

Sherman County Journal

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THE FAIR

Today and for the following two days Sherman Countians and their friends from nearby places will enjoy another county fair. It should be one of the best of a long series of successful Sherman county fairs.

Reasons for this assumption are that there is now more good racing stock in the county than at any other time in history. Progeny of the government horses are numerous enough to fill races and are fast enough to satisfy any race enthusiast. Adding eight or nine new colts each year has brought the number up to a nice figure so that competition is assured.

The bucking program will be equal to that of any rodeo in this district because the same horses show in each. The famed Pendleton Round-Up used many of the horses that will be here. They are really tough.

As for exhibits. Where else in a county fair will it be possible to see Belgians that won herd honors and individual prizes at the state fair? The state's best will be here because they are Sherman county products. Percherons from Sherman county brought home prizes from Salem and no county fair will be able to show better animals in this breed. The barns are full of fine stock.

Last year 4-H club boys from Sherman county brought home the top prizes from the Pacific International including the grand championship. While the same calves will not be shown, of course, the same boys and girls will show similar calves fattened by the same methods that have brought success before.

Local enthusiasm is at a high peak and attendance should be better than ever. Many visitors are expected from neighboring counties. The fair grounds will be a fine place to meet friends, renew acquaintances and see close races and the best livestock of the state.

OR ELSE—

The articles in the Sunday's Oregonian covering both sides of the labor bill were indicative of the arguments that have been and are being used for and against this measure. Proponents of the measure speak for the farmers whom they represent and for the general public that has been kept from economic progress by unwarranted labor warfare. Opponents of the bill speak for labor alone and more particularly for labor bosses.

Those who have been long in labor union work are apparently unable to shed the theories preached by the international leaders. They are given to boasting that labor will run the country, that it cannot be stopped, and that all who stand in the way are doomed to utter destruction.

Basically, that is the very question involved in the bill now before Oregon voters. Is the public going to submit to labor dictatorship or is it going to enforce some rules of fair play even on labor leaders who have been swaggering about the state coercing laboring men to pay tribute for their jobs, bluffing timid employers with threats of tie-ups and telling farmers that they must submit to the rule of labor leaders—or else?

Probably no industry that is normally spoken of as big business is as important to the general public as the labor unions at the present time, for the unions are a powerful part of all industries. There is no restriction on them. The leaders set the dues and send the business agent out to collect them. They are paid whether the worker's family has shoes or not—or else.

This office has been reliably informed that the income of Al Rosser's teamsters union was around \$150,000 per year from dues of \$30 per member, initiation fees and fines. What became of the money? A minor part of it can be traced through the courts—

where evidence showed that it was used to hire men to burn sawmills and bomb beer parlors and beat up members of the opposition.

No one believes that the average member of that union was in favor of such tactics. But no one can in this day and age believe that laboring men can get control of their unions without coercive legislation that makes the bosses keep books and make their records public to the members. That is one of the purposes of the bill in question.

Regulation of business has become an accepted thing in this country. Nearly every kind of business is subject to regulation of some sort, from the federal or state government. Banks are regulated, farmers are regulated, doctors, druggists, railroads, power companies, nearly everything—except labor unions. And recent history plainly shows the error. Would there be any question about regulation of any industry whose leaders had been convicted of arson and vandalism? No one is now defending the stock exchange since its former president was found guilty of fraud. The public—and labor—should be as anxious to make reforms in labor unions when the quality of leadership is shown.

While Rosser is in jail now, there is nothing on the statute books to prevent another from doing the same thing. The conditions permitting Rosser and his ilk still continue. This bill is an attempt to make those things impossible.

One important consideration about this bill is this. What will happen if it is beaten. Will it not be an invitation to every vandal to come to Oregon and carry on another reign of terrorism? Will the irresponsible labor leaders not be able to say, "We have been vindicated; the people of Oregon want to be treated rough." The decision is with the voters.

Events of the past week must have confirmed many Americans in their previous conviction that living in America was a privilege of major consequence. Imagine living in a country where no one's word was worth a dime, where national rulers abandoned their premises when convenient, where the biggest bluffer always took the pot, where force was the rule. No thanks, we choose America.

Bonneville engineers are tickled pink that salmon are using their fish ladders. It will be well if their enjoyment is not spoiled by ocean going salmon making chowder of themselves in the turbines.

One could feel better about the results of the purge if the candidates were better senators.

In Other Days

From the Observer Sept. 26, 1919
Mrs. Sarah Depew, mother of W. K. Deal, and daughters Lillie and Goldie, arrived last week from Auburn, Indiana. They intend to make their future home in Sherman county.

Sherman county public school pupils visiting the State Fair this week as a Special children's fair last spring are Henry Barnum and Ruth Bryant of Moro; Tom O'Brien, Grass Valley; Evelyn Nys Buckley. The party is in charge of Miss Grace May, county superintendent.

E. M. Alley and wife are attending the State Fair this week, where E. M. has his horse Brazzle Patch entered in the pure bred class.

From the Observer Sept. 29, 1899
Leroy Gow has some No. 1 wheat of this year's crop which he proposes to sell for seed.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. and Baby Campbell were visitors to the smectum this week. Baby tells us an interesting story about the cat birds, the big trees, etc., which he saw on his summer outing in the mountains.

The Higginbotham Warehouse Co. both in Moro and Hay Canyon, lay claim for the fact that it regulated the prices on storage of wheat and caused a reduction of 15 cents on every ton held over a certain number of days.

From the Observer, Sept. 24, 1909
Mr. Gleason, who succeeds P. O. DeMoss at the Springs, intends to put in a complete stock of goods. He has been in the general merchandising business a number of years.

The Grass Valley Laundry collapsed and the two promoters hiked between two days to avoid Sheriff Freeman.

Rev. A. J. Adams officiated at the wedding of Miss Hazel Spencer and Otis McCarty at the residence of the bride's parents in the Fulton settlement. Mr. McCarty is a popular young man of affairs at Echo, where the couple will make their future home.

Flour dropped 60 cents per bushel on the 16th and not a thread was broken on a single sack. This may be taken as an indication of a reduction corresponding with the recent decline in wheat.

Statehouse Gossip

(Continued from page one)
The recent primary election as to what the attitude of this influential independent newspaper would be toward the several candidates for state and federal offices in the fall campaign.

The Journal's repudiation of the two Democratic candidates is expected to carry thousands of conservative Democrats over to the Sprague and Holman camps. On the other hand it can also be counted on to arouse the Hess and Mahoney adherents to greater activity in support of their candidates and to drive thousands of fence-straddling liberals into the Democratic ranks. The net result of the Journal's action can not be accurately gauged until the votes are counted next November—if then.

Only other political highlight of the week was the convention of the Oregon Republican club in Salem. For the most part it was a very harmonious affair—entirely too harmonious to make good news copy. The only rift in the general harmony of the convention came in consideration of the convention's stand on social security problems. One group, which incidentally dominated the resolutions committee, wanted the convention to adopt a "360 at 60" plank and to recommend a minimum state pension for needy aged of \$30 a month until the federal set-up could get under way. The other group wanted to stop at approval of the principles of the National Welfare Act. The difference between the two groups were comprised by adoption of a resolution calling for "more adequate relief for citizens in distress" and greater opportunities for youth.

Most of the candidates attended the Pendleton Round-Up where they mingled with the throngs in the hope that their presence would be noted and remembered by a few voters.

Requests for new buildings filed with Budget Director Wharton by state institution heads call for the expenditure of \$1,645,158 for new construction during 1939-40. Largest single item in the list calls for \$300,000 for a new hospital building at the state hospital for insane at Salem. Building requests from this institution alone total \$527,244. Next largest building budget is that filed by the state penitentiary calling for a total of \$336,000 and including \$100,000 for the remodeling of two cellblocks and another \$100,000 for a new dining room and hospital.

Of the 99 candidates for admission to the Oregon bar who took the examination in July only 42 succeeded in making a passing grade according to results released this week. The candidate mortality was the highest in Oregon history and indicates a stiffening of the bar examinations in an effort to check the flow of new material into the legal profession which, like many other professions is already overcrowded. The experience of law school graduates this year was in striking contrast with those of a generation or so ago when most of those who applied were admitted to the practice of law. In 1917 in fact the entire class of 88 candidates was admitted. In 1911 when 111 candidates took the examination and again in 1912 when 101 applied there was only one failure each year.

Payment of another \$1,000,000 on Oregon's highway bond debt, announced this week, will bring that debt total below the \$20,000,000 level for the first time since 1920. Included with the \$1,000,000 payment to apply on the principle amount of the highway debt was \$423,642 to cover interest payment due October 1.

Sprague Meeting Portlanders

Portland, September 22.—Charles A. Sprague, republican candidate for governor, will launch his campaign for election on Tuesday night with an address over the radio station KGW at 7:45 p. m., in which he is expected to outline his program for the state and give the voters his first formal bid for their support since he obtained the nomination.

Mr. Sprague's recent efforts have been centered in Portland where he has continued his "chats" with voters in all walks of life, giving particular attention to the industrial areas. In factories, mills and workshops, wherever conditions would permit, Sprague has been talking with the working men and seeking their views on steps that are necessary to end turmoil and strife and resume constructive business activities in the state. The program is a continuation of the "oddside chats" Mr. Sprague carried on in every county of the state in a quiet survey to get the views of the people.

Read the ads in the Journal.

U. O. BUREAU AIDS CITIES IN CODIFICATION PROJECT



City officials turned over a pile of ordinances five feet high to the Bureau of Municipal Research of the University of Oregon last week. When the codification is completed, all ordinances will be consolidated in one book, while inactive ordinances will be indexed in another.

The city of Eugene is but one of 24 Oregon cities with the assistance of the U. O. Bureau of Municipal Research. In the foreground, left to right, Elsha Layre, mayor of Eugene; Bernard J. Bryson, director of the bureau; R. S. Bryson, bureau staff member; and Calvin M. Bryan, city recorder.

Looking Forward

By Franklyn Waltman

Much has been said in recent weeks about "coattail riding." Mr. Roosevelt's friends assume that any Democrat elected in the last six years achieved success solely because of him. The results in some of the Democratic primaries this year, however, have put a big dent in that bit of Rooseveltian egotism.

Nothing, however, has been said about the "coattail riding" which Mr. Roosevelt has done. With little regard for the facts, Mr. Roosevelt blithely takes all credit for every financial reform achieved in the last six years. Not once has he shared any credit whatever with anyone else for the improved banking laws, the Security and Exchange Commission or the insurance of bank deposits. Mr. Roosevelt forever would have us believe that none but he ever recognized evils or sought their correction by governmental action.

Let's We Forget

The truth of the matter is that legislation reforming the banks and bank stock trading would have been passed if we never heard about Mr. Roosevelt. Actually the deposit insurance law, sponsored by Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg, was enacted over Mr. Roosevelt's "bitter" opposition.

Senator Carter Glass, whom Mr. Roosevelt now classifies as a hard-hearted reactionary, is more responsible than any other man for the reformation of the banking system. It was he who first cried out against what Wall Street was doing, even before the 1929 stock market crash.

It was he, who in January, 1931, sponsored and conducted, with the support of Republicans, an investigation to ascertain the weaknesses of the banking structure in order to remedy them. It was he who fought through Congress the first remedial banking legislation in 1931-32. It was he who drafted and piloted through the Senate, despite a filibuster by Mr. Roosevelt's friend Huey P. Long, a more comprehensive banking reform bill in the Winter of 1932-33—a bill which the Democratic-controlled House refused to consider before Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated.

It was the senator from Virginia who, after Mr. Roosevelt became President, guided to passage the bill which he and a Republican-controlled Senate Committee had drafted months previously. It was Senator Glass who, supported by Republicans, drafted the legislation now known as the Banking Act of 1935.

What Republicans Did
It was Senator Frederick Wolcott, Connecticut Republican, who sponsored in February, 1932, the resolution for an investigation of stock market practices—an investigation which was the basis for the Security and Exchange Commission Act. It was a Republican controlled Senate Committee which conducted this investigation for eleven months before Mr. Roosevelt entered the White House. It was this committee that employed Ferdinand Pecora as counsel to conduct the investigation.

posit insurance, is the fact that three months after he entered the White House he opposed in writing the deposit insurance provision, then known as the "Vandenberg Amendment."

It was Senator Vandenberg who sponsored and fought to successful passage insurance of bank deposits. The Associated Press recognized that fact, for in a Washington dispatch dated May 25, 1938 it stated:

"In an amazing burst of speed the Senate adopted the Vandenberg Amendment and then because of the powerful popularity of this immediate bank deposit insurance thus provided by the Vandenberg Amendment the Senate passed the Glass Bill itself."

Vandenberg Given Credit

Leo T. Crowley, Democratic chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, recognized that fact when in 1934 he called Senator Vandenberg "the father of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act." Judge L. E. Birdsell, F. D. I. C. council, recognized it when he declared that Senator Vandenberg "is perhaps more responsible than any other one individual for putting into the Banking Act of 1933 the provisions which made it possible to insure deposits in banks beginning last January."

Yet now, when other New Deal programs are falling apart, Mr. Roosevelt boasts that he and his Administration gave the country deposit insurance. It is certainly true that Federal bank deposit is one thing which saves the present depression from as obvious and as deep a debacle as the last one. Indeed, were it not for bank deposit insurance the Roosevelt depression might easily become more serious than the situation in 1932-33.

But Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to no credit—directly or indirectly—for initiating Federal bank deposit insurance. He was "bitterly opposed to it." He deserves credit only for appointing an exceedingly able F. D. I. C. board after the law was passed over his opposition.

Instead of spending their time writing painful alibis for the failure of the Roosevelt "purge," let the New Deal propagandists undertake to challenge these contentions.

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tions. If they lack the hardihood to do that, then at least, they should stop Mr. Roosevelt in his effort to save face from grabbing the coattails of Republicans and Democrats whom he now denounces.

Not There

An inquisitive looking little man entered Professor Agassiz' laboratory at Harvard and examined the specimens with great affection of learning. He asked every conceivable question concerning them.

Professor Agassiz answered him as briefly as possible; but the man's curiosity was insatiable. Finally, as he was examining some gigantic fossil remains, he asked, "And what is the name of this animal?"

"Megatherium," said the professor. "No, no!" said the little man. "That isn't what I mean. I mean the other name."

"The name is Megatherium," repeated the natural scientist.

"I don't mean the scientific name," said the visitor. "What was the common name—the one they called it every day?"

"I don't know," said Professor Agassiz quietly; "I wasn't there."

Read the Ads in the Journal.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Davis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administratrix, of the Estate of Elizabeth Davis, deceased, by the

County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Sherman, and has qualified. All persons having claims against the Estate, are hereby notified to present the same duly verified, as by law required, to the undersigned, at 314 Davis Building, Portland, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Date of first publication September 23, 1938.

Date of last publication, October 14, 1938.

Neoma E. Smith, Administratrix. Olen R. Richards, Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the estate of Emil Anderson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, with the proper vouchers and duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed executor of the estate of Emil Anderson, deceased, at the office of T. Lester Johnson, attorney at law, Wasco, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice to-wit: September 23, 1938.

Arvid Anderson, Executor. Date of last publication October 21, 1938.

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.

Ralph E. Erkin, N. G. Joe Truitt, Secretary.

Maple Rebekah Lodge No. 116 Moro, Oregon

Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month. Visiting members welcome.

Thelma 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.

Eureka Lodge No. 121 A-F & A-M

Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting members cordially invited to meet with us.

Scoral Searcy, W. M. C. V. Belknap, Secy.

Advertisement for Hotpoint Multomah Portland, Oregon. Features: Distinguished Service, Convenient Location, Coffee Shop - Buffet Tavern, Dining and Banquet Rooms, Famously Fine Food, Modern Appliances, Garage Opposite. Includes a list of agents: KERRONE CHRISTIANSON, W. M., RUTH SPARLING, SECRETARY.

Advertisement for Hotpoint Sherwood Electric Range. Text: Picture this beautiful range IN YOUR KITCHEN! Comes equipped with new oven pilot light, thrift cooker, 2 Hi-Speed Calrod units and 1 Select-A-Speed Calrod unit that gives 5 different temperatures. ONLY \$179.00. PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY Always at Your Service.

Advertisement for Sherwin-Williams BASUL. Text: Grain Growers! STOP SMUT Use BASUL—the Basic Copper Sulphate Approved by Growers and Experiment Stations. Don't let Bunt or Smut infection rob your yield and profits. Use the improved treatment—Sherwin-Williams BASUL. BASUL is a fine powder which adheres especially well to the seed. It is a vast improvement over copper carbonate, because it costs less per pound, provides equal or better control, and is easily applied with standard seed treating equipment. BASUL contains 52% metallic copper—the same as high grade copper carbonates—so use it at only 2 ounces per bushel of seed. In actual tests by many experiment stations throughout the country, BASUL has given equal or better results than copper carbonate and other products designed for smut control! Seed treated with BASUL can be stored for months without injury; will not "set" in the drill. SO BASUL is proving good news for wheat growers—better smut control at lower cost with greater convenience! SHERWIN-WILLIAMS BASUL The Modern Product for SMUT Control See your Dealer for Prices and Supplies of BASUL and Sherwin-Williams 50-55% Copper Carbonate.