

Sherman County Journal

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"In future times, a great majority of the people will not only be without landed, but any other sort of property. These will either combine, under the influence of their common situation—in which case the rights of property and the public liberty will not be secure in their hands—or, what is more probable, they will become the tools of opulence and ambition; in which case there will be equal danger on another side."—James Madison.

FARM BILL

Curiosity continued unabated about the farmer control bill recently passed by congress and signed by the president. Now that copies are being circulated the questions should cease but have not done so as the bill covers so many things, contains so many provisions, takes so many words that it is difficult to understand. Its rulings will never be clarified until the Secretary of Agriculture says what is meant. In fact the bill merely gives the Secretary power to do certain things and the words, "as determined by the Secretary" or "the Secretary shall" occur very often in the text of the bill.

The first sections deal with the soil conservation but do not say what farmers must do to be paid the grants which "in amounts to be determined by the Secretary" are to be given co-operators. Title two of the bill gives the Secretary authorization to make complaint with respect to freight rates and to establish four research laboratories to find and develop new uses for farm products—a very good provision if properly done. The Federal Surplus commodities corporation is also continued to distribute food supplies for relief.

Title three deals with loans, parity payments, consumer safeguards and marketing quotas and makes no allusion to soil conservation. Sec. 2 of this part says that parity as to income means that the purpose of the act is to have individual farmers receive the same proportionate income as compared to those not on farms as was received in the period from 1909-14.

Title four has to do with participation in the cotton pool. It is title three, containing marketing quotas, loans, etc., that is getting the larger part of the criticism and which is declared the most unworkable part of the bill. Soil conservation, although not so popular here, is considered good economics generally.

Part three of Title three contains the marketing quotas for wheat and is the part of the bill that will be most thumbed in this part of the nation.

In apportioning the wheat not more than 3% of the county allotment may be given to land that has not been growing wheat in the past three years. This permits the increase in wheat acreage at the rate of three percent per year which seems hardly necessary. Land now in wheat, as in former bills, must be kept in wheat or temporary other crops, to receive a government payment; a ruling that keeps up the surplus of wheat and wheat crops. No provision is made for the permanent retirement of land from wheat production which will be necessary if the wheat surplus problem is to be solved at all.

If congress votes enough money for parity payments in 1938, a quota may be in effect by May 15. No marketing quota may be made for less than half the crop. Farms producing less than a hundred bushels are not placed under the quotas. After a marketing quota is declared by the Secretary—farmers who produce wheat will be given a chance to vote on the quota. If more than a third of them oppose such a quota it is suspended for that year. Under this ruling it is doubtful if any

quota would be suspended if there was a very heavy vote. All small wheat producers would be exceedingly foolish to not vote for the quota, for thereby they could restrict the big wheat farmer drastically while not hurting themselves very much. Small wheat growers are in sections where they might grow another crop while the big wheat producers are in sections where not much but wheat can be grown.

The average wheat grower in Sherman county raises around 6000 bushels and some harvests nearly 50,000. A vote, for instance on curtailment of production by a half would handicap big growers while making little difference to smaller ones. Big growers are also prevented from receiving more than 10,000 in parity payments so many of them would have no chance to regain their losses from government payments. Those who market grain in excess of their quota will be fined 15 cents per bushel.

It is true that a movement has already been started to amend the bill and many of its provisions will undoubtedly be changed.

LABOR'S TRIAL

The arrest of goons in Portland and western Oregon counties has brought considerable joy to people in this county who are generally convinced that much of the labor trouble is the fault of those who make a racket of the business of being a labor leader.

It is probably true that the arrests, if they are followed by convictions, will cause a halt in the organization of labor by men who have no responsibility toward the law or toward the men in their organization, but labor trouble is not over because of the arrest of one group of accused racketeers. It is also necessary that something be done to prevent a recurrence of this undesirable situation.

Laboring men themselves should be more interested in having a thorough clean-up made of irresponsible union leadership than the general public, for after all, bombing, acid throwing, arson, and truck wrecking reflect on all laboring men, a large part of whom are opposed to such illegal tactics.

A measure will be on the ballot in November which will give all citizens a chance to vote for some degree of labor control. It seems as necessary to economic safety to control labor unions as it does to control railroads, public utilities and other industry for mere men in charge of the destinies of others are often too ruthless for the public good and should be under some sort of restriction.

If the people wish to be governed by law, duly passed by democratic processes, they must curb all attempts to rule by other means. We have had example of men being severely punished by an organization which has no standing under the law. Property has been destroyed, men permanently disabled and business stopped. We will decide next fall whether to be ruled by government or by goons.

Some very good information was given at the economic conference here Saturday by the several committees. If the real purpose of the meetings is to determine what may be done by farmers themselves to settle their own problems by raising deficit crops instead of surplus crops some progress has been made. The position of this county regarding tenantry, erosion, alternate crops, livestock and wheat productivity is shown in the reports. Upon the basis of complete information about the past and present must be based plans for the future. A farmer with all the information before him would be better able to decide on his future program.

Defeat of Dave Beek's henchman in Seattle might have been expected for those who come to popularity by the means used seldom remain long at the top.

Al Rosser is said to have pronounced union members as a bunch of rats. What are they when caught in the trap?

In England there is a dispute among the leaders as to the best way to deal with the dictators Mussolini and Hitler. Eden wanted to fight them now and Chamberlain wants to wait and perhaps let them destroy themselves. If they will do it before they destroy the remainder of the world it will be alright.

Why they call a prize fighter a bomber when he has to hit an opponent forty times to knock him out is something that hasn't been explained.

All this stuff about Paul McNutt leads to the belief that there might be a surplus Mc in his name.

Peoples Column

Editor:

In order that the people of Sherman county who are interested in the organization of a utility or power district may know something of the progress that has been made I will try to write of the steps taken to date.

Four weeks ago a joint conference of Sherman, Gilliam and Morrow counties, for the purpose of initiating a movement for the organization of such a district, was held in Arlington. A delegation from each of the counties was present and the matter of Bonneville power was discussed and a motion to appoint a chairman for each county was carried. The stated duty of these chairmen was: To appoint additional committeemen as they deemed necessary and to call a committee meeting in their respective counties. The chairmen appointed are: for Morrow county, Burton H. Peck; Gilliam, O. L. Lundell, and for Sherman, the writer.

The committeemen chosen for Sherman county are two from each subdivision of the county as follows: Rufus, J. G. Addington, and Richard Dingle; Wasco, Dr. V. B. Hausfist and Bruce Grady; Kent, J. M. Wilson and J. E. Norton; Grass Valley, Jack Gervais and Dean Reynolds, and for Moro, Joe Peters and LeRoy Wright.

This committee and other interested people met and discussed the matter and decided that the most expedient method of making a beginning would be to organize a chapter of the Oregon Peoples Power League. A motion to this effect was made and a temporary organization was formed with all present taking membership.

Plans were made to hold a county wide meeting as soon as a representative from the Bonneville Administrators office was available to meet with us and explain the set-up. Mr. Morton Tompkins has consented to come to Moro and speak to us on Mar. 3rd and has indicated that he will by that date be at liberty to give full information regarding the organization and the distribution of power from Bonneville.

Letters from Mr. Peck and Mr. Lundell inform us that very similar progress has been made in Gilliam and Morrow counties and that county wide meetings are to be held on March 1st in Morrow and March 2nd in Gilliam county.

The proposed plan for these meetings is to complete the organization of the Power League chapters and to elect permanent officers. These officers to become our representatives on the tri-county board. Since these officers will have considerable authority vested in them, care in your choice should be exercised.

On February 19th a meeting held in Mr. Ross-Bonneville office. The purpose of this meeting was to organize an association of all the power districts of the state. The meeting was attended by 76 people and 17 counties were represented and letters were read from other counties which were not represented but which wished to pledge their support. Many prominent men from over the state were present and President Potts of the Farmers Union and State Master Gill of the grange pledged the full support of their organizations. W. H. McGuire of McMinnville was elected president and G. W. Thiessen of Milwaukie Secretary.

Each county affected will have a member on the board of directors and an executive committee of five members was elected from this group.

With the Power League and this association to aid us we should go forward very rapidly with our organization.

Regarding the Sherman county chapter of the Power League, if those wishing to become members will contact the committeemen from their district before the meeting on March 3rd much confusion will be dispensed with. This meeting will be of interest to every one and we expect a large attendance.

Wilford Belah.

STATEHOUSE GOSSIP

(Continued from page one)

Snell to certify a short term United States senatorship on the November ballot is expected to bring out a number of candidates for this post. Snell's decision was based upon an oral opinion by Attorney General Van Winkle reiterating an old opinion given in 1918 holding that senators appointed by the governor to fill a vacancy held office only until the date of the general election. The short term senator will draw pay from November 8 until January 3 in spite of the fact that he will

have no duties to perform unless Congress should meet in special session.

In spite of emphatic denials by Utilities Commissioner Wallace that a purge of Republican employees is pending in his department rumors of a pending shake-up in the utilities organization exist. These rumors center largely around the head of E. A. Landis, supervisor of the motor vehicle division, a republican who was brought into the organization by Frank C. McColloch when he took over the department at the time of the change in the state administration in 1935. It is known that a number of "deserving" Democrats have been looking with longing eyes at Landis' job which is regarded as a particularly juicy plum. Should Landis be removed however, it will be for some good cause other than political expediency under the announced policy of Commissioner Wallace.

Bank deposits in Oregon are once more on a pre-depression level, according to Mark Skinner, state superintendent of banks. Deposits in all banks in the state, as of December 31, totaled \$306,434,136.28 compared to the all-time high record of \$307,861,645 reached at the time of the December 31, 1928, call. In the meantime, however, there has been a material shrinkage in the number of state banks which decreased from 149 in 1928 to 49 at the time of the last call. Liquidations, consolidations and purchase by national banks accounts for the loss of the 100 state banks.

Oregon flax growers grossed an average of \$44.80 an acre on their 1937 crop L. L. Laws, manager of the state flax plant told Governor Martin in a report this week. Flax yields in the Willamette valley last year averaged 1.6 tons to the acre.

An early spring with a big demand for seasonal labor in Oregon is predicted by John E. Cooter, farm placement director for the state employment service. Cooter urges farmers to avail themselves of the free employment service in meeting their needs for labor.

Approximately 35 percent of the more than 50,000 jobless workers who have filed claims for unemployment insurance are found to be ineligible for unemployment benefits according to D. A. Bulmore, administrator for the commission. Many of these applicants are found to have been farm workers or domestics in private homes who are not eligible to insurance, or seasonal workers or persons whose earnings during the last employment year were not sufficient to entitle them to benefits.

In Other Days

From the Observer Feb. 24, 1899: A party of three from Pendleton are outfitting at Moro for the mines at Trout creek. They expect the mines to be very successful.

On the 14th the ice above The Dalles broke and in turn broke the ice near the town loose from the banks. It went down stream about 150 yards where it lodged. A man crossed on the same path. D. W. Huff and Frank, Fulton represented the county at the stockmen's meeting.

The Antelope-Brogan murder trial in The Dalles resulted in the acquittal of the accused, Forrester.

A delegation from Indiana and Illinois is coming to Sherman county to locate. Everyone has money.

From the Observer Feb. 23, 1919

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. P. H. Zobel at their farm home west of Grass Valley.

As soon as the weather permits C. W. Smith will move to the Lee & Belshe farm northeast of Moro. Moro motorists have been much annoyed the last couple of weeks by water in the gasoline caused by shipping barrels here from Wasco. Meetings are being held regularly in Grass Valley and the Rutledge country for the purpose of getting a rural mail route out of Grass Valley.

From the Observer Feb. 26, 1909

Miss Sadie Pickard and Fred Mathias were married the 24th Rev. F. E. Smith officiating.

Chas. Belahoe sold his Win Pike colt this week for \$250. He goes to Walla Walla where he will be an advertisement for Sherman county.

John McCune whose spring, summer and autumn home is Sherman county has returned for the 1909 season.

The next meeting of the Sherman county development league will be held March 3 at 10 a. m. Plows are running. Soon the earth will be turned bottom side up in Sherman county.

Tars Training for Battle



Gas-masked pupils shown during a six-inch gun drill aboard H. M. S. Calcutta at Chatham as part of the training of Britain's newly recruited naval personnel. Shortage of shore training establishments because of the size of the rearmament has made it necessary to use battleships for training.

Kent Men Go To Highway Mee'ing

J. M. Wilson and J. E. Norton were transacting business in Portland a few days last week.

J. L. Davis and Mrs. L. Sather attended the Economic Conference at Moro Saturday.

Mrs. George Flint and daughter Norvella and son Ray left Thursday evening for Ontario to visit relatives for a few days.

Kent Grange will hold its next regular meeting Saturday evening February 26th.

Wren Hogue of Grass Valley was visiting his mother, Mrs. B. A. Hogue here Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Sather went to Portland Sunday where they will spend a few days with their son Jack who is staying in Portland for medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wilson were brief callers in Moro Saturday.

Smallpox Halted By Vaccination

With the general introduction of vaccination at the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was a sudden and striking decrease in the incidence and mortality of smallpox. A community which is 100 per cent vaccinated will have no smallpox except that which is introduced from without. It undoubtedly is the duty of every intelligent individual, not only to himself but to the community in which he lives, to keep himself immune to smallpox by being vaccinated. In the presence of an epidemic everybody should be vaccinated regardless of the time when the last previous vaccination was done. If the individual has been successfully vaccinated and is immune, the reaction will be a small area of redness, a slight raising of the skin followed by a minute bluish which will practically disappear in two or three days.

In the absence of an epidemic all infants should be vaccinated between the second and ninth month. Revaccination should be repeated every five or six years. The immunity to smallpox resulting from vaccination while not 100 per cent, is very nearly complete particularly when the successful vaccination has been comparatively recent. Cases of mild smallpox have been reported in people who have been vaccinated but such instances are rare. In fact comparatively few instances of smallpox have occurred within six years of a good vaccination. Vaccination at infancy, at six and at eleven years in most cases gives protection for life. Proof of the efficiency of vaccination is plentiful. Before vaccination in Sweden 2050 persons died each year from smallpox. After vaccination was introduced only 158 of each 1,000,000 of population died of smallpox.

The risk of vaccination should be no greater than the risk which follows any other scratch or break in the skin. Undoubtedly the safest method of vaccination is the acupuncture method. The skin of the area chosen is cleansed with soap and water and then sponged with acetone or alcohol which must be allowed to dry thoroughly. A drop of the vaccine is placed on the skin and a sterile needle is pressed against the skin the needle being held parallel with the surface of the skin. This operation is repeated about six times within an area of about one eighth of an inch. No dressing is required and the only treatment necessary is to keep the site cool and dry and to allow the free circulation of air over the vaccination.

Con 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.

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
Brow & 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 verified, 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.

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:

SW1-2NE1-4 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 N1-2SW1-4 all in Section 24; NW1-4NE1-4, S1-2NE1-4, NE1-4NW1-4, 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, W1-2NW1-4 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 Sec-

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