

Sherman County Journal

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WHEAT HANDLING

The outstanding thing regarding
the harvest this year is the
turn toward bulk handling of
wheat. A brief memory recalls
that when elevators were first built
in this county a little over twenty
years ago there was an effort made
to lead farmers to haul grain in
bulk and that it failed. At that
time farm bulk bins were considered
a necessity and no little money
was expended on them. Hauling
was done with wagons which
was slow.

While many farmers stayed with
the bulk method they were few
and the warehouses held most of
the wheat when harvest was over.
Now with no effort on the part of
elevator owners the farmers are
turning to bulk handling and claim
for it many advantages.

In Grass Valley, Kent and Moro
more of the wheat is being hauled
without benefit of sacks than ever
before, some is being hauled twelve
miles to elevators in preference
to sacking.

At last it appears that the farm-
ers have recognized the advantages
of a different method of handling
their wheat and very probably
there will be a new move for eleva-
tors. It may have its benefit
to the county for warehouse own-
ers are, if the truth be known, a
little worried over the possibility
of wheat being hauled to the river
past empty warehouses. Bulking
will make this impractical.

The average age of farmers has
increased and the men who used
to feel that handling wheat with-
out the Spartan suffering of pick-
ing up the sacks was not quite
moral are now at the age when
handling wheat sacks is no longer
a pleasure. The younger men, who
were not farming when the eleva-
tors were built, like the bulk
method.

Roads are better, trucks are
better, bulk tanks are better made
and sacks remain at the same
price regardless of wheat prices.
For these reasons it seems likely
that the sney gentlemen who lace
the top of the bag and the
weighty men who take delight in
picking said sack off the ground
and transport it away for so much
piece are perhaps to become one
with the header, the wagon and
the horseman in the farm economy
of the county.

WHEAT LOANS

One phase of the wheat loan
program is not yet very clearly
explained and it may be several days
before farmers are informed about
it. That is the matter of charges
for interest, insurance and storage.
If these are to be deducted
from the loan a reduction of sev-
eral cents per bushel from the 54
to 56 cents allowed in this county
may be expected.

It seems probable that if the
loan is made on a business basis
with the expectancy by the Com-
modity Credit Corporation of tak-
ing over the wheat at the expira-
tion date that the deductions will
be made. If the loan is a method
that is being used to pay farmers
more than the market price for
grain the deductions may not be
taken. With wheat selling for
around fifty cents it is important
for farmers to know as soon as
possible what the regulations are
to be.

If storage, interest and insur-
ance are taken out of the farmer's
return from the loan it will bring
his price per bushel down to well
below the fifty cent mark, but will
make a better loan for the govern-
ment. Until more information is
released on the subject it behooves
farmers to watch the market.

PRIMARIES

It would be something of a re-
lief to have some state hold an
election that was not a trial of
new deal prestige. The recent vote
in Kentucky showed that even a
well oiled state political machine
can not hope to compete with a

national machine despite a vote
getting candidate. The Gallup poll
indicated that Chandler gained in
popular support from the first re-
gardless of the visit of the presi-
dent.

Davey was beaten in Ohio which
everyone expected and Bulkeley
was renominated the same way.
In Idaho the nominations indicate
that the farm bill is not popular
there as Senator Pope was one of
the authors of the senate bill that
was partially incorporated into the
present bill.

Without an understanding of
local conditions it is difficult for
observers to determine whether
the elections mean that the new
deal is on the road down at a rapid
pace or a slow one.

OF DOUBTFUL PURPOSE

Suspensions of a political back-
ground for the farm bill have not
been so pronounced at any time as
the present. Since the farmers
have learned that anyone, in fact
practically everyone, whether co-
operators or not, may receive pay-
ment of some size this fall the
feeling that after all the vote is
the thing and the welfare of the
farmer a mere secondary consid-
eration.

It is sincerely to be hoped that
this is not true just as one wishes
it were possible to conscientiously
believe that WPA and politics are
not related.

Whenever government becomes
primarily interested in perpetu-
ating itself and secondarily inter-
ested in giving impartial govern-
ment to all the people it is time for
a democracy to stop and consider.

Those who have taken land out
of production and put it into other
or less valuable crops have made
a sacrifice in labor and money that
they feel entitles them to recom-
pense. That others who have not
aided in crop reduction should also
receive bounties at the hands of
the government is cause for anger
—and it is causing anger.

Such methods can prevent any
program of acreage reduction from
being successful and inasmuch as
they have all been unsuccessful
heretofore there seems to be little
hope for relief until a new type
of attack on the problem is made.

In Other Days

From the Observer August 11, 1899

B. M. Brown lost a valuable
horse lately. He got caught in the
halter while out in the pasture at
Kent.

Firm hands are in demand.
Vigorous showers visited this
region on the 8th and 9th, purify-
ing the dusty air and aiding veg-
etation that is not yet matured and
doing no damage to the earlier
grain.

Six applicants for the teacher's
examinations are in Moro this
week. They are: Miss Molesworth
and Miss Hurley of Bigelow, Mrs.
Jas. Mitchell, Miss Mae Rust, Miss
Jennie Kay, of Moro, and Gilbert
Edgington, Wasco.

Cap't Stanley, County Treasurer,
has issued another call for
warrants, down to and including
482, dated August 1st, 1899.

From the Observer August 13, 1909

Horace W. Strong, always a
good farmer has just finished har-
vesting the best wheat crop he
ever raised.

J. W. Cochran's little boy Buster
has been very sick this week from
scarlet fever. The baby in the
family has recovered.

The Huls and Powell threshing
outfit cleaned up C. F. Coe's Dale
Gloria at the rate of 9¢ sacks to
the acre.

The Sherman County Fair dates
are October 1st and 2nd, the fair
being held at Moro.

In 1909 Sherman County, because
it had 36 warehouses claimed to
be the biggest little county in the
wide world.

A large number of applications
for concessions have already been
received by the fair board consist-
ing of: A. H. Barnum, president;
L. L. Peetz, C. A. Buckley, Chris
Anderson, I. D. Pike, Vice-presi-
dent; W. D. Wallen Treasurer;
George Mowry, Secretary.

Henry Howell left samples of
Bluestem with us Monday from the
Sam McDonald place that equals
any wheat we have ever seen.

From the Observer August 15, 1919

Postmaster J. M. Parry has sold
his residence on Main Street to
Francis W. Boyer, who with his
mother will move here from Kent
shortly after September 1.

Statehouse Gossip

(Continued from page one)
going to Mrs. Templeton who will
serve out the unexpired term, end-
ing in January, leaving the two
candidates free to fight it out in
November without either enjoying
the advantage that might have
gone with the appointment.

In Tillamook county there were
also three candidates for the post
—Harland Woods, head of the
young Democratic club of the coun-
ty; George Reichers, a republi-
can and prominent business man,
and Jack Caufield, active Demo-
cratic leader with a record of two
terms in the state legislature. All
three were strongly endorsed by
influential citizens of the county
and the choice of Woods is re-
garded as due largely to the en-
dorsement of the young Democrats.

Failing in their attempt to
initiate a measure providing for
the issuance of revenue bonds by
peoples' utility districts, spon-
sors of this program will carry
their fight directly to the legisla-
ture, according to word reaching
Salem. The measure is being
sponsored by the Bonneville Feder-
ation of Oregon.

Seasonal work has taken up
some of the slack in unemploy-
ment in Oregon. Figures releas-
ed by the Unemployment Compens-
ation commission show a drop of
11 per cent in the active file of
job seekers registered with the
state employment service last
week.

Statistics compiled by Secre-
tary of State Sneed reflect a con-
tinued improvement in traffic con-
ditions in Oregon. Traffic fatalities
for the first six months of the
current year totalled only 126 com-
pared to 150 for the same period in
1937. Twenty-nine persons lost
their lives in traffic accidents on
Oregon highways during June,
this year, which was within one of
the record for June, 1937.



By EARL SRELL, Secretary of State

It would be hard to imagine a
fuel better suited to propel light
motor vehicles than gasoline. While
it is an extremely powerful ex-
plosive when vaporized and mixed
with air, it differs from most ex-
plosives in that it consists almost
entirely of carbon and hydrogen,
which can be completely consumed
in the process of burning, while
other explosives such as dynamite
are burdened also with the oxygen
which is necessary for the burning
process.

As a matter of fact, gasoline in
the proper mixture with air is a
more powerful explosive than TNT,
nitroglycerine, dynamite or blast-
ing powder. If all the energy in
a single gallon of gasoline could
be converted into useful work, it
would be sufficient to lift a 60-ton
loaded freight car nearly two
miles straight up in the air.

It is the job of your automobile
engine to harness this energy and
transform it into forward motion.
In the process of cooling the en-
gine, overcoming friction and ex-
pelling exhaust gases, approxi-
mately 90 per cent of the energy
in the gasoline is wasted, so that
only 10 per cent is actually utiliz-
ed in propelling your car.

The gasoline is drawn into the
carburetor from the fuel tank,
mixed in the proper proportion
with air, then whisked through
the intake manifold at speeds as
high as 250 miles an hour into the
cylinders, where it is compressed,
ignited by an electric spark, burn-
ed and expelled through the ex-
haust system. In the process of
burning the tiny particles of
carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide
and water vapor, many times the
original volume of the gasoline,
and it is this sudden increase in
volume which forces the pistons
downward and causes the crank-
shaft to revolve.

This brief explanation should re-
mind the driver that he commands
an extremely complex, powerful
machine when he takes the wheel
of his car—a machine which mer-
its the best care and the most in-
telligent use.

During a financial panic a farm-
er went to the bank for some mon-
ey. He was told the bank was not
paying out money but was using
cashier's checks.

He could not understand this and
insisted on money.

The officers took him in hand
one after another, with little effect.
At last the president tried his
hand, and after a long and minute
explanation some inkling of the
situation seemed to be dawning on
the farmer's mind.

Much encouraged, the president
said: "You understand now how
it is, don't you?"
"I think I do," admitted the
farmer. "It's like this: When my
baby wakes up at night and wants
some milk, I give him a milk
ticket."

Jan Russ War—G.O.P. Principles—Medical Trust?



1—Warfare on the Siberian-Manchurian frontier has resulted in bloody encounters between the armies of Japan and Soviet Russia. Soldiers of the Mikado such as these have engaged the Red forces. 2—Formulation of principles for the guidance of the Republican party are discussed at a Chicago meeting of the program committee, of which Dr. Glenn Frank, left, John D. M. Hamilton and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., are members. 3—Dr. Irvin Abel, president of the American Medical Association, now the target of a U. S. Department of justice investigation to determine whether "organized medicine" has violated anti-trust laws in organizing co-operative health societies.

Looking Forward

By Franklyn Waltman

Poor Henry Wallace!

Here he is asked to come home
by his native State and do the
keynote speech for the Democrat-
ic State Convention. And here is
wheat down to the lowest price in
five years; cotton selling at a fig-
ure which if translated into terms
of the old gold dollar would be the
lowest in the country's history;
farm income for the first nine
months of this year estimated by
the Agricultural Department at
\$800,000,000 below that for the
same period last year and the to-
bacco growers staging a revolt.

What to do? Poor Henry Wall-
ace! But Henry does not have
high-priced ghost writers for nothing. Those boys are clever. If you cannot boast about the New Deal, blame it on the Republicans, they said. Tell those Iowans, said the ghost writers, that the G.O.P. is responsible for what is happening in 1938 even though the Republicans have been out of power since March 4, 1933. Tell 'em anything, advised the ghost writers, blame it on the debts—no, not the New Deal debt—the private debts of the 1920's—those Iowans won't know the difference!

It Was Very Confusing

So Henry delivered a speech on
debt. Every few seconds billions
of dollars rolled off Henry's tongue.
It was tremendous! But it also
was very confusing—and not all
of it was in accord with the record.

For instance, in one place the
Secretary said that "from 1932 to
1938 the Federal debt was increas-
ed from 17 1/2 billion to the all
time high of 26 1/2 billion dollars."
Then a little farther on he said
this:

"Most people don't realize that
nearly 6 billion dollars was added
to the Federal debt before this
Administration took office. This
Administration has added 14 1/2
billion dollars more."

In his first statement Secretary
Wallace would have the country
believe the national debt increased
19 billion dollars between 1932 and
1938. But he would also have the
country believe it had increased
only 14 1/2 billion dollars under
the New Deal. Therefore he un-
dertook to give the impression
that in the last year of the Hoover
regime the debt increased by
4 1/2 billion dollars.

An Example of Accuracy

Now the official Treasury rec-
ords state the Federal debt on
June 30, 1932 was \$19,487,000,000
and that on March 4, 1933—the
day the New Deal arrived—it was
\$21,400,000,000—an increase of \$2-
013,000,000 and not the \$4,500-
000,000 implied by Secretary Wal-
lace. His statement in that re-
spect was just about as accurate
as the remainder of his speech.

The truth of the matter is that
according to Treasury figures, the
Federal debt has increased approx-
imately 16 billion under Roosevelt,
exclusive—and this is important—
of more than 4 1/2 billion dollars
of government-guaranteed securi-
ties or an increase of close to 21
billion dollars. According to Mr.
Roosevelt, the Federal debt will
go up another 8 1/2 billion dollars
more in this fiscal year.

Obviously Mr. Wallace wished to
create confusion about this dread-
ful state of affairs—and he did.
His real point, however, was sum-
med up in the sentence that "the
debtor position of the entire United
States is stronger than at any
time since the early 20's." To prove
that Mr. Wallace asserted, with-
out giving any authority, that pri-
vate debts today are actually 28
billion dollars less than in 1930.

Such a figure cannot be more than
an estimate.

If it is an accurate statement
then the country in the last three
years has gone through the wringer
of deflationary liquidation to a
much greater extent than in the
1929-32 depression. The Com-
merce department in its Statisti-
cal Abstract gives the total of pi-
votal debts for 1930 as \$84,500,000-
000 and for its 1935 as \$73,300-
000,000 or a decrease of \$11,200-
000,000. If, as Mr. Wallace says,
the decrease since 1930 totals 28
years' billion dollars, then there was
a reduction of almost 17 billion
dollars in the last three years.
Someone has missed a great story
here.

But it is Only a Fairy Story

But it is only a fairy story, for
Mr. Wallace is talking a lot of
hogwash and he knows it. His sole
object is to divert attention from
the increase in the Federal debt
and he is trying to do that by in-
creasing confusion. He did so well,
he became confused himself, be-
cause he started out by contending
that debts are a bad thing for a
country and ended up by asserting
that "in a capitalistic civilization,
such as ours, there can be no
prosperity without an increase in
debt."

In effect what Mr. Wallace said
was that Republicans were terri-
ble people because of private debt
increased during their Adminis-
trations, but he also said that
"there can be no prosperity with-
out an increase in debt." Does
Mr. Wallace mean to say he thinks
there should be no prosperity?
Perhaps, after all, the only diffi-
culty is Mr. Wallace has greater
need of a good statistical econo-
mist than a political ghost writer.

COUNTY COURT

(Continued from page one)

Sheriff's office expense \$5.00 7.50
Chas. R. Logan, 1938 audit to
to 6-30-38 and part of July 85.00
R. A. Stow, Justice court 3.00
Reatha Sayrs, Assessor's office
help 38.60
Heien Sayrs, Assessor's expense
for appraisal trip 5.00
The Sherman County Journal
County Printing 25.90
Department of Agriculture,
Sealer Weights & Measures 3.76
American Brush Co., Janitor's
Supplies 8.63
Hotel Moro, Judge's expense 6.00
Standard Oil Co., Gasoline used
by Government trapper 8.56
Otis Baker, Janitor 50.00
Geo. A. Potter, Judges Salary 37.50
David Reid, Commissioner's
fees 8.50
T. Lester Johnson, District
Attorney's expenses 7.50
State Indus. Accident Comm.
Peace Officer's protection 5.37
Sherman County Treasurer
Stamps, Treasurer's office 6.00
Geo. A. Potter, Judge expense 7.05
Sherman County Fair Associa-
tion, 1938 fair 750.00

CLAIMS PRESENTED AND
ALLOWED AGAINST ROAD
FUND, AUGUST TERM, 1938.

L. L. Peetz, Road Master's
Salary \$68.20
K. Dunlap, road labor 65.60

GEORGE G. UPDEGRAFF
Attorney At Law
Moro and Wasco

Table listing names and amounts: E. McPherson, road labor 69.80; H. Yecum, road labor 43.00; Jack Gothran, road labor 54.50; C. Barengholt, road labor 5.90; A. Shearer, road labor 47.00; C. Hearing, road labor 82.00; Joe Brady, road labor 56.25; W. Johnson, road labor 23.50; L. L. Peetz, road labor 79.30; K. Dunlap, road labor 67.40; E. McPherson, road labor 77.00; H. Yecum, road labor 67.00; C. Hearing, road labor 4.00; Jack Gothran, road labor 54.00; Clare Axtell, road labor 13.70; W. Johnson, road labor 4.90; Max Plumke, road labor 4.40; State Indus. Accident Comm. Protection 27.80; National Hospital Ass'n. Protection 15.60; Foss & Co., Work and supplies on pickup 89.33; J. K. McKean, Oil and fuel 27.02; Standard Oil Co., Gas & oil 113.95; Ginn, Coleman & Co., nails 6.00; Field's Garage, diesel oil and repair of tire 9.43; Geo. Wilde, labor on ma- chinery 31.05; W. G. Armsworthy, labor on machinery 5.30; Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.

Insurance on Int'l. pickup 31.56; Loggers & Contractors Mach. Company, road supplies 46.51; Pacific Power & Light Company Lights in machine shed 1.25; Peenaughty Machinery Co., Freight on supplies .30; O'Meara Supply & Implement Co., Road supplies 63.74; Mrs. C. M. Snider, Rent on machine shed 6.00; Wes Wilde's Garage, Work on road equipment 30.82; Geo. A. Potter, road supplies .50; Service Garage, road supplies 5.35; Roy Barnett, Use of truck for hauling gravel 300.00; Roy Barnett, Freight on cul- verts 20.70; Mrs. David Fulton, 560 yrs. of gravel at 5 cents per yd. 28.00

"Drydock" Defined
Talking with a young lady ad-
mirer, Mark Twain had occasion
to use the word "drydock."
"What is a drydock, Mr. Clem-
ens?"
"A thist physician," replied
the humorist.

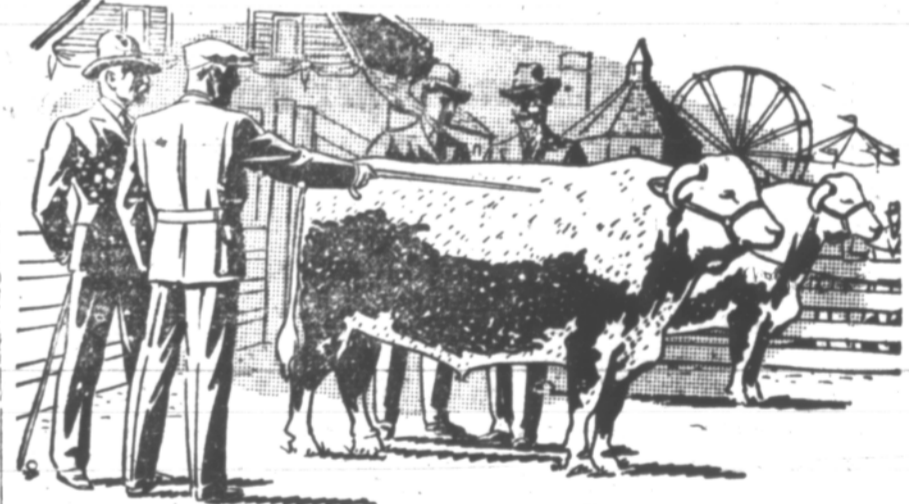
The Other Fellow
Factory Worker—we had a meet-
strike. Why were you not there?
Second F. W.—I couldn't get
there because the trolleyman walk-
ed out. Those fellows haven't any
consideration for the public.

Eureka Lodge No. 121 A-F & A-M
Meets on the 1st and
3rd Thursday
evenings of each month.
Visiting members cor-
dially invited to meet
with us.
Searal Searcy, W. M.
C. V. Belknap, Secy.

Moro Lodge No. 113. I. O. O. F.
Moro, Oregon
Meets 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays in the
I. O. O. F. hall Tran-
sient and visiting
brothers are cordi-
ally invited to meet
with us.
Ralph E. Eakin, N. G.
Joe Truitt, Secretary.

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116
Moro, Oregon
Meets 23 and 4th T
Wednesdays of each month
Visiting members we
welcome.
Wm. Miller N.G.
Florence Johnston, Sec

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



EXHIBITS
At The
Sherman County Fair
are equal to those
seen anywhere
THEY TAKE PRIZES
ANYWHERE
Don't Fail to See The Stock at the
Fair for 4-H Calves Equal to the
Northwest's best will be There.
Every Day Is Sherman County Day