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ELECTION AFTERTHOUGHT

The radio was full of speeches asking that all election time re- sults be forgotten and that complete harmony be the rule in American life so that we may final- ly get to the job of rearming our- selves for possible war.

This is an appropriate time for such expressions. We hope that they have the effect desired and that unity will be achieved. It will require the aid of the administra- tion as well as of business. Any attempt to invoke another "man- date" on issues not brought up in the campaign will effectively pre- vent any unity for another four years unless unity is achieved by force of government regulation.

For the first time since 1924 the campaign was well conducted on both sides—with few excep- tions. Willkie made a hard fight to tell the citizens of this country how and where he stood on gov- ernmental and economic matters. He explained the issue as well as if he had ever been done as one of free economy as opposed to gov- ernment interference and control. If the election is to be taken as an indication that the people want more government control over their lives, they may expect their private business and more government works, less technical advancement and more political interference, more government controls over the lives of the people.

Observers must wonder about the reactions of the citizens of Chicago, Jersey City, Kansas City, Memphis, and New York, who hoped for the election of Willkie so that they could get some sup- port in cleaning up the political rotteness of their cities. They now must face at least four years more of graft in city contracts, padded poll books, favoritism in assessments and many other man- ifestations of gang rule that they had hopes of eradicating.

If this election is construed as blanket support for all Roosevelt policies the taxpayers of the United States are in for an expen- sive time for the remainder of their lives. The government debt is now ap- proximately half the assessed val- uation of the United States which means that property owners have already mortgaged a substantial part of their property through debt. The government has been borrowing in order to keep from levying taxes that might be polit- ically unwise but this cannot go on forever and larger income taxes are surely due.

Undoubtedly the cause of many Roosevelt votes in this country was the cash receipts from the farm program. It is the general assumption that these will con- tinue. The defeat of the admin- istration in the farm states of the mid-west will certainly have an effect on future farm programs. Wheat farmers of this area surely realize that they have been among the most favored farmers of the nation because of the size of their operations.

Nothing has been done to cure the cause of the emergency which made a farm program necessary back in 1929. The only act that had any curative value was the farm marketing program which attacked the matter from the marketing and consuming side in- stead of the productive.

Four years more of the theory that we can all be rich by raising prices and getting more money for fewer goods will make our national economy harder to straight- ten out when we realize the futility of such a plan. We have been trying to be richer by having less of everything but money.

Charley Montgomery's post election remark: "We Republicans shouldn't have elected that guy to be president in the first place."

FARM PROBLEM

We now enter the time of year when farm organizations hold their annual meetings to meet and resolve and gather informa- tion about their several businesses. The Farm Bureau, the Wool Growers and the wheat league all meet within the coming month and their discussions are of interest to all farmers in this county.

It may be considered probable that the Farm Bureau will ask for continuance of the present farm program without any material change. At least, that has been its attitude in recent years.

It seems safe to assume that the farm problem will be with us in some form as long as this country produces a surplus of food over the amount that consumers can buy at prices satisfactory to the pro- ducer. That definition means that there will always be a farm prob- lem, because as one witty and wise farm leader expressed it, a fair price is always ten percent more than we can get.

But realization that there will be a farm problem for years to come does not minimize the neces- sity of trying to do something to make a farm program that has some curative value. By this we mean a program that, if followed, would result in balancing Ameri- can agriculture to meet the de- mand of consumers to whom we might sell.

The program now being follow- ed prevents the settlement of the question because it keeps everyone raising wheat and cotton in order to obtain some government money. Therefore countries like this one, where little else but wheat can be grown, are continually competing with farmers who are growing wheat, not because it is a natural crop for their land, but because they can get paid for leaving land out of wheat. They must grow some wheat in order to get paid for not growing wheat.

As there seems to be no at- tempt being made by the admin- istration to permanently correct the farm situation through a new plan, it appears that a complete study of the situation by an or- ganization like the Eastern Oregon Wheat League would start a movement that might result in permanent good for all wheat growers.

Wheatgrowers cannot be un- mindful of the fact that cash pay- ments of the size given out in this area are not going to continue long regardless of who is in power. They are too hard to justify from an economic standpoint and polit- ically they are very susceptible to attack.

Poor whites who have lost their leases in the south, laborers in the cities who exist on the few hours work allowed them now, small farmers on irrigated farms and in general farming areas resent government payments of several thousand dollars per farmer in country like this part of Oregon. They are already insisting that aid be given to general farmers on a parity with the one crop bonanza farmer. That, of course, is economically impossible.

The wheat farmer and the cot- ton farmer is consolidating land until in numbers there are few of them. That means they are be- coming less important politically. The present farm program is a political program.

Therefore it becomes necessary that a different plan be found. We can think of no one more able to study and report on such a matter than the wheat league.

WE LOSE A ROUND
Last Friday J. B. Adams was in Portland to represent the farmers of the wheat counties at a hearing which had been called for the purpose of obtaining evidence affecting a reduction in the petro- leum rate from Portland to this area. The rates in question had been established by the commis- sioner in September. They gave this country a reduction of from half a cent to a full cent on diesel fuel oils.

Mr. Adams was armed with petitions bearing the names of over six hundred residents of the mid- Columbia counties from Umatilla west.

After a few moments testimony he was ruled out of order and his testimony expunged from the record and his petitions refused ad- mittance to the record.

A technicality of the judicial procedure used in the hearing was given as the reason for the action. The purpose of writing this is not to question the propriety of the ruling that disbarred the testimony of the farmer's representative. That ruling was probably correct from a legal point of view.

We do want to know, however, if this is going to establish a pre- cedent so that in the future we will not be able to put petitions in evidence or give testimony at hearings on rate matters unless each farmer or business man af- fected personally appears in Port- land at the hearing.

If that be the case it will be necessary to change the law re- gulating such hearings or change the commissioner or change the place of holding hearings.

Statehouse Gossip

(Continued from page one)
Oregon is seemingly short of skilled labor available for employ- ment in defense industries, accord- ing to Otto R. Hartwig, vice chair- man of the board for the mobiliza- tion of labor. With good prospects for the location of some of these new industries in the Bonneville river area on both sides of the Columbia over this new board is now engaged in a survey of the labor situation throughout the state in an effort to discover just where skilled men are available and the nature of their skills.

Oregon's assessed valuation jumped another \$1,450,000 during the past year, bringing it down to \$8,966,100, or approximately on a level with the valuation of 1911. Compared with the peak valua- tion of \$1,125,100,000 attained in 1930, this net loss of approximately \$250,000,444 represents a drop of 20 percent of the state's valuation in the past ten years, according to figures compiled by the state tax commission.

This situation is explained by officials as due to four causes: Depreciation of values following the depression; foreclosure on tax delinquent properties which have been removed from the tax rolls; depletion of the state's stand of timber either through fires or cutting operations; acquisition of privately owned properties by federal, state and local agencies.

With voluntary enlistments on the increase Oregon will not have to call a single man in the first quota of draftees to be ordered into the army on November 18, in the opinion of Lt. Col. Elmer V. Wooten, state director of selective service. The state board has just received from national headquar- ters a copy of the table showing each state's quota of conscripts against which is credited the vol- untary enlistments which in this state is expected to more than offset the November call with a good prospect that even the second call will be largely filled by volunteers.

The state liquor commission has outgrown its present headquarters in Portland and expect to move into larger quarters following the expiration of its present lease in May, the Liquor Control Board told Governor Sprague at a conference here this week. Liquor control policies were discussed with the governor during the conference.

Possibility of a reorganization of the parole set-up at the state training school for boys is seen here following a report by Budget Director David Eccles describing the present system as "a mess." Governor Sprague at a meeting of the Board of Control this week suggested that the parole staff at the school be reorganized rather than place the institution's parole functions under the state parole board which now exercises jurisdic- tion over inmates of the state prison.

If the state game commission wants to acquire lake bed lands in Summer lake it will have to double its offer of \$5 an acre. The state land board at a meeting this week set the price of this land at \$10 an acre. Approximately 3100 acres are said to be involved in the deal.

State Treasurer Pearson found it necessary to dip into other state funds this week for another loan of \$300,000 to the Liquor Commis- sion to finance relief needs. The loan is underwritten by an issue of liquor certificates. Liquor cer- tificates now outstanding total \$600,000 and Pearson estimates that these loans will touch \$750,000 by the first of the year.

The assessed valuation of util- ities operating in Oregon increas- ed by \$1,347,125 during the past year, it was revealed by the state tax commission this week.

NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County his Final Report and Account as Executor of the last will and testament of Walter A. May, deceased, and that Saturday, the 7th day of Decem- ber, 1940, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the courtroom, in the Courthouse, in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, have been fixed by the Court as the time and place for hearing of objections to said Final Report and Account and the settlement of said estate.

Paul May 1-4
Geo. G. Updegraff
Attorney for Executor.

Now that the people have scratched their way to relief from continuous political radio programs we can get back to Fibber McGee, who doesn't pretend to tell the truth.

Ready for State Corn Show



Deep interest is being reported in the fourth annual State Corn Show, to be held in Oregon State College building on November 10-11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1940.

Opens V. F. W. Meet Cancer Study Gives Hope To Sufferers



National Commander Otis N. Brown is shown here as he opened the national convention of Veterans of Foreign Wars recently held at Los Angeles. He urged preparedness, patriotism, and encouragement of social, political and economic reforms to strengthen democracy.

In Other Days

From the Observer, Nov. 10, 1912
Chris Anderson was the first to appear on runners on the streets of Moro this winter, taking the little ones to school yesterday morning.

E. E. Barzee of the Moro Hard- ware & Implement company has taken up his residence in the P. O. DeMoss home.

From the Observer Nov. 11, 1921
Don Wheat, Mr. Wheat and G. E. Mathews made the round trip Sunday to Portland leaving early in the morning and returning be- fore Monday.

Quite a number of citizens are in Portland this week attending the stock show there.

The Oregon Grain Growers will hold meetings in this county next week with either Mr. Leonard or Mr. Ludwick in charge.

Fire destroyed the two story brick building in Grass Valley oc- cupied by the Q and V store and M. B. O'Brien and the Citizens Bank last Saturday night.

Damage estimated at \$65,000 was done by the fire that destroyed the brick building belonging to L. Barnum and Hallie Rice of The Dalles here Saturday night. The hotel across the street was dam- aged and the power line put out of order for a time.

earth's population is exempt from cancer.

Every now and then new and startling cures for cancer are an- nounced by press or radio and re- sults are frequently published that would seem to indicate that a par- ticular method of treatment was at last going to prove to be the long sought cure for the disease. It is unfortunate that indiscrimi- nate publication of such statements can occur because there is no way of knowing whether or not this is true or false until the substance in question has been tried out very carefully on many actual cases of cancer.

Absolute Cure Still Being Sought

It must be remembered that the final test of any cure for cancer is dependent upon an element of time extending over a period of several years. In other words, it cannot be said that any particular method is or is not efficient in the treatment of this disease until it has been used upon a large number of cases and those cases have re- mained free of cancer for a period of at least five years. The truly scientific investigator who publishes the results of any particular type of treatment in less than five years does so on an entirely pro- visional basis and it will be noticed that statements made by scientists concerning such methods of treatment practically always con- tain a statement to that effect. Un- fortunately news men do not al- ways incorporate this portion of the scientists' statements in their articles that appear in the lay press with the result that many people are given the hope, unfound- ed to be sure, that at last a definite cure for the disease is available.

The foregoing statements are not by any means intended to in- dicate that no progress has been made in the search for a cure for cancer or that such a cure will never be found. Millions of dol- lars have been spent and are be- ing spent today and ceaseless hours of hard labor have been put in by a great many men in search for the cause of and cure for this dread disease and many signs point toward the eventual solution of the problem.

Hope To Sufferers

Cancer is principally a disease of adults, rarely occurring in young people. Occasionally a baby is born with it but it usually occurs between the ages of forty and sev- enty years. Women are more of- ten attacked by cancer than men. Its more frequent occurrence in the female generative organs and breast account for this difference. Unmarried women have cancer of the breast more frequently and cancer of the cervix (outlet of the womb) less frequently than mar- ried women who have borne and nursed children.

Possible Contributing Causes

Cancer can be started by many different causes. Chronic or pro- longed irritation of various kinds may be responsible. Many chemi- cals are capable of producing can- cer when introduced into labora- tory animals and some physical agents such as heat (severe burns leaving scars), are known to start the growth of malignant lesions. Available evidence does not indi- cate that a single injury causes cancer except in rare cases of brain or bone sarcoma. There is no scientific evidence to indicate that germs can cause cancer. Cancer is not contagious. It is a disorderly growth of previously normal cells and once started re- quires no added stimulus for its continuance. Structural changes are also to be noticed, the cancer cell being less mature than the normal one.

That the susceptibility of par- ticular organs or tissues to can- cer is inherited is not now much in doubt. The influence of heredity on the occurrence of cancer in man is not at present exactly deter- mined. Studies made of certain types of disease, however, indicate that breast, uterine and prostatic can- cer show a high family incidence. Studies of identical twins show that when cancer occurs it arises in both at about the same time, is of the same type, and affects the same organ.

There is at present no scientific evidence to indicate that diet as such is a direct cause of cancer. A high protein diet, a vegetable diet, over indulgence in any type of food, have no demonstrable effect upon the incidence of can- cer. In certain susceptible per- sons, however, some foods may give rise to a chronic inflammatory condition affecting the lining of the stomach. Such chronic inflam- mation or gastritis will be the source of chronic irritation respon- sible for cancer of the stom- ach in some of these cases.

Cancer a World-wide Problem

Relative incidence of cancer among different races of the peo- ples of the earth is not known with any degree of exactitude. It has been found, however, as qual- ified physicians make closer contact with so-called uncivilized peoples that apparently no part of the

Election

(Continued from page one)
The Oregon coast highway is hot on the military map, as that high- way is exposed and could be the out of commission by shells from an enemy warship offshore. The military highways are to eliminate bottlenecks and built to stand up under the pounding of tanks; the bridges are to be strengthened to sustain these mobile forts. None of the arterial highways in their present condition meet all military requirements for movement of troops and equipment. It may be necessary for congress to make a special and specific appropriation for the military highways program.

To date it has been impossible for the Oregon-Washington delegations to induce the bureau of mines to take active interest in the mineral resources of those states to the extent of ascertaining what can be done to find formulas for treating the various ores to make them commercially available. The bureau is busy in other western states, but is indifferent to the northwest. Experiments at Wash- ington State college have demon- strated the magnesium, a metal lighter than aluminum, can be pro- duced with native raw material. This means a future industry.

Notice of Hearing on Non-High School District Budget

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Budget Committee of the Non-High School District of Sher- man County, State of Oregon, at a meeting of said Committee held on the 17th day of October, pre- pared 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 1941-42. The board of said Non-High School District has fixed the 15th day of November, at the hour of 2 p. m. at the Courthouse in Moro, Oregon, as the time and the 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 be- ginning of year for which this budget is made \$1155.05

2. Amounts received from other sources TOTAL RECEIPTS \$1155.05

Expenses

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)

6. Teachers' Expenses of Board Members 15.00

7. Clerical Expense (Sup- plies Legal Service etc) 32.50

8. Interest on Warrants

9. Emergency 25.00

Total Expenditures \$8179.56

Recapitulation

Total Receipts \$1155.05

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. Knighten, Secretary Bud- get Committee.

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