

Sherman County Observer
Established Nov. 2, 1888
Grass Valley Journal
Established Oct. 14, 1897
CONSOLIDATED March 6, 1931
Wasco News-Enterprise
Established Nov. 1891
CONSOLIDATED March 4, 1932
OREGON NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Published Every Friday at
Moro, Oregon
Editor
Giles L. French
Entered as second-class matter at
the Postoffice at Moro, Oregon
under Act of Congress of March
3, 1879.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Payable in Advance
ONE YEAR \$1.50

NOVEMBER 1, 1940

WE, THE PEOPLE OR I AM THE STATE

The essential difference between democracy and any other type of government is that in a democracy the people themselves are the sovereign power; they are the ones who give the final "yes" or "no" on matters of government.

Any sovereign power delegates authority to policeman, tax collectors, administrators, etc. The people do it when they are sovereign, too.

In the United States our forefathers arranged for the election of delegates called congressmen, and senators who are delegated to make the laws.

Our forefathers arranged for the appointment of men who were to be judges and decide when our chosen officers overstepped the bounds of their authority and violated the written and accepted constitution.

Our forefathers provided for an executive branch, an administrative head, and after much debate, thought that one man could best serve in this capacity.

We therefore have, as a means of making our sovereignty workable, three branches of our government.

We can retain this sovereignty as long as the people can choose their delegates to all branches of government with entire freedom.

During the past eight years the legislative branch of our government has permitted itself to become subservient to the executive branch until it is only responsive to the people on occasions. Its members fear possible reprisals by the executive more than the anger of the people.

The judicial branch of the government has been renamed until its most important members feel gratitude toward the executive to an extent that apparently equals their protective duty toward the people's institutions.

We are told by dulcet radio voices that there can be no loss of sovereignty as long as the people are permitted to vote. Voting is not a matter of permission when the people actually are the rulers. We lose our sovereignty as actual rulers of our government when, for any reason we fail to exercise it.

Rome was once a democracy until the people moved to the cities and accepted the food and circuses of the ambitious emperors. Then they unwittingly traded their right to govern themselves for the pleasures and fine food of Rome—and the empire fell to the barbarians.

We are in a stage when we are delegating more power to government. It is dangerous. Next Tuesday we are to vote on the question of continuing one man in power for a longer period than ever before granted to any man in this country. He is an ambitious man. He has not consulted the people or taken them into his confidence. He has not consulted the people's elected representatives and has threatened their judges.

He is giving "bread and circuses" to many classes of the people which is a time worn method of obtaining popular support while taking more and more power.

The people cannot retain their sovereign power without exercising it; without being watchful and solicitous for it. Once given away it cannot be gotten back easily. Our forefathers were only able to take this power from the king of England because he was busy in Europe and his armies otherwise engaged. Then it took our forefathers seven years to become their own rulers. Such uprisings as the American revolution are called treason and are punished by shooting when individuals and royal families hold the sovereign power.

There is no other place in the world where the people have the real power to govern themselves and be the masters of their fate. We can only retain it by not giving it to any man and by permitting no man to assume too much power.

CENTRALIZATION

One phase of the farm program has become very apparent to tenant farmers in this county this year. That is that the direct payments to land operators are reducing the number of renters more rapidly than the case was before. One can hardly blame a land owner for trying to obtain all the money he can get out of his investment and the removal of renters from the land may be expected to continue as long as the present policy goes on. While it is not expected that aid to the farmer will stop regardless of who is elected next week, it is reasonably certain that some means will be taken to prevent the removal of farmers from the soil no matter who is president.

The effects in this county have not been so serious as in the south where many farmers are on relief while land owners are collecting huge checks from the government. Yet anyone acquainted with this county can readily recall the names of many former residents who have lost their leases because landowners wanted more income.

For many years after the establishment of the United States as a nation Europe followed the pattern set by us in government and tried to form democracies for themselves. Sometimes since the last war circumstances have changed and we are now trying to follow the old world in policies. We are building strong government and a weak people, whereas we originally proclaimed the theory of strong people and a weak central government.

In his speech at Boston Wednesday President Roosevelt referred to Joe Kennedy, in these words: "I have been glad to welcome back to our own shores that Boston boy, beloved of all Boston, my ambassador to the court of St. James, Joe Kennedy." Capitals ours. My ambassador. We had supposed until recently that Mr. Kennedy was in London to represent the American people and was not MY ambassador to the president.

Oregon's picketing bill is dealt except for one clause that prevents unions from taxing members for excessive funds. That clause may well be worth the cost. The fact that the bill was passed by the people as an indication of their disapproval of the tactics used by some of the unions in the state will probably have a deterrent effect on union leaders for some years to come.

The first of these is a measure to change the date of the primary from May to September. Those opposed to this bill say that the May primary date gives the voters a chance to vote on their presidential choice and gives candidates with little money, time to get around the state. It is the belief of this paper that the presidential primary is a joke at best and may well be dispensed with and that poor men can run for office over a period of three months more cheaply than over a longer period. In addition to this the present law by putting politics to the fore from March until November, permits interest to lag when most needed. We recommend 308 x Yes.

The second bill referred to the people is one that was passed by the legislature. There is much waste of words in the title. What the bill will do, if approved, is to make the private clubs obtain a license from the liquor commission and be under the commission's thumb from the point of view of regulation. The Oregon Liquor Control commission should have charge of the sale of liquor all over the state to properly handle its job. We think that good administration of the liquor laws demands a vote of 310 x Yes.

There are three bills that have been put on the ballot by initiative petition. The first of these is a measure to repeal the Knox liquor law under which Oregon has achieved distinction in the United States for handling its liquor problem efficiently and with regard to temperance. The state now makes over \$6,000,000 profit from its liquor business and the sale of liquor is so restricted that it is obnoxious to but few people. We hold this to be desirable. This measure would lose for the state the profit now made on liquor imported and sold to other states; it would permit the sale of hard liquor in public places by the drink and permit a general loosening of liquor sale enforcement. It is felt by many that this bill has been initiated for the purpose of causing a "NO" vote on the club bill also which will permit the continuation of the clubs. We strongly urge a vote of 313 x NO.

The Breakfast club calf has been ordered shipped to Douma's shop in Moro from where it will be delivered to club members and others who wish to aid in encouraging club children by local purchase of their prize winning product.

Harry Beasley met with a bad accident Sunday evening by climbing the brick wall in front of the Dillinger building, when a piece of the brick he was clinging to crumbled, losing his hold, fell to the concrete pavement about 15 feet, striking on both feet, tearing ligaments in both ankles and breaking both bones.

On Saturday, the 29th, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilcox celebrated their 29th wedding anniversary. Rev. Hinton, who lived here about 16 years ago, was visiting here last week with his children. He preached a good sermon in the Baptist church Sunday evening.

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Ballot Measures Discussed

Because the measures on the ballot have not received as much attention this election year, and because the attention of the voters has been directed to other matters, this newspaper is making a before election review of them.

The first amendment to the constitution would permit the secretary of state or state treasurer to be elected for more than two consecutive terms which is the limit now enforced. It is sometimes valuable to be able to retain a good administrator and this is the basis for the proposal. It is also dangerous to keep one man until no one is able to fill his shoes satisfactorily. We think a vote 301 x No, the safest policy.

The second amendment permits taxing agencies to raise money above the six percent limitation if the electors vote to do so for three successive years. For instance some school districts in this state have had many new pupils so that they cannot educate them on their income under the six percent limitation. Under this amendment they can levy additional funds for three years and the average of these funds would become the tax base. New taxing units, notably PUDs, may also establish a tax base in the same manner. We think that if the people vote for additional taxes three years they have expressed a wish for a higher tax base and therefore recommend voting 302 x Yes.

The third amendment, if passed, will repeal the double liability on stockholders in some state banks. National banks do not have this liability and many state banks do not have it. It is a hindrance on the establishment of new state banks and to that extent furthers a monopoly of present banks. Laws are in force that make the depositor more safe than this amendment ever did and we think that a vote 304 x Yes is the better policy.

The fourth amendment is the one to raise the pay of state legislators from \$3 per day to \$8 per day. Mileage is also reduced from 15 cents per mile to 10 cents per mile which is also too much. This measure is favored by the Granges, the labor unions, the American Legion and nearly every group that is familiar with the legislature. While we do not feel certain that this amendment will increase the quality of either legislators or legislation we do think that the job is worth more than \$3 per day and recommend voting 306 x Yes.

There are two referendum measures. These are bills that have been referred to the people by the legislature or against which a referendum has been asked by enough voters.

The first of these is a measure to change the date of the primary from May to September. Those opposed to this bill say that the May primary date gives the voters a chance to vote on their presidential choice and gives candidates with little money, time to get around the state. It is the belief of this paper that the presidential primary is a joke at best and may well be dispensed with and that poor men can run for office over a period of three months more cheaply than over a longer period. In addition to this the present law by putting politics to the fore from March until November, permits interest to lag when most needed. We recommend 308 x Yes.

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The second initiated measure is the one that legalizes certain gambling devices and lotteries. It is a constitutional amendment and would increase the size of the state's constitution by nearly a half. The fact that it is a constitutional amendment would make it impossible for it to be amended for four years, by the legislature. Another vote of the people would be necessary to repeal or amend it. There can be no good reason for writing ordinary law into the constitution of a state.

This bill is an attempt by a group of gambling device operators to make legal and obtain control of the ownership or lease of well known gambling devices that yield a profit of immense size. The announced purpose of it is to raise money for pensions. It gives a monopoly for the handling of these machines to distributors without making proper regulation of them.

At the present time these gambling devices are illegal in Oregon. They are being used in nearly every county only for the reason that law enforcement officials are not following their sworn duties. Unless the people of Oregon want to legalize, and make constitutional, these several forms of public gambling they should vote 315 x NO.

The last measure on the ballot is the repeal of the milk control law. The last session of the legislature amended this law so that it does not affect this county or other smaller counties of the state or other places where hearings have been held and the law made inoperative. While there are many milk producers who do not like the law there seems to be a much larger number who feel that it is necessary to protect them from the distributors who buy the farmer's milk. While those who dislike any type of regulation of any industry will disagree, and properly, we feel that the best policy in this case is a vote 317 x No, against repealing the milk control law.

Statehouse Gossip

(Continued from page one) officials and local issues.

Salem, Ore., Oct. 29.—Twelve Oregon counties—one third of the state's total—are now entirely free of either bond or warrant debt, according to a survey just completed by Walter E. Pearson, state treasurer.

The list of debt free counties includes Clatsop, Columbia, Douglas, Lake, Linn, Marion, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union and Washington. Several other counties are expected to unload their debt burdens during the next year according to Pearson who predicts that, barring unforeseen circumstances, the public debt burden in Oregon, state and municipal as well as county, will continue to decrease year by year.

The remaining 24 counties are still shouldering a debt load aggregating \$16,551,451, but, huge as this figure may seem, it is \$4,477,716 less than the county debt load of two years ago and represents a decrease of \$2,199,182 from the net debt of the several counties only a year ago.

Outstanding road bonds and road warrants of the several counties as of July 1 totalled \$16,029,503. Offsetting this debt total are sinking funds aggregating \$1,194,115, leaving a net county road debt of \$14,835,389. Outstanding general fund warrants of the several counties totalled \$716,363 on July 1, representing a reduction of 1,165,529 in the past two years.

Only four counties—Cood, Grant, Morrow and Multnomah—had a debt ratio in excess of three percent and only one of these—Grant—exceeded four percent.

Oregon is prepared to do its part in the nation's industrial preparedness program, Governor Charles A. Sprague said here.

A survey of the state's skilled workers has been planned by the Board for the Mobilization of Labor, appointed by Sprague, and 15,000 firms in the state will list the skills of their 350,000 workers. There are 386 different defense occupations needing skilled workers.

"This inventory of labor sources," the governor said, "which has been worked out by the board in cooperation with many other bodies is absolutely essential if we are not to disturb the economic life of the state and nation. We expect to secure classification of workers that will justify plant expansion for national defense and also will tend to eliminate migration to other sections."

Leon S. Davis, Hillsboro, is in active charge of the survey, and will work under L. C. Stoll, secretary of the board.

Peculiar weather during the first weeks of October is playing havoc with the 1940 turkey crop, the department of agriculture reports. In the Albany section, where turkey raising is a major interest, warm weather prevented the birds

from properly developing pin feathers. The result was that now, when Thanksgiving birds are being fattened, the turkeys do not have the proper coats and will have to be rated at a lower grade than they would be ordinarily. The same condition prevails in several other parts of the state.

Barnet Family Have Reunion On Birth Anniversary

The annual Barnet reunion and birthday anniversary of G. W. Barnet of The Dalles was held Sunday at the grange hall. Those attending included:

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Barnet, Mrs. Charles Jones, and Miss Norma Dressler, The Dalles; Earl Barnet and Earl Jr. and Miss Mabel Barclay, Parkdale; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barnet, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Barnet, Louie Barnet, Emma Jean Barnet and friend, Condon. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Barnet and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Barnet and Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Barnet, Ethel, Kenneth and Margaret, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Wren Hogue, Grass Valley; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Barnet, Levina, Leland and Lee, Bill Jefferies, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Amick, J. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schadewitz, John, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Matthes.

Mrs. Ann Schadewitz of The Dalles is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Shelton Fritts. Harley McKay, Paul Smith, Walton Pettit, and Paul Wilson spent a few days last week deer hunting near Service Creek.

Mrs. John Decker and Nancy, Mrs. Volna Guyton and Bobby, Mrs. Allen Bekkadahl and Mrs. Jay McKay went to The Dalles Thursday.

Mrs. J. C. Wilson and Nellie spent the week end in Portland. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Barnet, Mrs. J. L. Matthes and Mrs. Carl Schadewitz were in The Dalles Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grace Gregg and Dolores went to Bend Tuesday evening where Dolores entered St. Charles hospital for an appendectomy. Mrs. Gregg returned home Sunday evening.

Business visitors in The Dalles Saturday included Walton Pettit, George McKay and Mr. and Mrs. Jay McKay.

Mrs. Charles Purchase of Bend took care of the telephone office last week while Mrs. Grace Gregg was away.

Mr. and Mrs. Odie Cratty and three children of California are visiting at the Arthur Cratty home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown and family and Gordon Breman were visiting in Bend Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jones went to Salem Thursday afternoon, where they attended the principal's meeting Friday and Saturday.

The first P. T. A. meeting was held Friday at the school house. Mrs. George Wilson was elected president and Mrs. John Wilson, secretary. The date for regular meetings will be the first Monday of every month at 7:30 p. m. The next meeting will be November 4. A notice will be at the post office or store, designating the place

where the meeting is to be held.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Johnson of Moro were in Kent Sunday to help celebrate the birthday anniversary of Max Pluemke.

Miss Levina Barnet of Portland spent the week end here with her parents and also to attend the Barnet reunion.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schadewitz and Mrs. Roy Barnet were in Moro Thursday.

The regular grange meeting was held Saturday night with eighteen members present.

Basil Morrow of San Diego, Cal. was visiting friends here during the week end.

Miss Vivian Fritts was a dinner guest at the J. C. Wilson home Tuesday.

Mrs. Grace Gregg was a visitor at the Alford Lyons home Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schilling and daughter were dinner guests Sunday at the Gus Schilling home. Sunday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Gus Schilling, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schilling visited Mr. and Mrs. Millard Thomson at Antelope.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bekkadahl and George Howell spent the week end at Hermiston at the Bill Mitchell home.

day of November, at the hour of 2 p. m. at the Courthouse in Moro, Oregon, as the time and place at which said estimates may be discussed with the Board of said Non-High School District, at which time and place any and all persons interested will be heard for or against said tax levy or any part thereof. That said estimates and attached original estimate sheets are on file in the office of the County School Superintendent and are there open to the inspection of all persons interested therein, and the same are by reference made a part hereof.

RECEIPTS

1. Cash on hand at beginning of year for which this budget is made \$1155.06

2. Amounts received from other sources 1282.48

TOTAL RECEIPTS \$2437.54

EXPENDITURES

1. Tuition \$6808.23

2. Transportation 1282.48

3. Postage and Stationery 6.00

4. Printing 10.35

5. Expenses of Election (Publication and Postage) 15.00

6. Travel Expenses of Board Members 32.50

7. Clerical Expense (Supplies Legal Service etc) 25.00

8. Interest on Warrants 25.00

9. Emergency 8179.56

Total Expenditures \$8179.56

RECAPITULATION

Total Receipts \$2437.54

Total Expenditures \$8179.56

DIFFERENCE (Amount to be raised by tax on the County Non-High School District \$7024.50

Dated this 17th day of October, 1940.

H. D. Proudfoot, Chairman

Wily W. Knighton, Secretary Budget Committee.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NON-HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Budget Committee of the Non-High School District of Sherman County, State of Oregon, at a meeting of said Committee held on the 17th day of October, prepared an estimate in detail of the amount of money proposed to be expended by said Non-High School District for all purposes during the fiscal school year beginning June 17, 1940 and ending June 16, 1941, and an estimate in detail of the probable receipts of said Non-High School District from all sources for the school year 1940-41. The board of said Non-High School District has fixed the 15th

of October as the day for the hearing on the budget for the school year 1940-41. The hearing will be held at the County Courthouse in Moro, Oregon, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of October, 1940. Any person desiring to be heard in opposition to the budget for the school year 1940-41 should appear at the hearing on the 15th day of October, 1940, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the County Courthouse in Moro, Oregon.

Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursdays in each Month. Visiting members Invited

Naomi Van Gilder, W. M. Ruth Sparling, Sec.

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116 Moro, Oregon

Meets 2d & 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome.

Anna Davis, N. G. Florence Johnston, Sec.

Eureka Lodge No. 121 A-F & A-M Moro, Oregon

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