

Sherman County Journal

Sherman County Observer
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OCTOBER 14, 1938

CONSUMER OR COMPETITOR

Discussion over the proper agency
to distribute Bonneville and
other Columbia river power works
the subject for an article in Collier's
this week. Whether local
districts or already established
companies own and control the
lines is of little major importance
except to those who own stock in
the companies. Before long, if
Mr. Myers keeps up his work
of loaning money to co-operatives,
the lines will be in private hands
anyway in all probability.

What is important to every resident
and every producer of a surplus
farm product in the northwest is
the question of to whom is the
power going to be sold.
Undoubtedly the manufacturers
who are established in the east
are more than happy when they
read that Columbia river power
it to be sold to farmers first and
that little will be used for power
for manufacturing. The east naturally
wants to keep the west an area
in which goods may be sold,
a district that takes goods, not a
district that makes goods. The
east wants the west as a customer
not as a competitor.

We probably have the greatest
source of cheap power here that
there is any place on this continent.
It is, thankfully, being
developed. We should arrange
to have some of it used in manufacture
so that our surplus of farm
products could be sold here at
home. This would relieve us from
the necessity of exporting our
wheat when there is no place to
export it to and would bring prosperity
more surely than any of
the measures now being tried.

LABOR RESPONSIBILITY

The voters' pamphlets are out
this week in this part of the
state and electors can settle their
selves down to a course of intensive
study that may well last until
election day, so many are the
questions raised by the arguments
for candidates and for measures.
There is one point about the
labor bill that is not covered in
the arguments either for or against
that measure. The AF of L argument
states that, "The result of
adopting this bill would be to vastly
reduce the buying volume created
by adequate wage standards. It
would increase unemployment
by lengthening hours of labor."
Which would all be a serious
indictment if true.

However, in Oregon there is a
union, the Industrial Employees
Union, that operates in many of
the mills in eastern and western
Oregon. It is an incorporated union,
that permits no sympathetic
strikes and has always permitted
inspection of its books by its members.
Many of the provisions
asked by the farmers in the labor
responsibility bill are already a
part of the IEU.

It is proper to ask about the
wage scale enjoyed by IEU members.
They are receiving a minimum
of 55 cents in the pine mills and
50 cents in the fir mills which
is approximately ten cents higher
per hour than AFL members are
getting for the same work.
This makes labor's argument
look bad. But it coincides with
the opinion of the public that a
conciliatory attitude on the part
of labor would bring better wages
for the actual workers. Employers
must keep the plant working
if profits are to be made and the
threat of strikes is worse than a
higher wage when a mill must
operate on long time contracts.

What the farmers are trying to
get rid of by this bill is the
racketeering in labor. Labor leaders
who feel that some disturbance
must be caused every so often to
keep the men anxious to pay their
dues are manifestly more interested
in their comparatively soft
jobs than in the welfare of the
men they represent. The men who
were responsible for making the
Hood River apple growers haul
their fruit to Canada, the eastern
Oregon wool growers hold their

wool until the price was down and
the wheat grower keep his wheat
did the cause of labor no good.
The attitude that the worker,
the employer and the public must
do something "or else" is wrong
and cannot redound to the benefit
of anyone for any length of time.
The principle embodied in the
bill before the voters is the principle
of labor responsibility. Some
of the details of the bill may be
wrong; few bills are perfect. But
there can be little doubt on the
part of most Oregonians that
labor leaders should accept the
principle of regulation by the
state in the interests of the public.

INSTITUTES

Teachers all over the state at
this time of year are taking a day
or two away from their teaching
in order to attend a gathering
that is called an institute. The
theory is that they return from
said meeting imbued with a new
spirit to impart knowledge to the
youth of the land and with necessary
methods of so doing.

We think it is only a theory.
If normal schools and universities
charged with the duty of turning
out instructors for grade and high
schools can't teach a student to be
a teacher in three or four years
there is little use in a roving band
of educators trying to do it whole-
sale in two days.

In the olden days when girls
fresh from the eighth grade or
high school were given permits to
teach the rural school an institute
was of some value for it did give
brief instruction in how to teach
and it was new information to the
girls.
Now a teacher must spend at
least two years learning how to
teach and it will soon be three. If
the graduates of teachers colleges
or normals are not able to teach
a couple of days of inspirational
speeches won't make them able.
Socially institutes may be a success
for they bring teachers together,
but as an educational
measure they must be very, very
high powered to be valuable.

Japan must be getting desperate
to take a chance on alienating
the great powers of the world, or
maybe it's getting popular and easy
to make faces at the democracies.

Now they are arguing about
who started the fan dance. My
Gosh, it must have begun when
fig leaves were in style.

In Other Days

From the Observer Oct. 13, 1939

A grand ball will be given in
the Moro Opera House Friday
evening Oct. 27. Music by French
Bros. famous orchestra. B. F.
Swift, floor manager. Tickets \$1.00
Supper at Brooks restaurant. Reception
committee: A. H. Barnum,
Moro; Lloyd Smith, Rutledge; Roy
Vintin, Grass Valley. The managers
want to make this the best party
of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Hayes will
now very soon be nicely settled
in their new home at the south
end of Main street. This is one
of the prettiest residences in Sherman
county, built on the site of
the original home of Mr. and Mrs.
J. B. Mowry.

Dr. Jack Daily turned up O. K.
in the Dalles last week, a little
more picturesque than prepossessing
in personal appearance, but
very much alive. He spent the
summer teaching Simcoe Indians
how to operate a threshing
machine.

J. M. Buschke was in town on
business on the 7th. While here
he secured license to wed Miss
Gussie M. Lee.

From the Observer Oct. 15, 1939

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Samuels, nee
Miss Margaret Stanley, late of
this city, will make their home in
Baker City, where Mr. S. is engaged
in the insurance business.

Chris Anderson sold the horses
and Louis Heydt the harness for
a new outfit put on the road this
week by Des Chutes railway contractors.

Emil Jensen, once a Sherman
county farmer, returned to his
home at Newberg after visiting
here with Mr. and Mrs. Chris Anderson.

Miss Onita Webb was called to
her home in Washington county
on the 10th, on account of the sudden
death of her father.

From the Observer Oct. 10, 1939

An unusual accident met up with
Frank Hulery Sunday morning
when his ring finger made a short
in a generator he was investigating.
The result was a burn under
his ring that encircled the entire
finger.

H. O. Kunsman and family, accompanied
by Ed Tomlin and Miss
Irene McMillin were on auto party
on the 28th bound for Portland
where Miss McMillin and Mr.
Tomlin were married at the First
Presbyterian Church. After the
ceremony the party toured the
Willamette valley stopping to visit
relatives at Shedd, Sheridan and
other places.

Statehouse Gossip

(Continued from page one)

interest in the candidates to the
point of discussing them in the
open.

Outward indications appear to
give C. A. Sprague a lead in the
gubernatorial contest at this time
but in view of the fact that
Sprague enjoys the support of a
large majority of the newspapers
over the state these outward indications
might well be heavily discounted
in the interest of a conservative
estimate. It should be
remembered that at this same
stage of the primary campaign
Governor Martin was believed to
hold a safe lead in the race for the
Democratic nomination but when
the votes were counted it was
found that Henry L. Hess was out
in front. It is fairly safe to assume
that Hess still retains the support
of most of those who contributed
to his success in the spring
campaign, a numerous unvoiced
segment of the state's population
whose political opinions are not
subject to analysis by ordinary
methods. It is also reported that
Secretary Harold Ickes of the New
Deal administration will put in a
few well directed looks in behalf
of the Democratic ticket before
the campaign ends, a fact which
can be counted on to solidify New
Deal support behind Hess.

The respective positions of Republican
Rufus Holman and Democratic
Willis Manney in the gubernatorial
handicap also appears to
be neck and neck. While the endorsement
of Francis E. Townsend
swung thousands of aged voters
into the Holman column it did not
deliver them all by any means as
witness the attitude of the St.
Helens club last week when it
refused to follow the leader and was
kicked out of the state organization
for insubordination.

The pioneer who stands guard
atop the new capitol is being fitted
with a new suit this week. The
suit, of gold leaf, will cover the
figure from the top of his head to
the soles of his boots and will cost
in the neighborhood of \$500.

On the ground that the state
highway department was created
primarily for the benefit of the
farming sections of the state Rufus
C. Holman, state treasurer, has
asked that \$20,000 of the department's
publicity funds be allocated
to the financing of an agricultural
exhibit at the San Francisco
world's fair. Holman addressed
his request to the highway department
after a delegation from
the Greater Willamette Valley
association had appeared before
the Board of Control to ask for state
aid in financing the exhibit. If
the highway department refuses
Holman's request it is expected
that the Emergency Board will
be asked for an appropriation.

Profits from the state's liquor
monopoly have been found to be
inadequate to meet the state's
real needs. State Treasurer Holman
was compelled to borrow
\$100,000 for the relief fund this
week. The loan was made from
surpluses in other state funds and
the interest, slightly more than
one third of one per cent, will be
kept in the state's pocket. It is
expected that other loans will be
made during the next three months
in order to keep the relief fund on
a cash basis.

The proposal to employ disabled
war veterans as guides to
visitors to the new capitol will
have to await legislative action
it has been pointed out by officials.
No appropriation was made by the
last session for operation of the
new building and Secretary of
State Snell was compelled to go
to the Emergency Board for enough
money to employ janitors to take
care of the building.

Oregon Getting Crowded

Oregon today is faced with an
acute immigration problem, it is
declared in a recently published
report of the State Planning Board
on land development. Regardless
of its vast size, the state can not
now accommodate the influx of land
immigrants, and as a result of a
continued pressure from westward
migration, the demand for new
farm lands in the state is rapidly
increasing.

Of Oregon's land area of approximately
94,907 square miles
only 8.2 per cent is arable at present.
Since agriculture is one of
the two dominant resources of the
state, Oregon labors under a heavy
crop land handicap. As the population
increases the handicap will
become more apparent. Arid lands,
marsh and tidal lands, and over-
flow and wet lands should be
reclaimed, the report makes clear.
In this manner additional fertile
agricultural acreage could be developed
to feed the increasing urban
population and maintain the
growing population in agricultural
pursuits. Expansion of agricultural
land will tend to induce a
corresponding growth of industrial
activity. Increased farm acreage
will also produce exportable products
thereby helping to maintain
Oregon's balance of trade with
eastern industrial areas.

Looking Forward

By Franklyn Walkman

"Quick, Wallace! The hypodermic
needle—before the election!"
Perhaps President Roosevelt did
not use these exact words but they
undoubtedly represent the substance
of the instructions given to
Secretary Wallace when the cries
and groans of the suffering American
farmers reached Washington.
Of course, Mr. Roosevelt must have
been surprised when he learned
that prices of major farm products
were lower than in 1933, for he
repeatedly had told the farmers
that everything was alright because
"we are planning it that way—don't let anyone tell you
differently." And of course, Mr.
Roosevelt would not deliberately
mislead anyone.

But it is not surprising that we
should surmise that Mr. Roosevelt's
first thought was to give the farmer
another shot in the arm, for
that is the way the New Deal has
worked. So Doc Wallace grabbed
his black bag and set forth for the
wheat and corn States, again, to
tell the farmers how the New Deal
had saved them—that is, ah, umm
uhmm—that is, would save them
Meanwhile Dr. Key Pittman, who
does not think Doc Wallace is so
hot, got out his own hypodermic
needle and proposed that the farm
patients in the cotton States be
given a little shot of inflation narcotics.

But every time the corn and
wheat farmers and the cotton
planters looked at the current
price quotations, they let another
yell of protest. Not even New Deal
drugs proved very soothing. Doc
Wallace found himself proposing
remedies which a few months ago
he had denounced as quackery. Dr.
Pittman was heard muttering such
words as "hopelessness of present
program," "absolute failure,"
"great loss to the government"
and "continuing destruction of
foreign markets for American
cotton."

Not Funny For Farmers

All of this would be very funny
were it not for the tragic plight
into which the New Deal has cast
American Agriculture. It is not
funny in the slightest degree because
what has happened to farm
prices vitally and directly affects
almost one-half our population and
indirectly presses down on the
remainder of us. It is certainly
not funny for the farmers who
had been led to believe that their
troubles had been solved.

Here we are, after five years of
New Deal hypodermic needles,
with farm prices lower than when
the schemes for crop control were
placed in effect—with prices for
the New Deal period far below the
previous period from 1921 to 1932.
For instance, the annual average
price of wheat from 1921 to 1932
—and this includes the bottom of
the world-wide depression—was
\$1.071 a bushel. The average annual
price from 1933 to 1937—the
period of experimental control—
was 85 cents a bushel, or 16
per cent less. When the 1938 average
price can be computed the difference
will be much greater because
wheat is now selling down around
60 cents a bushel. In the last year
the price of wheat has fallen approximately
50 per cent.

Here we are, after five years of
New Deal wisdom and crop
restriction with a cotton carry-over
of 13,400,000 bales—7,000,000 of
which are under governmental
loans. Here we are with cotton
selling at around eight cents a
pound as compared with 12 cents
in July last year and an average of
16.7 cents during the 1921-32 period—
which again includes the
worst period of the world-wide depression.

And, here we are again, plowing
under cotton—destroying cotton
when millions need clothes—in order
to comply with the provisions
of a nonsensical futile farm program.
Mr. Roosevelt in 1935 indignantly
declared that "it is high
time for you and me to make clear
that we are not plowing under
cotton this year—that we did not
plow it under in 1934 and that we
only plowed some of it under in
1933 because the Agricultural Adjustment
Act was passed after a
huge crop of cotton was already
in the ground." Mr. Roosevelt
asserted that anyone who said
anything to the contrary was
"lying."

Is This a "Lie"?

Maybe so, but witness this story
which appeared under an Atlanta,
Georgia, dateline on September 4
last:
"Thousands of acres of cotton,
much of it white with open bolls,
ready for picking, are being plowed
under by Southern farmers
eager to qualify for farm bill benefits
and to escape its penalties.
"Any accurate estimate of the
number of acres being destroyed
probably would run high into
thousands. It might be obtained
only by a county to county study
of the area but, even then, the
percentage of error would be high.
One county in middle Georgia has
almost 2,000 acres subject to pen-

alities if the cotton on them is
not plowed up . . . It is much like
1934, one county agent said."

What does Secretary Wallace
now propose? He has become so
confused it is a little difficult to
tell. He seems to be floundering
around like a man in a daze, stunned
over the collapse of the Farm
Act enacted only last January.
One day he denounces export subsidies—indeed, none recently has
been more denunciatory to export
subsidies than Mr. Wallace. The
next day he suggests export subsidies
as the solution. Then he
suggests we go back to processing
taxes. Always, he undertakes to
give the impression that he knew
what would happen all along.

Can't Fool Wallace, He Says

For instance, in his speech at
Hutchinson, Kansas, he asserted
that "to anyone who has watched
the wheat market closely, in the
last few years, the fall in the price
of wheat is not a surprise," and he
added: "It was bound to come with
the return of ordinary weather."
It would have been nice of him to
have let Mr. Roosevelt in on that
wisdom, for the latter in the 1936
campaign emphatically declared
that "by a program of land use
and conservation we have ended
the possibility of immediate glut."

A few months Mr. Roosevelt
said that "steps like these which
we have taken and are taking will
at least greatly cushion depressions
and prevent the up-curve
from rushing to a violent, mad peak
of false prosperity and prevent
another violent, mad descent into
another sink of suffering and disillusionment
like the one from
which, for the last three and a
half years, we have been surely
emerging."

Of course, Mr. Roosevelt would
not deliberately mislead anyone.
He just did not know—even if Mr.
Wallace did.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Sherman County Journal
published weekly at Moro, Oregon
for October 1st, 1938.

State of Oregon, County of Sherman, ss.

Before me, a notary in and for
the State and county aforesaid,
personally appeared Lela French,
who, having been duly sworn according
to law, deposes and says
that she is the manager of the
Sherman County Journal and
that the following is, to the best
of her knowledge and belief,
a true statement of the ownership,
management, etc., of the aforesaid
publication for the date shown in
the above caption, required by the
Act of August 24, 1912, embodied
in section 411, Postal Laws and
Regulations, printed on the reverse
of this form to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses
of the publisher, editor, managing
editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, Giles L. and Lela
French, Moro, Oregon;
Managing Editor, Giles L. French;
Business Manager, Lela French,
all of Moro, Oregon.

2. That the owners are: Giles
L. and Lela French, Moro, Oregon.

3. That the known bondholders,
mortgagees, and other security
holders holding or owning 1 per
cent or more of total amount of
bonds, mortgages, or other securities
are: Moro Presbyterian Church.

4. That the two paragraphs
next above, giving the names of
the owners, stockholders, and security
holders, if any, contain not
only the list of stockholders and
security holders as they appear
upon the books of the company
but also, in cases where the stock-
holders or security holder appears
upon the books of the company as
trustee or in any other fiduciary
relation, the name of person or
corporation for whom such trustee
is acting, is given; also that the
said two paragraphs contain statements
embracing affiant's full
knowledge and belief as to the
circumstances and conditions under
which stockholders and security
holders who do not appear upon
the books of the company as
trustees, hold stock and security
in a capacity other than that of a
bona fide owner; and this affiant
has no reason to believe that any
other person, association, or corporation
has any interest direct
or indirect in the said stock, bonds
or other securities than as so
stated by him.

Lela B. French,
Sworn to and subscribed before
me this 14th day of October, 1938.
Giles L. French
(My commission expires 5-20-40).

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF
THE STATE OF OREGON FOR
THE COUNTY OF SHERMAN
GEORGE B. GUTHRIE, as Receiver
of the Oregon-Washington
Joint Stock Land Bank of Port-
land, Oregon, a corporation,
Plaintiff,

PAULINE F. WILCOX, PAULINE
F. WILCOX, as Administratrix of
the Estate of W. B. Wilcox, Jr.,
Wm. H. Wilcox, Alice Mae Mc-
Cormack, Mark M. McCormack,
May E. Mackenzie and Eastern
Oregon Land Company, a corporation,
and The County of Sherman,
a municipal corporation of the
State of Oregon

Defendants.
By virtue of the writ of execution
and order of sale duly issued
out of the Circuit Court of the
State of Oregon for the County
of Sherman, on the 4th day of
October, 1938, pursuant to a de-
cree entered in said court October
3rd, 1938, in a suit wherein George
B. Guthrie, as Receiver of the
Oregon-Washington Joint Stock
Land Bank of Portland, Oregon
a corporation, is plaintiff, and
Pauline F. Wilcox, Pauline F.
Wilcox as Administratrix of the
Estate of W. B. Wilcox, Jr., Wm.
H. Wilcox, Alice Mae McCormack,
Mark M. McCormack, May E. Mac-
kenzie and Eastern Oregon Land
Company, a corporation, and The
County of Sherman, a municipal
corporation of the State of Oregon
are defendants, said writ being
directed to me commanding
me to make sale of the real prop-
erty hereinafter described, I will
on Monday, the 7th day of Novem-
ber, 1938, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.,
at the front door of the court house
of Sherman County in the City of
Moro, State of Oregon, offer for
sale and proceed to sell to the
highest bidder for cash in hand the
following described real property,
situate in Sherman County, State
of Oregon, to-wit:

Section Thirty-three (33),
Township Three (3) South,
Range Sixteen (16) East of
the Willamette Meridian, con-
taining six hundred forty acres
(640 a) more or less, according
to government survey thereof,
together with all rights,
however evidenced, to the use
of water, ditches and canals
for the irrigation of said pre-
mises, to which said premises
were entitled at the date of
said mortgage January 12,
1923, or at any time since
said date;

to satisfy the sum of Three
Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-
three and 14-100 Dollars (\$3973-
14) with interest from October
3rd, 1938 at the rate of 6% per
annum and the sum of Two Thousand
Seven Hundred and One and
69-100 Dollars (\$2701.69) with in-

terest thereon from the 3rd day
of October, 1938 at 8% per annum,
and \$300.00 as attorneys' fees,
together with costs of said suit
taxed at Eighteen Dollars (18.00)
and the costs of and upon said
writ.

C. C. WILSON
Sheriff of Sherman County, Oregon
48-52

Notice to Creditors
All persons having claims against
the estate of Frank L.
Burnet, deceased, are hereby notified
to present them, in proper
form, to the undersigned, the duly
appointed, qualified and acting Ad-
ministratrix of the estate of Frank
L. Burnet, deceased, at the office
of Geo. G. Updegraff, Moro, Ore-
gon, within six months from the
date of this notice, to-wit: Septem-
ber 30, 1938.

Zella Schilling,
Administratrix.

Geo. G. Updegraff,
Attorney for Administratrix.
Sept. 30, to Oct. 21, 1938.

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 Ore-
gon, 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 re-
quired, to the undersigned, at 314
Davis Building, Portland, Oregon,
within six months from the date
hereof.

Date of first publication Septem-
ber 23, 1938.
Date of last publication, Octo-
ber 14, 1938.

Neoma E. Smith,
Administratrix.

Olen R. Richards, Attorney.

Notice to Creditors
All persons having claims against
the estate of Emil Ander-
son, 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 Ander-
son, deceased, at the office of
T. Lester Johnson, attorney at law,
Wasco, Oregon, within six months
from the date of the first publica-
tion of this notice to-wit: Septem-
ber 23, 1938.

Arvid Anderson,
Executor.

Date of last publication Octo-
ber 21, 1938.

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 cordially
invited to meet
with us.

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

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116
Moro, Oregon
Meets 2d & 4th Tues-
day of each month.
Visiting members wel-
come.

Thelma Miller, N.G.
Florence Johnston, Sec.

Hotel MULTOMAH
Distinguished Service
• Convenient Location
• Coffee Shop—Buffet Tavern
• Dining and Banquet Rooms
• Famously Fine Food
• Modern Apartments
• Garage Opposite
600 ROOMS—SENSIBLE RATES

LOW COST AUTOMOBILE FINANCING
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND
ANY BRANCH