

Sherman County Journal

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FAIR TIME

Since fair time last fall many changes have been made in the board personnel. An entirely new board has been appointed with old members merely in an advisory capacity.

Yet the fair will be much the same for it is an exhibit of the agricultural produce of a county and is the work of each interested citizen more than of the board whose duty it is to make the arrangements.

All of us, except, perhaps, some of the two and three generation city dwellers, are close enough to the soil that we enjoy the sight of prancing horse flesh and posing beavers fitted and ready to compete with their kind in excellence in quality and quantity.

One who observes such scenes, if he be not a part of them, feels a certain sense of uselessness because he is not one of those who produce abundantly that his kind might have food and clothing.

But in this world of distribution of labor not all can produce the materials needed by the physical man. However, all can enjoy and delight in the achievements of those who do raise a better potato, develop a better wheat, produce a better type of horse or a heavier solidier type of beef animal.

Some such general sentiment must underlie our national liking for country fairs. Even in the affluence east where we westerners ad went to think the residents are concerned only with bonds and coupons there are annually held many fairs and competitions of a rural nature and many a millionaire has achieved local prominence for his gladiolus.

So it is safe to prophesy a good fair in any county that is agricultural for if the people take part and become interested in bringing the finest sheaf and the fattest shoat there will be a show. The race program and the crowd itself will provide the excitement.

BANKS AND BRANCHES

There is a movement on foot in this county to persuade those fortunate ones possessed of bank accounts to move them to Portland in an effort to bring to The Dalles branches a realization of the size and value of Sherman county business.

It is much easier to diagnose the sentiment that gives rise to the idea embodied in the agitation. Sherman county people have long felt that from a purely business basis they were entitled to local banking facilities. Many have expressed the theory that the refusal of the banks to place branches here is a part of an attempt to draw Sherman county business out of the county.

That is the reason behind the move. Perhaps it is wrong to doubt the motives of the banking powers that be, but people, long thwarted in their ambitions, sometimes come to conclusions not entirely complimentary to those they contest against.

Over in Spain it is dangerous to be either a communist or a fascist. That is physically dangerous. Over here one may be either without losing his life or limb, but when we pit different groups against each other we are bringing on a condition that may be surprising.

SUNFLOWERS

Surely everyone has noticed the growth of sunflowers along the highways and byways of the county this year. They seem to have sprung from the earth with no warning as if uncannily aware that there was need of them with their heartening color and significance at this particular time.

It must be truthfully remarked that not all of the state's citizenry have noticed them with pride and joy. The Honorable Walter Pierce, when on a recent visit to the county, unmindful of the fact that sunflowers offer pasture of a kind to white faced Herefords, was said to have wished that the flowers be cut down before they came to full bloom.

But what appeals to the imagination at the present is that the county roadsides should have been blessed with sunflowers so profusely when sunflowers are in such demand. It looks as if nature itself was taking a hand in human affairs in providing that which is wanted and cherished.

It is possible that, as eastern farmers say, nature has been spurred during the years of enforced crop reduction and is showing its attitude by sending the sunflower as a notice for change? One who lived in the so-called occult east might readily believe it. At any event, there are the sunflowers; numbers of them along every road. Pretty, ain't they?

THEY'RE REMARKABLE ANY WAY

The ever interesting Mr. Ripley tells of a woman who changed her color some 372 times in fifteen years. This, of course, including the dress. Certainly the statement and accompanying picture could not have been meant to intrigue the interest of husbands to whom feminine changing is an old story.

Now almost any of the common or garden variety of women is able to change from the green of envy to blue of cold if the first condition is remedied with a dress of sufficient sheerness. They may be pink with shame or white with anger. It is not so wonderful.

As for changing color of hair many men have been confused, momentarily of course, at seeing blond Gretchen sail forth as a titan, and brunette Ruth become a flaxen haired beauty in a few artistic treatments. And as for changing the dress. Puff. It is but the work of an instant, well anyway usually less than an hour.

The only part of the federal tax refund the Oregon Journal ever forgets is the part it received.

Senator Glass of Virginia says he is going to vote democratic this year. It is most likely that he will, in fact no odds would cause a sensible person to bet that the democrats won't win the state of Mississippi.

The best rural correspondent has been of times pictured of late with her typewriter and her infant Mary Roberts Rinehart started her literary career under like circumstances. Perhaps it is a good way, at least it provides a need for additional income.

A story in a sports section recounts how a blow to the mouth of a colored pugilist caused a little "amber" liquid to flow therefrom. Either the dusky athlete was chewing the weed, his blood was a saffron tinge or the sports editor was cockeyed. How's that for deduction?

Those battling Beavers, now at the top of the heap make things tough for all opposing pitchers. Well, a pennant would look good on the old Vaughn street park.

This good harvest weather is something to be thankful for this season when it took a long time to cut the crop.

Don't it beat thunder how prosperity stays just around that corner?

In Other Days

From the Observer Aug. 30, 1907.

Robert Walker is having success with his combine. He has 1600 acres to cut and so far it has averaged 13 sacks per acre.—Grass Valley Journal.

Drs. Beers and Morse were called to Moro Wednesday, to attend the serious illness of Mrs. W. F. Jackson. The lady is improving.—Wasco News.

Mrs. O. W. Axtell is visiting in Linn county.

Moro school directors have concluded negotiations and secured a full corps of teachers, as follows: N. O. Anderson, Mrs. Slayback, Miss Mae Anderson, and Miss Jessie Reece. The fall term will open on the 16th of September.

F. J. Kelley arrived from Dalles City Sunday in charge of a large auto. From the color we suppose its the red devil variety. It has four cylinders and seating capacity for six persons.

From the Observer, Aug. 31, 1917.

Louis J. Gates was a business visitor in hte county this week from The Dalles, looking after wheat buying agencies and starting the agents to work.

Miss Frances Rutledge is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rutledge, at Hotel Moro. Ned Hickson from Portland, and M. Fitzmaurice, from Condon, were visitors in Moro Monday.

Ev. Sink was a business visitor in Moro this week from Portland. A concrete walk is being built in front of the Moro Market and the Garlick building on Main street.

Childrens Health Should Be Guarded

During the summer months the children of Oregon who will enter school for the first time in the fall should be examined so that they will be in a fit condition and free from avoidable handicaps. Parents should see that the child is in the best physical and mental condition so that he may make good use of the advantages offered.

Too many children are sent to school with defects that might easily be corrected, defects that interfere with their health, their happiness, with their prospects in school.

The average child loses about seven per cent of school time, about two weeks of the school year, because of preventable defects. These defects are the common old dent defects, adenoids, defective vision, poor nutrition, and certain constitutional disorders. These defects hinder the child's progress in school and frequently cause injury to his future health.

The common cold is listed first. Nearly all the other defects contribute in some way to frequent colds, especially malnutrition, adenoids, and bad tonsils. Since the common cold causes the greatest loss of time, we should endeavor to raise the child's resistance to the highest possible level.

The child with defective teeth loses time on account of toothache. Even when his attention is diverted and concentration on his studies is difficult. There is a loss of sleep, which in a child is serious. An abscessed tooth causes absorption of poison into the system and may bring about a nervous heart condition, enlarged lymph glands, or a rheumatic condition.

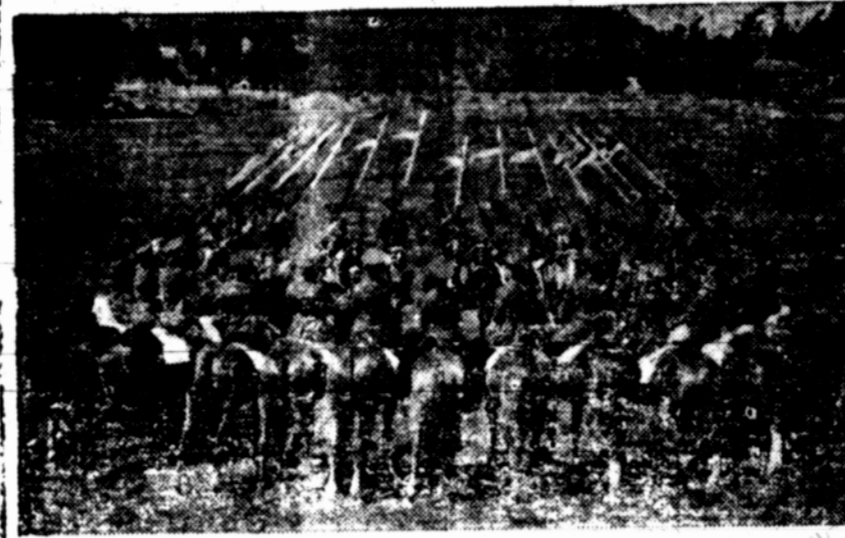
Adenoids are a nuisance to any child. If left too long, they cause changes that cannot be repaired. They cause mouth breathing; the roof of the mouth becomes high and the upper dental arch changes. This causes unpleasant changes in the voice. Bad tonsils are not necessarily large tonsils—small diseased tonsils cause tonsillitis, sore throat, or serious systemic infection such as heart disease and rheumatism. Diseased tonsils also increase a child's chances of contracting communicable diseases.

Poor eyesight is a serious handicap to any child; unsatisfactory progress in school may be due to poor vision. Poor nutrition paves the way for many of the ailments children; undernourished children tire easily and lose much time from school. Faulty hearing may also be a serious handicap.

Protects Brakes

When brakes are required almost constantly descending a grade it is best to shift to a low gear and retard the car by compression advises the motor association. This plan not only saves brake linings but also makes the car easier to control.

CRACK CAVALRY AT STATE FAIR



Formation in the military drill to be given at the Diamond Jubilee Oregon State Fair in Salem September 7 to 13 by the 11th Cavalry Exhibition Platoon, Presidio of Monterey, Calif. Drills and stunts by the cavalrymen will be a feature of the night horse show.

STATEHOUSE GOSSIP

(Continued from page one) election will contain 16 arguments on initiative measures, seven affirmative statements and nine negative.

The state grange power bill attracted the most attention. The grange filed two affirmative arguments and a group of citizens and Oregon Business & Investor's Inc., of Portland filed three opposing statements. The grange's state bank bill got double attention, with the opposition coming from the Taxpayers Protective Assn. headed by Harold J. Warner, Portland attorney.

Directors of School District No. 1, Portland, supported and the East Side Taxpayers opposed a tax limitation amendment for the district. F. N. Derby of Salem and other tax conservation league members advocated a property tax limitation which labor, the grange and the Oregon Advisory Council on Public Schools attacked. Dr. S. T. Donohue, Eugene dentist, supported his constitutional amendment to repeal the so-called "Advertising dentists" law and permit truthful advertising of a business or profession, but the Portland Better Business Bureau filed against the measure.

The anti-Columbia river fish trap and seine bill, advanced by gillnet fishermen, was opposed by seiners' union although the bill may not get on the ballot. Optional military training in institutions of higher education was opposed by five persons, including men high in the ranks of the American Legion. Sponsors of the bill were too late to get their affirmative argument in the pamphlet.

Salvage and reforestation of the disastrous Tillamook burn area, scene of the great 1933 forest fire, was studied first hand by Governor Martin, chairman of the state board of forestry, and five other men. State Forester J. W. Ferguson led the party. Board members on the trip were M. C. Glover, Eagle Creek; Ernest F. Johnson, Wallawa; J. F. Dagget, Klamath Falls, and C. J. Buck, Portland, U. S. regional forester.

The state liquor control commission made \$111,177.26 last month by selling \$589,437.85 worth of bottled goods. So far this year, the profit has been \$770,914.99 on sales of \$3,857,947.25.

Emergency freight rates on hay and other feed from Oregon to drought regions of Montana and the Dakotas have been put into effect by three railroads. Rates were cut from \$13.50 to \$8.50 per ton. Oregon farmers were said to have 50,000 tons of surplus feed on hand.

Engineers of the state highway department have begun to chart road routes from the air. Aerial reconnaissance is speedy and covers a lot of territory. R. H. Baldock, chief highway engineer, admits, but can never replace actual surveying on the ground the road is to cover. A panorama from the air, and pictures taken from a plane can be helpful, but engineers still need to cover the road's location on foot and study scores of maps in their offices before starting work, Baldock said.

Charles A. Howard, state superintendent of public instruction, believes Oregon may have more students enrolled in its grammar and high schools this year than ever before. Record year to date has been 1921-22 with 205,433 pupils in school. County school superintendents in all parts of the state have reported to Howard that several thousand children have come into Oregon in recent months with their parents from the drought areas of the middle west.

Oregon has gained 204 doctors of medicine and surgery, osteopaths, chiropractors and naturopaths in the last three years, according to the state board of higher education. That many persons out of 236 who have taken the basic science examination since the "healing arts" law was passed in 1933, have been given certificates. Examinations are given in human anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry and hygiene.

American Food Hard To Find In Europe

By Eric W. Allen Dean of the University of Oregon School of Journalism

Munich, Germany.—The art of good eating in Europe is the art of avoiding too much veal. Even at that veal is likely to surprise one by coming to the table under some other name—for instance as one of the many varieties of "schmitzel." "Schmitzel" means anything cut into slices, either thick or thin, and, however it may look on the menu, there is at least a 50-50 chance that it will turn out to be veal.

Oregon probably has the best fruit and vegetables in the world—Europe must claim its superlatives elsewhere. The old theory that Pacific Coast fruit looks fine but lacks delicacy of taste in comparison with that of other regions is simply not true. Rather extensive travel has not yet revealed the equal of Willamette valley cherries or prunes, Rouge river pears, Hood River apples, the succulent lettuce made crisp by the old nights of Bend, or the fine full grown potatoes that are a source of rivalry between Klamath Falls, the Deschutes county and the Idaho border. Around Roseburg grow many varieties of broccoli and cabbage that Europe ought to taste because Europe consumes great quantities of food of that type.

Asparagus deserves a paragraph for itself. Asparagus is a source of pride in Germany. The stalks are very large, and of a pure ivory white color because they are cut underground before the head has shown above the surface. It is present at almost every meal, often as a second course following after asparagus soup. The theory is that the whole stalk is so tender that it can be eaten—but the Europeans ought to be permitted to get one taste of the big, green, tender stalks from the Smith-Dorris ranch near Eugene. These one gets the real asparagus taste, and to an Oregon palate the German asparagus is rather tasteless.

Yes, Oregon is unmatched for fruits and vegetables, but where Europe shines is soup. The Eugene Register-Guard is wont to maintain that the best soup in the world is made by a certain gourmet and at Bend. Making an exception of such experts and a few private hostess in Oregon Americans ought to be forbidden by law from attempting to make soup—that should be left to Europeans and there should be a pipeline under the Atlantic constantly pumping European soup into America.

This letter about food is written from the point of view of one who can't pay much over 40 or 50 cents for a meal—sometimes 50 cents including the tip, and in emergencies 75 cents. It may be supposed that persons that can afford dollar meals can eat well in any country. Of that the writer has little knowledge. But the 40 cent meal in Europe is definitely better cooked than the 40 or 50 cent in America. On the other hand, a good light snack for 20 or 30 cents is hard to find here, which is often reasonably decent at home—especially for breakfast. In Europe there are no hot dog or wienie meals for 10 or 20 cents.

Breakfast in Europe is a meatless, eggless affair. Nor are fruit juices easy to obtain. Breakfast is standardized on a basis of tea or coffee, fresh, crisp rolls, a little jam or honey, and an immense amount—one eighth to one quarter of a pound—of delicious unsalted butter. If you try to vary from this you run into important money. Rolls and butter while liberally supplied at breakfast, are hard to get with the other meals. At noon and night they are extras and have to be paid for in accordance with the waitress's close count of how much has been eaten.

American tourists are always laughing at me when I tell them there has been a serious food shortage in Germany this year. They

have noticed none. But I was supplied with the real facts by the American consulate in Berlin, and this put me in a position to elicit the real story from various landladies. For instance, at one large pension the German guest went without butter or eggs for months at a time while the hostess shopped around and succeeded in getting just enough—some here and some there—for the foreign guests, said guests remaining completely unconscious that anything was wrong.

While Oregon has the best raw foods—and this goes for succulent juicy meats as well as fruits and vegetables—Europe has the best cooks. The chef or the peasant woman in the kitchen likes to cook and makes it a real career. She would rather spend the afternoon hunting for pinches of a dozen different herbs to flavor the soup or the sauces than go to the movie. And the hard working waitress—who often has to climb a flight of stairs between the kitchen and the dining room—takes pride in bringing them on and seeing the guests smack their lips.

Zeb Hoskins and wife had saved their pennies for many a day that they might take one of those modern sea cruises advertised in the Vony magazines. On their first night at sea Zeb approached the captain anxiously. "Cap," said he, "hev you got an almanac handy?" "No, I havn't," was the reply. "Then, by gosh," said Zeb, "I guess we'll jest hev to take the weather as she comes."

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

On the 14th day of September 1936, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., at the front door of the Court House at Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, I will sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real property in Sherman County, Oregon, to-wit:

East Half of Northeast Quarter and East Half of West Half of Northeast Quarter of Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 17 EWM.

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 Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, a corporation, vs. Estella M. Dillinger Quist and P. J. Quist, wife and husband, P. J. Dillinger and "Jane Doe" Dillinger, husband and wife, D. J. McLaughlin and Mollie McLachlan, husband and wife, Bessie Axtell, H. M. Stephens, as receiver and in charge of the liquidation of the Moro State Bank, a banking corporation, Walter A. May and Paul May, a copartnership doing business under the name and style of Walter A. May & Son, State Industrial Accident Commission, "John Doe", tenant.

HUGH CHRISMAN Sheriff of Sherman County, Oregon 40-41-42-43

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF SHERMAN STATE OF OREGON.

ORDER APPOINTING DAY FOR HEARING OF FINAL ACCOUNT ETC.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CLYDE J. DAVIS, Deceased.

This matter coming on for hearing on the 4th day of August, 1936, upon the Final Report and Account of Neoma E. Smith, administratrix of the above entitled

AMBITIOUS YOUNG PEOPLE NUMBER 6

of a series of sketches of Oregon boys and girls who are doing things—laying sound foundations for success in life.



Every alert boy and girl who wants to go places in this world will find, as Richard has done, that a savings account here at the U. S. National is a very valuable help. Regular saving is a sure way to success. Start with as little as \$1—an attractive book coin bank goes with each account. When your balance reaches \$5 it begins to earn interest—to work for you. Why not start today?

C. R. Harding Manager L. A. Littleton Ass't Manager

The Dalles Branch of the United States National Bank Head Office, Portland, Oregon MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

estate, which has been filed herein, and upon application of the said administratrix for an order fixing the time and place for hearing and representing the said Final Account and Report, and for hearing any objections filed thereto:

Now upon motion of Oren R. Richards, Attorney for said administratrix:

IT IS ORDERED, that on the 8th day of Sept., 1936, at 10 o'clock, at the Court rooms of the said County Court of Sherman County, State of Oregon, in the City of Moro in said County and State, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time and place for the hearing of the said Final Report and Account and the petition of the said administratrix of the said estate to be discharged and her Final Account and Report be approved and allowed:

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That a notice of the said time and place as set forth above, be published in the Sherman County Journal, a newspaper of general circulation in Moro, Sherman County, State of Oregon, as often as once a week for four successive weeks prior to the said day of hearing and settlement of said Final Account and Report and notice of the same be mailed to the heirs-at-law of the said estate, and that any and all objections which may be made to said Final Account and Report to be filed at or before the said time of hearing. Done in Open Court this 4th day of August, 1936. Geo. A. Potter, Judge.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY

On Saturday, the 20th day of August, 1936; 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:

The North Half, and the North Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty-three, the Northwest Quarter, the North Half of the Southwest Quarter, the Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter and the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section Twentyfour, the Southeast Quarter of Section Thirteen, all in Township 1 North of Range Eighteen, East of the Willamette Meridian and in Sherman County, State of Oregon.

Together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. 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 The Federal Land Bank of Spokane, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. Henry H. White and Cora H. White, husband and wife; Wasco Investment Company, a corporation; Bank of Commerce, a corporation; Mark Skinner as Superintendent of Banks of the State of Oregon; State Industrial Accident Commission; Lester Alluisi, Receiver for The Dalles Garage Company, a corporation, The Dalles Garage Company, a corporation; Sherman County, a municipal corporation; Wasco National Farm Loan Association, a corporation, defendants. 39-43

HUGH CHRISMAN Sheriff of Sherman County, Oregon