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COUNTY UNIT

Recently there has been increased interest in the county unit law as it might be applied to this county. The very apparent inequalities in the taxes levied by different districts for identical educational facilities and the decrease in the school census that indicates that schools are to be small for a number of years are causes.

Last week a sub-committee of the land use committee of the economic conference asked that a complete study of the county until law be made by the conference members.

The general assumption that the county unit law means consolidation of school districts in the county is erroneous for county unit has nothing to do with consolidating districts and, in fact, consolidation of school districts under the county unit law is much the same as under the present law, which makes a vote necessary.

The county unit law merely makes one district of each county for the purpose of taxation. One board of five members is elected. The board hires the school superintendent who manages the schools.

Local school boards in each of the districts, called sub-districts in the law, are still elected. They have the privilege of firing any teacher found unsatisfactory in much the same manner as at present.

The duties of the county school board are (1) to hire a superintendent—who must be qualified. (2) to employ a school clerk. (3) to employ all necessary assistants, supervisors, teachers, janitors and fix their compensation (4) to lease or build school houses and furnish them and buy and sell property (5) to provide polling places in each sub-district and canvas the votes (6) to prepare an annual budget (7) to make a written report annually (8) to consolidate schools and arrange for necessary transportation (9) to charge for non-resident pupils (10) to determine the boundaries of the territory to be served by each school (11) to provide for high school facilities.

Board members are elected by the voters of the county from five zones in the county.

There is set up in the bill provision for the repeal of the law in any county which gives each county the privilege of trying the plan and rejecting it if it is found undesirable.

Four counties in Oregon now operate their schools under this method of organization. They are Crook, Klamath, Lincoln and Hood River. Reports from these counties are that it is successful there.

In the next tax year the school of the county will have around $60,000 to spend for schools, which is lower than usual as nearly half of the tax dollar ordinarily goes for schools.

Apparently there is as much interest in consolidation of high schools in the county as there is in county unit for many farmers feel that the school system would be more efficient if schools were large enough to permit the study of other subjects than the three Rs. A Smith-Hughes teacher and a home economics teacher might be hired if consolidation was effected.

The latest tax report of the assessor shows plainly the tax troubles of the school districts. Eleven districts pay no tax at all and yet pupils from these districts receive the same education as those from other districts where the tax is ten or twelve mills. Pupils in rural districts are transported at district expense on money derived from county and state funds—without local tax—and pupils living in town districts must be transported by their parents at personal expense. They go to the same school. One pays as high as $12 per thousand of valuation, the other nothing for school taxes.

FARM BILL

A farm bill has been passed. What it contains is not known to the farmers, is barely known to the congressmen who passed it and many of its provisions have been criticised by the farm organizations of the nation. Relying on the debates in the Congressional Record and the report of the conference committee printed therein the following resume is made.

In some places it is a clearer bill than either of the ones originally presented to the house or senate. In some sections it employs language that would stump a Philadelphia lawyer. For instance the McNary-Bolleau amendment for the protection of the dairy industry has become this: "Any payment made under subsection (h) with respect to any farm (except for lands which the Secretary determines should not be utilized for the harvesting of crops but should be used for grazing purposes only) shall, if the number of cows kept on such farm, and in the county in which such farm is located, for the production of milk or products thereof (for market), exceeds the normal number of such cows, be further conditioned upon the utilization of the land, with respect to which such payment is made, so that soil-building and soil conserving crops planted or produced on an acreage equal to the land normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops but, as a condition of such payment, not permitted to be so used, shall be used for the purpose of building and conserving the fertility of the soil, or for the product on of agricultural commodities to be consumed on the farm, and not for market."

If the Secretary finds that the produce on of poultry or livestock is being adversely affected by such increases he may MAKE SUCH PROVISION as he may find necessary to protect the stock men.

No change between the agreement of landlord and tenant may be made without the consent of the Secretary. The Secretary (Wallace) may interfere in freight rate hearings if he is asked and wants to do so.

The so-called parity income section of the bill will prevent farmers from obtaining any higher percentage of national income han was obtained in the 1909-1914 period.

One part of the bill may be construed to aid the farmers of this area or any other area where drouths cut the crop in the past ten years. It is possible to exclude any year in the past ten in which the crop was below 75% of normal. This will materially aid the mid-west and to some extent may help this county although the increase made possible in the mid-west will greatly increase the total.

The regimentation features of the bill will be operative after the domestic supply has reached normal plus 35% which will be approximately 870,000,000 bushels. Then if two-thirds of the farmers vote for compulsory control it will be invoked.

The acreage allotment for wheat for 1938 shall be 62,500,000 acres.

The method of applying the bill will be delivered by the Secretary and will probably not differ much from the ones now known to the farmers which means the continuance of farm goals and payments for compliance if the farmer follows the rules laid down by the department in planting certain crops and tilling his land is a specified manner.

SNOW

A correspondent, who must be termed an old timer considering his years of residence in the county, inquires if snow has the same romantic features about it that it held in earlier days. It is with some some regret we must answer that it has not.

It brings back the memory of sleigh bells, this inquiry, and we have not heard them in years. In those days when snow came over the horizon and covered the roads and fields—sometimes to the top of the fences the old timers tell us—the fastest buggy horse was hooked to the sleigh and the bells from the jerk line leaders hames were mounted and a sleigh ride was in progress.

There was hay in the bottom of the sleigh and robes and blankets aplenty. Drivers were changed every few miles for hands grew chilly even in the heavy mittens and holding the prancing horses was a tiring job. If warm enough balls from the horses feet flew back over the sleigh to smack the driver in the face. The song "Jingle Bells" has the proper lilt to it for the occasion. Don't you emember?

There was no attempt to move the snow and push it out of the road as an interloper on the state's highway. Rather it was welcomed for it made travel easier and loads could be hauled on the snow that could not be started in the mud.

Nowdays it is different. County machinery shoves the snow off to the side of the road where it melts in a dirty pile. Farmers bring out tractors and heavy snowplows and make a track for a car and then, with chains and heaters travel is much like other times.

There are no sleigh bells, no crowds of happy young people snuggled down in the hay and the blankets. There are no horses to strike out at a spanking pace as if enjoying the snow, only motors that start reluctantly in the cold and have trouble in every little drift.

Snow is now desired merely for its utilitarian values—as an aid to the production of wheat. It is not a social asset, nor an excuse for carefree travel and romance bows again to modernism and the easy life.

IT IS TO LAUGH

Pictured this week is a scene in Marion county where farmers are spreading hops from the bale on their hop fields as fertilizer. The government is paying them $7 a bale to do this because hops are below the cost of production. It is presumed that the purpose of spreading the hops is to increase the production for the next crop. This is the funniest report of modern economics to date. It beats radio, vaudeville and a home talent show. A man with stomach ulcers, dyspepsia, ingrowing toenails, a mean mother-in-law, a foreclosed mortgage and an unpaid income tax could laugh at it, that is, unless he had some patriotic interest in the welfare of the government.

Papers correctly stated that the president signed the farm surplus control bill. It is that and not a soil conservation bill. Congress merely jacked up the name plate and run a new bill under it.

STATEHOUSE GOSSIP

(Continued from page one)

sop, Washington, Yamhill, Tillamook, Lincoln and Polk. Forty-five municipalities are included within its borders. Under the Oregon utility district act any of these municipalities may vote themselves out of the district. Any of the counties may also decide to remain out of the organization.

In many respects the April election will be the first real test of strength of public power advocates in this state.

* * *

Deposits in Oregon's 110 state and national banks at the time of the last call totalled $306,434,136 it was revealed in an abstract released by the state banking department this week. This was the first time since the depression that reports on the condition of Oregon banks has been made public.

* * *

The "Circuit Rider" statue which occupied a prominent place on the state house lawn before the destruction of the old capital by fire two years ago, may be moved to a new location in Willson park after the new capitol is completed. This was revealed during a visit of the Capitol Reconstruction commission to Salem this week. Originally it had been planned to locate the statue to the south of the new building.

* * *

It would require 300 days under present conditions to mobilize the Pacific coast for defense against an invading foe, according to Major General George A. White, commander of the 41st division of the National Guard. General White said that the Pacific coast is entirely unprepared for defense.

* * *

Miss Harriet Long, State Librarian, left Friday night by airplane for Washington, D. C. to attend a session of the extension board of the American Library association of which she is a member.

* * *

The new state library building will have a marble exterior to harmonize with the new capitol. Contract for the construction of the building was awarded by the Capitol Reconstruction Commission Friday to the L. H. Hoffman construction company of Portland on a low bid of $712,912. Construction work on the building is expected to get under way about March 1.

* * *

John E. Cooter, placement officer with the state employment commission, is being prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the first Oregon district. Cooter who presided as Speaker of the House of Representatives at the 1935 session of the state legislature was formerly county agent of Lincoln county. State Senator E. L. Ross of Washington County is also flirting with the notion of entering the Democratic primaries for the Congressional post as also is Clarence F. Hyde of Eugene, state representative from Lane county.

In Other Days

From the Observer, Feb. 24, 1919

Tax figures show a special school tax of $62,796, and special road tax of $28,987 and a total tax of $189,978.

About twenty farmers met with county Agent Calkins and V. H. Smith at Grass Valley Tuesday to form a mutual farm accounting society.

Representative Wright sends the information that the road bond measure passed the house the 48th by a vote of 51.

Sherman county subscribed $97,441 in war saving certificates in 1918.

Joe Rutledge returned Monday with an honorable discharge from the U. S. navy in his pocket as a first class cook.

From the Observer Feb. 19, 1909

Tomorrow is the day set for the organization of a Sherman county development league. Be there.

At the executive meeting of the Sherman county field meet association Moro citizns notified the board that they were going to build a new hall large enough to accomodate the crowd next June.

A social event of unusual interest was celebrated Saturday after noon when friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mowry on their 32nd wedding anniversary.

The marriage of Byron Anson and Miss Myra Stanton occurred last week at Wasco.

From the Observer Feb. 17, 1899

A 6-horse load of Moro young people attended the Merry Mix at Grass Valley.

John Kunsman and Wm. Raymond completed their filings on land near Kent. John will call his the Free Water Ranch.

A party of forty young people gave Tom Callaghan a complete surprise and warmed his new house in great shape on the evening of the 10th.

A Farmer's Institute will be held at The Dalles March 1.

For Sale: 160 acres in 3S 15E, $500. Good Spring.

A. J. Kellogg has bought the blacksmith shop in Monkland.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

On the 18th day of March, 1938, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Court House in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, I will sell at auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, located in Sherman County, Oregon, to-wit:

S1-2NE1-4 Section 10; W1-2 NW1-4, W1-2SW1-4, NE1-4 SE1-4 Section 11; SW1-4NW 1-4, SE1-4NE1-4, Section 12: SW1-4, SW1-4SE1-4, all in Section 13; SE1-4, SW1-4, W1-2NW1-4 Section 14; SE 1--4NE1-4, NE1-4NW1-4, E 1-2SE1-4 Section 15; SE1-4S E1-4 Section 16; E1-2NE1-4 Section 21; S1-2NW1-4, S1-2 NE1-4, SE1-4SW1-4, SE1-4 Section 22; All of Section 23; NW1-4NW1-4, S1-2NW1-4, NE1-4NE1-4, S1-2NE1-4 N1-2 SW 1-4 all in Section 24; NW1-4NE1-4, S1-2NE1-4, NE1-4 NW1-4, NE1-4SE1-4 Section 26; NE1-4NE1-4, S W1-4NE1-4, SW1-4NW1-4 Section 27; NW1-4NE1-4 Section 28; SE1-4NW1-4, SW1-4 NE1-4, E1-2SW1-4, SE1-4 Sec. 33; NW1-4, N1-2SW1-4 W1-4, SW1-4SW1-4, NW1-4 SE1-4 Section 34; NE1-4SW 1-4 Section 35; E1-2SE1-4 Section 9; S1-2 Section 10; N E1-4NE1-4, W1-2NE1-4, SE1-4 NW1-4, [illegible] Section 15, all in Township 5 South, Range 18 East of Willamette Meridian in Sherman County;

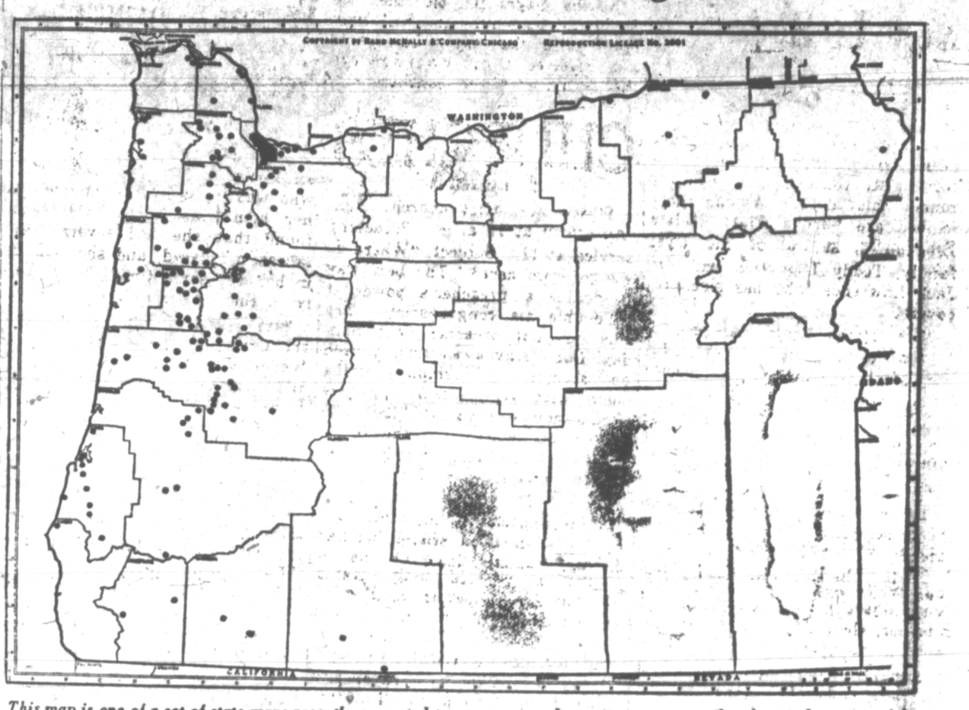
Also:

All the portion of the NW1-4 Section 5, Township 5 South, Range 19 East of Willamette Meridian, which lies in Sherman County, Oregon; SW1-4 SW1-4 Section 5; SW1-4NE 1-4, SE1-4SE1-4 Section 7; NE1-4NW1-4 Section 17; NW 1-4NE1-4, SW1-4SE1-4 Section 18; SE1-4NW1-4, NE1-4 SW1-4, NW1-4SE1-4, Section 19; NW1-4NW1-4, NW1-4SW 1-4, Section 20, all in Township 5 South, Range 19 East of the Willamette Meridian, in Sherman County, Oregon.

Said sale is to be made under execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco County, to me directed in the case of J. B. McCook, Receiver of The First National Bank of The Dalles, Oregon, vs. M. J. Finlayson, et al.

C. C. WILSON
Sheriff Sherman County, Oregon.

Railroad Purchases in Oregon



This map is one of a set of state maps recently presented to the special Senate committee investigating unemployment and relief by J.J.Pelley, President, Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C, Each spot indicates a city or town where one or more railroads purchase materials and supplies. In Oregon the railroads purchased materials and supplies in 150 cities and towns located in 25 of the 36 counties in the state.

HI-WAYS TO HEALTH
by ADA R. MAYNE
OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

Pancakes, we sometimes hear, are the answer to the well balanced, wholesome satisfying breakfast. But are they the answer to this type of a breakfast for a school child?

Breakfasts, lunches and dinners do not follow on simple pattern for all people. There will be differences due to geographical location, age, sex, habit, occupation, and also type of individual. The school child's breakfast receives special consideration because it wants to provide growing material for all parts of the body; for repair and protection, for energy, and at the same time foods that are easily digested to give a happy well-being feeling for the start of the school day.

The simple breakfast that most easily meets all these needs is one that includes a fruit, milk or cocoa, a hot cereal (especially during cold months) and a hard bread (to be eaten with the cereal.) Occasionally this pattern is varied with the inclusion of eggs or bacon or both.

Pancakes are an energy giving food, and their very suggestion stimulates a flow of the digestive juces. However, in the mind of the progressive Mother there is a Pancake Time; and this is for the week end breakfast.

The reasons for Pancake Time are not difficult to understand. Children, by nature do not chew food well unless it is hard. If the food is soft, they swallow it quickly with a "wash of milk." The pancake is hot and soft and swallows easily in small amounts without much chewing. This does not give the digestive juice, saliva, in the mouth a chance to commence digestion on the starch. Many small lumps swallowed form one large lump in the upper stomach to await time for break-up by digestion. This gives a "huddled" stomach feeling and one that is very uncomfortable.

Furthermore, pancakes are many times fried in too much shortening, and this increases difficulty and time of digestion.

These objections seem to be somewhat overcome when the school child has the opportunity for play following pancakes for breakfast.

When is Pancake Time? Assuredly, any time but the school day breakfast time, and at the time when pancakes are made with milk, butter and eggs, the principal products that "make the difference."

Cheese Pancakes

Combine three well beaten eggs, one cup sieved cottage cheese, two tablespoons butter; add one-fourth cup flour sifted with one-fourth teaspoon salt; beat only until blended. Bake on griddle. Spread with jelly, roll, sprinkle with confectioners' sugar. Serve at once. Makes ten pancakes.

Cheese Pancakes may be served as a light supper main dish, together with apple-celery-nut salad and milk.

Johnny Thompson, professional from Pennsylvania, who won the recent Los Angeles Open golf tournament with a low score of 175. The champion is shown checking over his score after the victorious finish. Some of the country's most noted golfers participated in the tournament.

Great Salt Lake Water Pure

Great Salt Lake, so briny that even ocean bacteria die in its wash, is perhaps the purest swimming hole in the world.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that Frank von Borstel and Amandus von Borstel, administrators of the estate of Carsten von Borstel, deceased, have filed their petition for distribution, determination of heirs, determination of inheritance tax, and final account on said estate, and that Monday, the 7th day of March, 1938, at the hour of 10:00 a. m., in the County Court Room in the County Court House in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, has been fixed as the time and place for the hearing of objections to said petition, final accounting and settlement of said estate.

FRANK von BORSTEL
AMANDUS von BORSTEL
Administrators
Brown & Van Vactor, Attorneys 18-7

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the estate of J. A. Barnett, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, with the proper vouchers and duly varified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed administratrix of the estate of J. A. Barnett, deceased, at the office of T. Lester Johnson, attorney at law, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, to-wit: February 18, 1938.

Mary F. Smith,
Administratrix

Date of last publication March 18, 1938.

Eureka Lodge No. 121 A-F &
Moro, Oregon
Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings each month. Visiting members cordially invited to meet with us.
Roy Powell, W. M.
C. V. Belknap, Sec.

Moro Lodge No. 113, I. O. O. F
Moro, Oregon
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the I.O.O.F. hall. Transient and visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.
Lewis McKee, N. G.
Joe Truit, Secretary

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116
Moro, Oregon
Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month Visiting members welcome.
Belle Conlee, N. G.
Naomi Van Gilder, Sec.

Bethlehem Chapter, No. 78. O. E. S
Moro, Oregon
Meets Every Second Fourth Thursdays in each Month. Visiting members invited.
Kerrone Christianson W. M.
Ruth Sparling, Secretary.

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