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LET'S BE AMERICAN

Perhaps something as fundamental to our American way of life is being formulated in these days as when the presidential candidates were running about the country preaching their philosophies.

We are being pounded with cries of unity, generally without definition as to the meaning intended. If unity means that we are going to stick together as a nation and follow our chosen leaders then we are going to have unity. If unity means that everyone is going to think alike and abandon their ideals of government, we are not going to have any of it.

This nation did not achieve its greatness through unity of the latter sort. Its policies have been made through free discussion and after the minority has had a say, a chance to express its views, which often served to temper the original theory of the majority.

Those who opposed the election of President Roosevelt because of disagreement with his social and economic theories will continue to oppose those theories. As long as they feel that the nation is headed the wrong way it is their privilege — their duty — to say so. We hope it remains that way.

The word unity is being overworked. There are statements that we must have unity in labor although it is difficult to see how union affiliation can seriously affect production. The CIO started a new kind of labor organization which has to some extent been adopted by the AFL. More men have been brought into the movement by the CIO than before. It has been a good thing for labor. There can be no unity until one side is convinced or is willing to give up its belief in fundamental principles. It is not in accord with timeworn American principles for anyone to give up his fundamental beliefs. No minority should be asked to do so.

Let the minority put up its best arguments on public policy. Then let the side that cannot prevail follow the lead of the majority. This claptrap about another system of government is decidedly out of place. Let's Be American.

END OF AN ERA
Of all the government agencies this county knows from contact the SCS probably suffered most from mismanagement. Its history until a couple of years ago, was almost a perfect record of how not to do things. Had it not had a job to do that was so important to the nation it would have been funny to everyone but the tax payers.

Of recent years, however, it seems that the serious and capable men in the organization will be able to pull it out of the depths of public dis-esteem into which mismanagement had placed it. That will be a public service.

Latest evidence of the end of the spending era in soil conservation work is the sale of the buildings that were used by the local camp. The cost of them was given as \$17,000 when first constructed. This did not include later material and labor used to make the barracks liveable, nor the water system. (About half of these buildings were taken down and the lumber salvaged although it is doubtful if it could be sold for enough to pay the cost of razing.)

The remaining half of the buildings have just been bought by the county for \$60. That is about all they are worth.

We hope his is truly the end of the spending phase of soil conservation. Real conservationists did not want the erosion camps such as the one established here. They had no plan for the use of so many men, nor so much money. They knew that saving the soil was a matter of experimentation and education of the owners of land to teach proper tillage methods.

Instead of allowing conservationists to plan their own job the rational leaders made soil saving a part of a social scheme.

It resulted in soil conservation becoming, in the minds of the public, a matter for federal concern when it is really the job of the land owner and operator. It is very well for the government to do the experimental work and perhaps give some aid and advice.

So we conclude that it is a good thing that the SCS is getting rid of these abandoned buildings which are but unpleasant memories of a misspent and expensive period in the history of what should be one of our most valuable departments of agricultural work.

FIRST AMENDMENT

Another new deal politician has taken his rap at the press. This time the scene was the American Federation of Labor convention.

He criticizes the newspapers for refusing to publish the utterances of those who oppose their beliefs on public questions. It is barely possible that some will believe him. These who do so will do it in spite of the fact that readers of any large newspaper were able to read all of President Roosevelt's speeches and daily news about his travels and remarks although a majority of such newspapers were opposing the president on their editorial pages.

Newspapers oppose the new deal because they do not think its policies are the best for the United States. They oppose the new deal on their editorial pages. On the news pages the new deal gets more space than its opponents. This is because the new deal makes more news. Any one who is curious can check any important daily paper for a month and be convinced.

The criticism that papers disagree with this administration because they put profits ahead of principle brings no credit to those making such accusations. It merely indicates that the profit motive is uppermost in their minds.

We are trying to retain a nation here where it will always be possible for private citizens to criticize their government. If we prevent newspapers from criticizing we cannot do so ourselves.

This is the only nation that has a Thanksgiving day set apart for the purpose of giving thanks for blessings received. It is also about the only nation, this year, that has any reason for giving thanks. The only explosions heard here yesterday were vest buttons bursting.

It is impossible to get warmed up over the possibility of a pact or agreement between the leaders of the dictator countries of Europe. Not one of them would keep it after it became a burden to him anyway.

In Other Days

Grass Valley Journal Nov. 25, 1921

Born: In Grass Valley, Nov. 22 to Mr. and Mrs. Babe Fields, a son.

A very heavy snow made its appearance in Grass Valley last Friday. The passenger train came as far as Grass Valley from Sharniko. Electric lights were off. There was no frost in the ground.

Ernest Eslinger left for Portland Friday intending to bring Harry Beezely home. Harry has been suffering from bad ankles.

Roy Baker has bought the lots on which the COC store stood and will make some improvements in the spring.

The roof of the livery barn collapsed Tuesday as did the warehouse at Erskine and DeMoss.

From the Observer, Nov. 25, 1921

The home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McKinney was gladdened by the arrival of a son, November 11.

Losses to warehouses were great all over the county as the heavy snow of Friday melted and became heavier. W. C. Harper lost his barn and seven horses when the roof caved in. Many visitors, including a caravan from Portland, were marooned in the county.

Kent: The Misses Jennie and Minnie Hogue were nearly killed while sweeping snow off the porch just when the roof collapsed.

The damage done to the electric transformers at Moro is estimated at \$1500.

From the Observer, Nov. 24, 1911

The stork visited the home of Deputy Sheriff J. C. McKean, Nov. 21 and left a baby brother for Georgia, who, at first didn't like it and wanted to give him to Myrtle Sheets.

J. H. Badger, father of Mrs. A. Rose, left for Los Angeles a few days ago on his way to Savannah, Ga., to stay with another daughter.

Returning home Monday Mr. and Mrs. Chris Anderson stopped to stop a dog fight when their team ran away. They had to walk three miles home.

A meeting will be held at the opera house Friday evening, Nov. 24, for the purpose of organizing a basket ball club.

Strawhouse Gossip

(Continued from page one)

building provided for in the hospital budget.

Admitting that the per capita cost of the Salem institution is much lower than that of institutions in neighboring states, state officials point out that these costs in the Salem institution are still above those at the Pendleton hospital with a much smaller population. The low cost of feeding inmates of the Oregon institutions is explained by the fact that much of the foodstuff is produced on the institution farms. The per capita cost item includes only such foodstuffs as are issued from the hospital commissary, such as flour, beef, sugar, salt, etc. It does not include milk, butter, eggs, pork, vegetables and other supplies which are produced by the institution and which constitute the major items on the daily diet of the hospital inmates.

The House speaker race, now seemingly hopelessly deadlocked, will probably not be settled until a showdown can be had when the legislature convenes in January. The definite withdrawal of John Steinhilber of Salem from the race leaves it a two way contest between Robert S. Farrell, Jr., of Portland and Wm. McAllister of Meford. Claims by Farrell that he has the names of 30 representatives "on the dotted line" in support of his candidacy are disputed by McAllister, whose challenge of the Farrell claim has brought forth a statement from at least one House member listed by Farrell denying that he has made any commitment.

The state this week filed suit in the circuit for Multnomah county in an effort to recover \$9000 alleged to have been erroneously paid to the Oregon Forest Fire association and R. N. Chapler its manager by J. W. Ferguson as state forester. The complaint in the suit asserts that on June 25, 1936, Ferguson paid the fire association \$4500 "in payment of a purported obligation that the state owed to the defendant association, on behalf of the Southwest Oregon Forest Protective association." A second check for the same amount and in payment of the same "purported obligation" is alleged to have been paid the fire association by Ferguson on March 9, 1937.

Unemployment compensation paid to jobless workers in Oregon so far this year has averaged slightly more than \$367,000 a month as compared to \$359,000 a month during the first 10 months of 1939 a report by the Oregon Unemployment compensation commission shows. Contributions to the jobless insurance fund for the 10 months of the current year totaling \$6,610,644 represents an increase of \$1,000,000 over payroll taxes paid during the same period in 1939.

By John W. Kelly

(Continued from page one)
Chief and President Roosevelt will ask congress for approximately 350 million dollars in January to carry the relief work on until next June 30. The President continues approving as eligible for WPA funds many county wide road programs in Oregon and Washington, but which are dependent on additional funds being voted by congress.

When the Mexican government learned that Vice President-elect Wallace was being sent to attend the inauguration of the newly elected Mexican president it decided to play no favorites, and sent an invitation to the defeated Republican vice presidential candidate, McNary of Oregon. War or no war, Reclamation Commissioner John Page is asking the director of the budget for enough money to carry on the reclamation projects in the Pacific northwest.

'No Rest for Weary'



Jilsho Matsubashi, who has not lain down to sleep for 35 years, arrives in Los Angeles, from Japan. Vice archbishop of the Shingon Buddhist sect, he fasts 45 days a year.

Good Food Held Need For Defense

In these days when everyone is called upon to take account of himself that he may determine wherein lies his greatest contribution to defense, it is more necessary than ever before to realize that adequate national defense begins with the individual. We may be a bit weary of hearing that the chain is no stronger than its weakest link, but the thought was never more applicable than now to the premise that the nation can be strong only to the extent that its people are healthy, vigorous and efficient. Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics has said, "No people can think straight or govern wisely whose minds and bodies have been warped in childhood by malnutrition."

An adequate national defense requires the highest standards of health, nutrition, and physical fitness. And yet, we are confronted with the fact that forty five million Americans are living below the safety line because they are not getting the food they need. Poor nutrition in this country is not due to a basic shortage of the essential foods, nor due to lack of transportation facilities, nor to inadequate methods of storage or preservation. Generally speaking the food essentials are abundantly produced and widely distributed. Streamlined transportation delivers them to every market, and modern methods of processing, canning, and cold storage extend the availability of foods throughout all the seasons. Faulty nutrition is due in part to the failure for one reason or another, to use to the best advantage the foods that are available.

It is true that many are ill fed because they do not earn enough, but others are poorly nourished because they are indifferent, or because they do not know what foods they require. Greater knowledge of the fundamental food facts is essential to each of these groups.

For most families food takes more of the income than any other single item of living. From one-fourth to one-half of the family budget is expended for food—the smaller the income the larger the proportion which must be spent thus, and the more limited the income the more important it becomes that every penny invested bring its return in food value.

The public health worker has a particular responsibility in the application of the fundamentals of good nutrition for the promotion of sound health in any community. Wise selection of food requires some knowledge of the body's daily needs. The home maker should know that certain foods, the protective foods, are essential to safe guarding health. Dairy products, fruits, vegetables and eggs belong to this group. They may be termed the "must" foods. Certain other foods furnish repair and building material. They, too, are essential and particularly important to the growth of children. Milk, eggs, meat, cheese, dried beans and peas belong to this class of foods. Cereals, fats and sugars supply the fuel burned for energy. Cereals may also make an important contribution to the protein in the diet. If dark or less highly milled cereals are used they have an added value in their mineral and vitamin content. Sugar and other sweets add variety to the diet, but are not necessary to health as are such foods as milk, whole cereals, vegetables, and fruits. If whole milk is used in desired amounts, less butter and more of the inexpensive fats may well be used to furnish calories and give safety value. The house wife should know that if there is not enough money to buy all the food the family needs to be strong and healthy the foods which are most needed should be purchased first. Milk, cereal foods of whole grains, and potatoes make the best possible beginning for an adequate diet at lowest cost. Then, as money permits, other foods from the "must" list should be added.

The homemaker must learn that cost alone is not a safe guide for food purchasing. Often some of the most nutritious foods are the cheapest. On the other hand, some of the more expensive foods may be the most economical in terms of the food factors they are supplying to the body—milk and eggs are examples of such foods.

If we as public health workers could guide the homemaker in following Sherman's recommendations that (1) at least as much of the food money be spent for milk (including cream and cheese) as for meats, poultry, and fish; and (2) at least as much for fruit and vegetables as for meats, poultry and fish, we would find a better return on the food investment evidenced in the health of the family and of the nation.

Washington Welcomes President Roosevelt



Scene at the White House as thousands gathered to welcome President Franklin D. Roosevelt upon his return to Washington from his home in Hyde Park, N. Y. where he had listened to election returns with his family. The parade of cars headed towards the Capitol, on the way to the White House.

Four Score!



Right of Way Rules Given

Few rules of the road are less understood or more misunderstood than those having to do with right-of-way, according to the legal department of the Oregon State Motor Association.

Pointing out that many accidents are caused by motorists who have either a vague or mistaken idea concerning right-of-way rules, the motorists organization presented the following summary of provisions of the Vehicle Code on the subject:

Drivers, when approaching high-way intersections, shall look out for and give right of way to vehicles on the right, simultaneously approaching a given point, whether such vehicle first enters or reaches the intersection or not, provided, that the foregoing provisions shall not apply at any intersection where and when traffic is controlled by traffic control signals or police officers.

Any driver entering an intersection at an unlawful speed shall forfeit any right of way which he would otherwise have under this rule.

When intending to turn left, the driver must give a proper arm signal continuously or the last fifty feet before turning, but the actual turn must not be made until it can be done with reasonable safety. The person turning must yield the right of way to all oncoming traffic within the intersection or so close as to constitute an immediate hazard. Thereafter the driver may proceed to make the turn, and oncoming traffic approaching the intersection must permit the turning car to proceed.

Upon entering an arterial or through highway, the driver must first stop and yield the right of way to all traffic immediately approaching. Thereafter he may proceed and all vehicles approaching the intersection on the through highway must yield the right of way to him.

Drivers entering public highways from private roads or drive-

ways have no right of way, but must wait until they can proceed safely.

Pedestrians have the right of way within marked crosswalks or in unmarked crosswalks at the end of a block. While pedestrians who "jaywalk" do not have the right of way, their safety remains an obligation of the motorist.

CHECKED

A traveler was walking along a country road when he came across an old man. Addressing him he asked how long it would take him to get to the next village. The man went on with his work, neither speaking nor looking up. The traveler went on his way. He had not gone far when he heard a call: "Hey, mister! Come back!"

The traveler returned, when the old man said: "It'll take you 20 minutes." "Why did you not tell me that

when I asked you?" said the traveler. "How did I know how fast you was going to walk?" retorted the old man.

T. Lester Johnson
LAWYER
WASCO MORO

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 December, 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
Geo. G. Updegraff 1-4
Attorney for Executor.

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.

Orlo Martin, N.G.
Vernon Miller, Sec.

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

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

E. Amidon, W. M.
C. V. Belknap, Secy.

Bethlehem Chapter, No. 78, O. E. S.
Moro, Oregon
Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursdays in each Month. Visiting members invited.

Naomi Van Gilder, W. M.
Dorh Spaulding, Sec.

Windsor Whiskey advertisement featuring a bottle and the text: "Smooth? I'll say it's smooth!" "and don't forget this - WINDSOR bourbon is also priced really low!" Very Smoothly Yours WINDSOR STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY. Price Reduced to \$1.70 QUART \$6.40 Gal. National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, N. Y. 90 Proof

Advertisement for a singing cash register featuring an image of a man and the text: "Heard the Story About the Singing Cash Register?"

There was once a clerk who felt sorry for one of his very poor customers and accepted a canary as barter for merchandise. The canary became caught in the cash register and every since that fatal day, the cash drawer sings when opened.

The moral of this story is for you to investigate why your cash register has been so silent. It will take more than a canary bird to make it sing... it takes consistent advertising to the public.

Advertise Every Week In The Sherman County Journal