movement toward nationalization was a part of general movement in Federal governments in all parts of the world.

Thus conceived, the development in the United States was not an isolated phenomenon but a reflection of the general trend during the past hundred years.

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 public 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 nineteen and 35-100 acres, more or less, according to Government Survey, Sherman County, Oregon.

Said sale is made under execution 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. First published July 19, 1935. Last publication August 9, 1935.

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 KRIEGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

See I to Him "Yes, I set to him, 'Mr. O'Riley, sez I, 'if you was as much of a gentleman as I was a lady, you'd get the hell outa here'."

COOL IN HOT WEATHER - this electric way of heating water!



Why heat up your house every time you need hot water? An automatic electric water heater will supply you with plentiful, effortless hot water whenever you turn a faucet, day or night, summer or winter! Heavy insulation keeps the heat in the tank! Dealers and Pacific Power & Light Company have put a special price of \$79.50 on a 40-gallon automatic electric water heater. (\$10 down and balance on convenient terms.) The operating cost is only eight-tenths of 1c per k.w.h. Use this heater a full 60 days. Then if you are not completely satisfied, it will be removed from your home without charge and your payments refunded. The only cost to you will be the electricity used. Don't pass up this attractive proposition. Enjoy automatic hot water service now!

SEE ANY DEALER IN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT or PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY Always at Your Service

Advertisement for Standard Penn oil. Features an illustration of a man in a suit running with a large barrel labeled 'STANDARD PENN'. Text includes: 'WHAT LASTS LONGEST FOR 30¢?', 'THAT'S EASY - STANDARD PENN!', 'STANDARD PENN 30¢ A QUART', '100% PENNSYLVANIA PURE', 'Now ON SALE AT STANDARD STATIONS, INC. AND STANDARD OIL DEALERS', 'STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA', and 'MORE OIL MILEAGE'.