

Sherman County Journal

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER, Established Nov. 2, 1888
GRASS VALLEY JOURNAL, Established Oct. 14, 1897
CONSOLIDATED, MARCH 6, 1931
WASCO NEWS-ENTERPRISE, Established 1891
CONSOLIDATED MARCH 4, 1932

Published Every Friday at Moro, Oregon, By GILES L. FRENCH Managing Editor



Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, at Moro, Oregon, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. One Year \$1.50

AUGUST 30, 1935

THERE'LL BE A HOT TIME

As this is written there is sound of hammer and saw in the street as the concessionaires get ready to celebrate. The fair grounds where the final entries are being made there is rustling and bustling about, on many farms throughout the county where stock is being loaded for the fair there is action and somewhere on the road there is a bunch of mean dispositioned horses coming to amuse the visitors at the Sherman County Fair as they pitch their attempted riders into the air.

There is an expectant air about it all and something of excitement as well. People are getting ready to celebrate. The different modes of getting ready are nearly different means of expressing individual preferences. Some will celebrate by showing their best calf on the ranch or the best pig, others will celebrate by tossing caution to the winds and trying to outguess the little roulette ball, some by mounting the wild eyed horse drawn in the bucking contest. There will be something for everyone.

And why not? If there is a time to sow and a time to reap there must also be a time to exhibit that which has been reaped. Upon this basis has been established the county fairs that add another holiday for rural people while city dwellers are celebrating Labor Day. Usually several days are needed for a fair for a large percentage of the people in an agricultural county usually bring some exhibit to the fair.

There is something about a fair that seems to divide seasons just as the equinox and the solstice really divide the four parts of the year. Before the fair it is summer, after the fair it is fall. One expects the nights to be a bit cooler because "Well, its after the fair and getting along in the year." Bring on the fair.

HUEY'S HOOEY

It appears that those who have been trying to expose Huey Long as a menace to good government and a blantant nuisance now have a very powerful ally in Senator Long himself.

Surely nothing could have shown his true quality to greater disadvantage than the recent filibuster against the passage of the deficiency bill that carried the appropriation for the security act. The rider for which he was talking would have set a price on cotton and wheat and might of been some temporary benefit to farmers of the south and west although in the long run it would not have been of any assistance.

The apparent decline of Long is a cheerful note in national affairs for it indicates that people have begun to think along more solid lines than those often expressed by a word similar to the first name of the Louisiana senator.

LET IT RAIN

There may be little actual necessity that it rain during the fair. The following three days would be just as well from an agricultural standpoint. However, farmers in the semi-arid region, as the scientists have classified this country, seldom complain about the time chosen for a rainstorm.

If we should return to the good old days when early fall rains were the rule instead of the exception we would have reason to be very happy indeed. A resume of the wheat production for the past five years—and it might be made to include seven years—shows that early fall rains have been missed very materially.

Production has averaged just about half what it did during the decade of the nineteen twenties. Lack of moisture must take a great part of the blame for this decrease. Erosion may be slowly lowering the productivity of the land but it can hardly be blamed for a cut of fifty percent in so short a period. Especially when it is considered that there has been little erosion of any kind for five years because there was no moisture to wash away the land. The wind has continued to do its bit, however.

And therefore, if the rain maker decides to wet us down during the fair it will make of it a most happy event and will insure that a fair be held each year as sort of a shining mark for the rainmaker to shoot at and a means of guar-

anteeing some fall moisture. Let it rain

In the days news: A gangsters body is disinterred after several months search. They won't even let those guys be at peace after they are dead.

There's been a great hullabaloo about the end of the application period of PWA this week. No it wasn't the taxpayers, this time.

There is no place under the sun where the strong can take the property of the weak and justify it as well as can strong nations steal the land of weak nations. Italy is the latest example. It is true that the world has an awakened conscience in this matter it is high time said awakened conscience got on the job.

Huey's plea for loans on agricultural products at a high figure came at a poor time—just as the final results of the farm board were announced. That experiment has been tried already.

The Portland ball club needs a different sort of treatment in the winter months so they can start before mid-July. If it wasn't for the split season they would be far behind.

It wasn't hot here. It only drove the thermometer up to 95 whereas it was 100 along the river.

There will be more irrigation projects, surely. We cut down production on one hand and increase it with the other. What is it the good book says about not letting one hand know what the other is doing?

We hope the highway commission drives over the south end of the Sherman highway. It might be good for their digestion and it would surely be good for the road.

Congress should pass a law against broadcasting any part of the session. The members sound too darn human to rate as little gods when their noises are heard via wireless.

ALMANAC



Compliments cost nothing, yet many pay dearly for them"

AUGUST

20—First ascent of a hydrogen balloon, France, 1783.

21—Burroughs patents his adding machine, 1888

22—J. Barsimson first Jew known to land in U. S., 1654

23—Admiral Oliver Hazard Perry, born 1785

24—Mt. Vesuvius erupts and destroys Pompey, A.D. 79.

25—Captain Webb is first to swim English Channel, 1875

26—English beat the French in great Battle of Crecy, 1346.

ALMANAC

NO-HUM!

Better little talent and much purpose than much talent and little purpose."

AUGUST

27—Sleeping sickness epidemic at height in St. Louis, 1933.

28—Hendrick Hudson discovers Delaware River, 1609.

29—Oliver Wendell Holmes, great writer, born 1809.

30—Confederates win bloody battle of Manassas, 1862.

31—Charleston, S. C., earthquake does five million damage, 1886.

SEPTEMBER

1—World's first night court opens in New York, 1907.

2—Civil battles Cleopatra's Marc Anthony, B.C. 31.

STATE AFFAIRS

(Continued from page one)

proceeds from the sale of skins. The remainder of the proceeds from skin sales will be divided pro-rata among the hunters. Present full-time county hunters will be employed to instruct the new men if the project is approved by White and the WPA.

An effort to preserve a portion of the ruins of the old capitol as "Pillars of Yesterday" was frustrated when a truck backed into the segment which had already undercut, and knocked it down.

The first letting of highway contracts under the 1935 allotment of federal funds will be made on September 5 when bids will be received on projects aggregating approximately \$1,500,000. Subsequent lettings will be made at four week intervals. There is little prospect, however, of the employment of any considerable number of men on road work in Oregon this winter, according to R. H. Baldock, who points out that the rainy season will seriously hamper work west of the Cascades where most of the work will be contracted. A few hundred men will be employed at clearing work on such projects as the Wilson river road, in Tillamook county and the Wolf Creek cut-off in Washington and Columbia counties.

Work on new buildings at four state institutions is being delayed by failure of the PWA to act on applications for federal funds. Applications for the federal grant have been on file for two months. Word from Washington this week had it that the request for funds for improvements at the tuberculosis hospital at Salem would have to be modified before meeting PWA approval. Other institutions at which new buildings are planned are the state hospital for insane, the tuberculosis hospital at The Dalles and the school for blind.

The job of clearing away the ruins of the old capitol will be completed this week. Hundreds of truck loads of broken brick and mortar from the historic old building are scattered about over Salem as "fill" for vacant lots. Good brick from the ruins have been stored at state institutions and will be used in the construction of small buildings on state property as the need arises.

At least eight county wide Peoples Utility districts are in process of organization to take advantage of cheap power from Bonneville, according to information received at the state engineer's office here. Most of these districts are located in the Willamette valley or along the coast.

Sportsman of the Rogue River district, displeased with the ballot title prepared by Attorney General Van Winkle for the commercial fishing bill are understood to be contemplating an appeal to the supreme court to have the title rewritten. The bill an initiative measure, seeks to open the Rogue to commercial fishing at certain seasons.

In Other Days

From The Observer Sept. 1, 1916 Chris Andersen was the lucky one to get the top market Saturday for his wheat, selling at Moro for \$1.31. Over Sunday the bottom dropped out of the wheat market and around \$1.10 was the offer, with no takers.

Marie A. Barnett, the Sherman county Ford agent, wishes to announce that the new Fords will arrive in Wasco this week. They will have sloping hoods, crown fenders and molded radiators. Prices, touring 417.35, runabout \$402.35.

Because of the extra amount of grain in the turkey red hay L. L. Peetz had three horses foundered on his thrasher work last week. Miss Cecil Moore who has completed her first year at the St Vincent hospital training school for nurses in Portland, is home on a two weeks vacation.

If the strike comes off on schedule the city of Moro will have distillate for the city engines. Mayor Freeman was informed this week that a carload had been shipped.

From The Observer Aug. 31, 1906. Our farmers take no stock in the talk about a new 6 horse combine cutting 20 acres a day with two men. Its too much like a penny whistle.

Guy Pickard is in command of the ribbons over a 32 horse team on the Pinkerton combine. His assistant is an intelligent little canine who mounts the ladder with Guy and drives with its voice when told to do so.

Another cow has been added to the herd for Moro by Drs. Goffin, Octave will do the milking. Hundreds of people stopped to look at a twelve foot stalk of corn in the Observer office this week. It grew on the Horace Strong farm. Mrs. Harry Lampher is in the

California Redwood Wins Championship



There's No Doubt About His Party



Dawson Martin Yerkes of Upper Darby, Pa., being a candidate for the post of county commissioner, decided to let everyone know on what ticket he was running. So he obtained an elephant and went out campaigning as though he were hunting tigers in India.

county from Iowa Attending to the business matters of her late husband.

She: "Are you cool in time of danger?" He: "Yes—but at the wrong end."

Review of National History Shows Constitutional Changes

By James H. Gilbert If a central bank had been in operation at the outbreak of the Civil War the financial position of the country would have been much stronger.

Following the dissolution of the Second United States Bank state banks were multiplied and in certain sections of the country, particularly in the West, regulation was ineffectual. By 1861 there were 1600 loosely regulated state banks, each with a note issue of its own.

In the confused currency situation it took an expert armed with the latest copy of the bank-note reporter to tell whether an issue was genuine or a counterfeit, and if it was genuine whether it was worth face value or fifty cents on the dollar or just worthless.

The unstable currency situation, coupled with reverses on the battlefield and the prospect that France and England might take a hand on the side of the Confederacy, led to a complete breakdown of the banking and credit situation late in 1861.

February, 1862, saw the issue of greenbacks and the beginning of the fiat money confusion. Only on the Pacific Coast did gold and silver remain the standard.

In the midst of the monetary confusion Secretary Chase came forward with his proposal for a national banking system. Two objects he had in mind, one temporary, the other destined to be far-reaching and permanent importance.

In the first place the Secretary sought to stimulate the sale of bonds with which the war was to be financed. National banks chartered under the new law were compelled to buy a certain amount of bonds as collateral security.

The added demand for bonds was not significant. The new banks came into being slowly and at the end of the year held only four per cent of all bonds sold to finance the struggle. The arrangement had enabled Secretary Chase to sell but one dollar out of every twenty-five in the war time issue.

The second objection proved to be of permanent importance. Chase planned through the national banks to provide a currency uniform in design and value throughout the country. In accomplishing this program new legislation became necessary and this law gave rise to one of the fundamental questions

of constitutionality and of federal functions versus the functions of the commonwealth governments.

As long as the state banks continued to issue hundreds of varieties of bank notes under varying regulations no uniformity could be achieved. No direct prohibition of state bank notes could be expected to meet with the approval of the courts.

In the case of Augusta Bank vs. Earle the Supreme Court had declared that the right of state banks to issue notes was a common law right which could not be taken away.

Some device had to be found for leaving this common law right intact but making the exercise of the right unprofitable.

The act of July 13, 1866, imposed a ten per cent tax on the note issues of state banks. Since the prevailing rate of interest was only five or six per cent no state bank could afford to issue notes and lend them while paying a tax of ten per cent.

It was expected that state banks would cease to issue notes or surrender state charters and become national banks. Which ever alternative were chosen a uniform national currency would result.

But state banks that had found note issues profitable would not forego the privilege without a contest. Veazie Bank, chartered by the State of Maine, brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover the tax paid under protest alleging that the tax was an unconstitutional exercise of power by Congress.

Solomon P. Chase, Secretary of War under Lincoln and now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, delivered the opinion. In this famous case the Court expanded the coinage clause of the Constitution to a currency clause and made it ex-

TRADE IN your old furniture FOR NEW See Geo. B. Moon Wasco

tend not only to issues that emanate from the Federal Government but to the regulation of any currencies that may conflict or confuse the currency situation.

Congress may authorize the omission of bills of credit and suit them to use "by those who see fit to use them in connection with commerce." Congress had undertaken in the exercise of its constitutional powers to provide a currency for the whole country and must secure the full benefits to the country by appropriate legislation.

"Congress may (therefore) restrain by suitable enactments the circulation as money of bank notes not issued under its authority," Chase reasoned.

Among these "suitable enactments" might be a regulatory tax which might be levied at any level deemed necessary to accomplish the purpose. With the ten per cent tax on bank notes in effect, only national banks continued to issue notes and for the first time in our monetary history uniformity in bank currency was achieved.

Although the currency was uniform and sound it was soon found to be inelastic. It did not adapt itself to changing needs of business.

There was also a deplorable lack of cooperation between banks and the independent treasury established under the stress of emergency failed to function properly under present day conditions.

To meet these needs the Federal Reserve System was formulated in 1913. Twelve "banks of banks" were created in as many districts, all national banks were forced to take membership in the system and a large measure of control was given over to the Federal Reserve Board made up entirely of representatives of the government.

More recently the "New Deal" banking and currency legislation has extended still further the Congressional control of banking operations and welded the entire system into a nation-wide organization for the insurance of deposits.

It's a far cry from the coinage clause to the guarantee of bank deposits but the Constitution is not what the Constitution makers thought it was but what generations of judges have made it.

It there such a thing as judge-made constitution as well as judge-made law?

U. S. LAND OFFICE at The Dalles, Oregon, August 23, 1935.

NOTICE is hereby given that John C. McKinnon, of Kent, Oregon, who on June 7, 1927, made Homestead Entry under Act Dec. 29, 1916, No. 025402, for N1/4NW1, Sec. 27, NE1/4NE1, Sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 18 E., S1/4NW1, SW1, S1/4SE1, Sec. 4, S1/4SW1, NE1/4SW1, Sec. 3, and N1/4NW1, Section 10, Township 5 South, Range 18 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register, United States Land Office, at The Dalles, Oregon, on the 3rd day of October, 1935.

Claimant names as witnesses: J. E. Norton, of Kent, Oregon; Benjamin Boswell, of Kent, Ore.; Roy L. Robinson, of Portland, Oregon.

John N. MacInness, of Kent, Ore.; W. F. Jackson, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All creditors having claims against the estate of J. Arthur Butler, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, in proper form, to the undersigned, the duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of J. Arthur Butler, deceased, at Wasco, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, to-wit: August 23, 1935.

Pearl Irene Butler, Attorney for Executrix

8:23, 30, 9:6 13, 1935.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF WASCO

The Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, Oregon, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. William K. Ketchum, Lena W. Ketchum, Charles H. Brune, Elizabeth H. Brune, Albert Hill, Edith Hill, The First National Bank of The Dalles (Oregon), O. A. Carlson, as Receiver of The First National Bank of The Dalles (Oregon) and County of Wasco, a Municipal Corporation of the State of Oregon, and The Federal Land Bank of Spokane, a corporation, Defendants.

By virtue of the writ of execution and order of sale duly issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Wasco, on the 5th day of August, 1935, pursuant to a decree entered in said Court June 6th, 1935, in a suit wherein The Oregon-Washington Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, Oregon a corporation, is plaintiff, and William K. Ketchum, Lena W. Ketchum, Charles H. Brune, Elizabeth H. Brune, Albert Hill, Edith Hill, The First National Bank of The Dalles (Oregon), O. A. Carlson, as Receiver of The First National Bank of The Dalles (Oregon) and County of Wasco, a Municipal Corporation of the State of Oregon, and The Federal Land Bank of Spokane, a corporation, are defendants, said writ being directed to me commanding me to make sale of the real property hereinafter described, I will on Saturday, the 7th day of September, 1935, at 10:00 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the Court House of Sherman County, in the City of Moro, State of Oregon, offer for sale and proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand the following described real property, situate in Sherman County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NE1/4NE1) of Section Thirty-four (34), Township Two (2) South, Range Fifteen (15) East of the Willamette Meridian, situate in Sherman County, State of Oregon, containing forty (40) acres, more or less, to satisfy the sum of Fifty-five and 60-100 Dollars (\$55.60), deficiency remaining upon said judgment and decree, after exhausting proceeds of sale of the remainder of the property included in said decree and order of sale, with interest thereon from July 24, 1935, at the rate of six per cent per annum, together with the costs of and upon said writ.

HUGH CHRISMAN, Sheriff of Sherman County, Oregon

Advertisement for Old Quaker Whiskey and Gin. Includes text: 'You don't have to be rich to enjoy rich whiskey!', 'TIMES HAVE CHANGED BUT TASTES HAVE NOT', 'I'm Old Quaker... but I was young once, and I remember how welcome real quality whiskey at a friendly price has always been!', 'TRADE IN your old furniture FOR NEW', 'See Geo. B. Moon Wasco', 'OLD QUAKER STRAIGHT WHISKEY', 'OLD QUAKER DISTILLED GIN', '75c PINT', '\$1.45 QUART'.