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WASHINGTON REPORT

Continued from page one.

have to offer something ourselves to get anything.

Our offer to compromise, we think, had an important bearing on getting a second hearing before the WPB.

They have been snatching railroads from all over the nation. The Illinois Terminal company has been taken over a big protest. It is over 100 miles long, has connections with other roads, and runs through Indiana and Illinois. Some now, Nebraska and Kansas have lost many roads. One town had a railroad taken just as a navy training camp was put in. Governors of states and attorneys-general have come to Washington to protest, and all have had their ears slapped down, we are told. We are most fortunate that we came just as things came to a head.

We expect to prepare the history of the Shaniko branch, some figures about the county, and the history of the abandonment proceedings and the requisition and present it to our Oregon delegation, who can use it at the hearing—we hope effectively.

Pierce is coming to Oregon in a few weeks and will speak to the Moro Breakfast club the morning of October 16 at 6:30 a.m. In special meeting. He says he can get up at that hour. He looks fine. He said he would make one of those famous one-minute speeches before the house on our matter.

When we have done this we should be able to come home. It is possible that we will get a decision in a day or two and if it is adverse we may want to go to the war department to insist that the man who wrote the opinion on the Shaniko branch be made to show why he wrote it as he did. Holman would help us on that.

So much for the business. There has been little time to do anything else. We haven't gotten around to see the White House yet but may get around to drive by it before we come home. We have been by the Smithsonian Institute several times, have passed the Mellon art institute every day, and a lot of other big buildings which we are not going to get time to enter. Mrs. Pierce has outlined a sight seeing itinerary for us but we won't get to take it.

This morning we did go into the Supreme Court building. It is a beautiful place with great, high ceilings, stunning marble walls and columns, truly impressive, even to us who have all seen nature's hills so much higher and really grander. A guide took us around and had us sit in the public chairs in the court room. It opens Monday at noon, the winter session of the Supreme court of the land. We walked by the Congressional library but didn't have time to go in.

Washington is a pretty town, but there are a few too many buildings now to clutter up what must have been a truly beautiful municipality in olden times. It seems like a country town and does not impress one as the capital of a great nation.

The town and all the old buildings are full of statuary, great marble structures, or bronze, in so-called heroic size, of old timers who were considered prominent by senators from their states. Many of them are not known at all to us. Surely a man is good and dead when they have to erect a statue to him to keep him in mind. Methinks that if their deeds had been so very important the statue would not be so necessary. The stories that have been written about Washington being a hubbub are wrong as far as we have observed. We have had little trouble in getting to see the men we wanted to see. Perhaps this has been because our engagements have been made by senators and representatives, but the men who make the decisions do

not seem to be so all-fired busy. Such stories probably come from the fact that Washington has been a rather lazy town for many years, in which the people took life rather sedately and quietly. The rush of war time appeals to them as being a great rush when it is really rather ordinary business for the remainder of the nation.

One doesn't feel in Washington as one does in New York that he is in the center of the entire universe.

Although we had asked for reservations at the Harrington Hotel while we were on the Streamliner in Nebraska, we did not get them. When we arrived, however, we did get a room immediately. That was better than Ray Gill did, who had asked for reservations. One can get a hotel room in a short time here if our experience indicates the normal. The Harrington is, according to Gill, the headquarters for the farming contingents who come to Washington. It has not the swank of the Mayflower or the Willard, but we thought it might really be better to not pretend to be swanky—we are farmers anyway, representing an agricultural community, and why not live the part? Despite the fact that a woman with a southern drawl insulted Wright by referring to him as a farmer, we like the appellation. She said that the farmers couldn't exist without Washington money, and Wright inferred that Washington could not exist without farmer food. Maybe both were right.

One never sees signs in Washington advertising fresh colored hosiery. A dealer would have to keep so many colors in stock he couldn't afford it. Colors would range from the normal flesh shades to a deep, very deep brown. There are lots of soldiers here, coming from camps all around this part of the nation, drawn in, no doubt, by the fact that this is the capitol of the nations. All of us have read about the great things that have been done here in so many stories and so many histories that we look on it as a magic city peopled by the heroes of history. They all look very human to an unimpressible group from the west. Representatives probably wear suits as poorly cared for as any other group of 435 men; senators—with the exception of a few easily-spotted stuffed shirts—look like salesmen, farmers or lawyers—and probably are.

Wooley laid out the city of Washington in the first place made a geometrical design of square blocks and right angle streets. Then some one put in a lot of wide avenues, named after some states, and these run catercornered across the city in a manner confusing to the stranger. Edmund Stephens drove us out to Mt. Vernon Sunday forenoon and we spent a couple of hours on the trip, most of it walking around the grounds of that historic place. It is in a fair state of repair and the house itself, the outbuildings, the wine cellar, and the grounds indicate that George lived in gentlemanly comfort, judged even by the standards of the present day. The Mount of Mt. Vernon is a slight rise from the muddy Potomac, being probably less than a hundred feet above the water. The lawn is in better shape than most of the lawns about Washington, which are infested with crab grass at this time of year, and appear as gray as bunchgrass.

We stopped at the Lincoln Memorial on the return. It is truly an impressive building, used only to house the huge statue of the seated Lincoln. From it one can look directly east to the Washington monument, which obscures the capitol.

To judge from the multiplicity of statues around Washington one would think Americans are getting to be a hero-worshipping people, who, it may be feared, are giving honor to the founders of the principles on which the republic stands, while failing to follow the principles themselves. Every time we walk about we are asked if we are from Texas. Due, no doubt, to the white hats we wear. Some more critical observers note that we have no boots on, evidence that we are not from Texas, for "Texans always wear boots". From which it may be noted that Washingtonians are no more likely to be correct in their assumptions than anyone else. They hardly know of Oregon at all. Maybe the state would be better off if it had something so distinctive about it that it would be noted instantaneously.

Eating in Washington is an experience. There are lots of kinds of fish and sea food. Some are good and a few not so good. Wright eats steaks twice a day and scorns fish, being willing to trade variety for stability in diet.

Monday evening—Something pleasant for us happened around here Saturday and it now appears that there is a good chance—a very good chance—for the north half of the branch to

remain as is.

There are a few details to clear up yet and we will be busy for nearly another day here, thanking those who have helped us and settling up some things.

Today we went over to the Interstate Commerce Commission offices and talked to Boyden, who conducted the hearing at The Dulles, and he permitted us to make some changes in the record, which was incorrect in some of the figures. Figures make a difference—in testimony.

Saturday we were told to take the day off and await developments, which, naturally, we did. Today we have been met with pleasant smiles and assurances on all sides and we are very happy about it.

Of course, something may happen to change it all, but the position from which our assurance comes makes that highly improbable.

Although we had planned to see the opening of the supreme court today we did not get to do it, being busy on that testimony business. Chances are that it opened anyway.

It is raining in Washington today, a dreary, drizzling rain reminiscent of Portland at its very rainy best. Taxicabs, of which there are some 5000 here, slip and slither over the newly wet pavement. It is warm and an overcoat is uncomfortable except for the mental comfort that it gives in protecting a suit of clothes from wetness.

Washington is like any other capital in that there are people about it who get things done. This comes from a close knit or-

ganization of men who can trust one another and who are trustworthy and dependable. We have been fortunate in being able to interest some of these in our case.

While we have not been formally notified that the railroad will remain, we expect to be. No action, from our point of view, is the thing we want.

Isn't it like a democracy—Manpower McNutt can't get office help?

A display of flags is not enough. We must win by "hitting," not "bunting."

In Other Days

From the Observer Oct. 10, 1913

George Davis has leased the Archie Mason farm, better known as the Goffin ranch. Mr. Mason will hold a sale of all his farm property at Moro next Saturday, October 18th, preparatory to turning the farm over to the new lessee.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Sereeno A. Hall, an eleven pound girl, Wednesday, October 8th.

E. W. Lewis took up his active farming duties at the Wm. Nelson, farm east of Kent this week. In the deal as made Mr. Lewis traded his Ford auto to Mr. Nelson in part payment for a farm outfit.

Miss M. Bourhill, who has been visiting the last two months at the home of her brother, George, in Glasgow, Scotland, going 41-

rect by way of New York. After a brief stop in Scotland Miss Bourhill expects to leave for South Africa on a business mission.

From the Observer, Oct. 6, 1923

J. A. Kellar was a visitor in Moro Tuesday from his farm near Tiondike. He said that this fall was more like the first year, in 1920, when he began farming in Sherman county, in that the supply of moisture came at an opportune time.

A little stranger, Dorothy Elene, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Johnson on Sept. 29th.

A. B. Chapman, engaged in farming east of Moro, was in our city Tuesday. Mr. Chapman was a Lieutenant in the aviation corps during the war.

Sheriff Hugh Chrisman returned from Portland the first of the week with Lyle Boots in custody on a charge of stealing a saddle from the W. H. Dingle farm near Tiondike. It is reported that the young man had hidden in a car of household goods shipped from Wasco and was found, with the saddle in his possession, when the car was opened at Portland.

From the Observer, Oct. 9, 1903

H. A. Page has decided to build a good \$1,500 residence in Moro for himself and better-half. Dusty roads were converted into mud Saturday night, but were all right for wheat hauling Monday.

Moro hotel came within an ace of destruction one night this week, fire igniting the wall between the kitchen and dining room, from

the heat of the range. The wall will be replaced with brick.



NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the Estate of Lizzie Irena Davis, deceased, and the County Court of Sherman County has made an order directing this notice and setting the 12th day of November, 1942, at 10 o'clock A. M. as the time and the County Court room at the County Court House, Moro, Oregon, as the place for hearing of objections.

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.

Paul May, N. G.
 Percy Thompson, Sec.

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116

Moro, Oregon
 Meets 2d & 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome.
 Lucille May, N. G.
 Florence Johnston, Sec.

if any, to the final account and settlement of said estate. Date of first publication, October 9, 1942.

P. Waldo Davis, Administrator of the Estate of Lizzie Irena Davis, deceased. 49-1

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, by Sherman County, Executrix of the Estate of Herman Julius Schilling, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned with vouchers properly verified as by law required.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1942.

Etha May Schilling, Executrix of the Estate of Herman Julius Schilling, Deceased.

Gavin & Gavin, Attorneys, The Dalles, Oregon. 48-52

Reichle Chapter, No. 78, O.E.S.

Moro, Oregon
 Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursdays in each Month. Visiting members invited.

Marie Hoskinson, W. M.
 Pauline Douma, Sec.

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

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

Darwin Van Gilder, W. M.
 U. V. Belknap, Secretary

ABSTRACT OF TAXES PAYABLE IN 1942-43 ON THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS FOR THE YEAR 1942, SHERMAN COUNTY, OREGON SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX

District	Value	Levy	Tax	Levy
1. Piglow	\$194,980	none	none	4.5
2. Rufus	1,221,689	9.6	\$11,728.22	12.3
3A. Rufus	190,334	6.6	1,254.27	9.5
4. Emigrant Springs	64,730	none	none	4.5
5. Locust Grove	464,942	none	none	4.5
7. Wasco	984,139	7.9	7,774.70	10.6
9. Kent	960,626	6.6	6,340.13	9.3
11. Gorman	86,940	none	none	4.5
13. DeMoss	289,510	none	none	4.5
15. Gordon Ridge	340,920	4.6	1,568.23	9.1
16. Erskine	416,006	none	none	4.5
17. Moro	758,650	7.3	5,501.65	10.0
19. Monkland	247,522	2.3	569.30	6.8
20. Harmony	361,429	none	none	4.5
21. Fairview	261,607	none	none	4.5
22. Boardman	225,550	1.3	293.22	5.8
23. Grass Valley	557,621	8.4	4,684.02	11.1
24. Rutledge	297,770	none	none	4.5
30. Klondike	612,568	none	none	4.5
32. Rosebush	258,393	1.4	361.75	5.9
33. Buckley	408,778	.8	327.02	5.3
	9,189,703		\$8,442.51	

*outside town

Non-high School District Fund levy is 1.8 mills and applies to all school districts except 3, 3A, 7, 9, 17 and 23:
 Valuation \$4,521,644 Tax \$8,188.96

SPECIAL CITY TAX

City	Value	Levy	Tax	Levy
Wasco	\$200,369	22.3	4,448.19	32.8
Moro	182,697	16.1	2,941.42	26.1
Grass Valley	131,253	15.3	2,008.17	26.4

GENERAL ROAD FUND TAX

Salary of roadmaster, laborers, clerk, improvements, repairs, etc.	\$12,000.00
Bridges over ten feet	2,000.00
Road machinery	2,500.00
Road equipment insurance	300.00
Crushed rock or road improvement	4,000.00
	20,800.00

General road fund balance \$14,427.88
 Bridge fund balance 2,000.00

District	Value	Levy	Tax	Levy
1	\$8,675,384	.5	\$4,337.59	
2W	200,369	.5	100.19	
3M	182,697	.5	91.35	
4G	131,253	.5	65.63	
	9,189,703		4,594.76	

GENERAL FUND

Department	Mills
State Tax, State and Elementary School	none
Market Road	.4353
School per capita	.4973
County	1.2674
	2.2000

Average consolidated levy for county 9.0097

The valuation of taxable property in Sherman County \$9,189,703.00
 The levy for the General Fund is 2.2 mills, producing 20,217.35
 State Tax and Elementary School Tax provided by state surplus, Elementary School to be paid into county by state 16,078.71
 Partial segregation of items on county budget:

Market Road Fund	4,000.00
Weed control (chemical only)	250.00
Per-capita School Fund	4,570.00
School library fund	45.70
County Fair, \$1,500; insurance on bldgs. \$250; well, \$50	1,600.00
4-H Club Fair	500.00
Circuit court, justice court	500.00
Circuit control	500.00
United Service Organization	2,500.00
Fire-fighting equipment, operation and insurance	100.00
Civilian Defense Administration	4,447.00
Public relief, old age & blind assistance, dep. children	500.00
Charitable institutions (5)	5,000.00
Emergency	26,353.00
Remainder for other county expenses	51,521.70
Estimated Delinquent tax	2,232.17
	53,753.87
Less fees and balances	33,572.12
	20,181.75

RECAPITULATION

General Fund	\$20,217.35
General Road Fund	4,594.85
Special School Tax	40,442.51
Non-high School District Fund	8,138.96
Special City Tax	9,397.78
Overplus fractional extensions	5.41
Grand total tax	\$82,796.86

Advance tax collected \$2.20 and rebate credited \$.01 .21
 Amount to be collected by Tax Collector 82,796.65

I, Margaret W. Peetz, County Assessor of Sherman County, Oregon, hereby certify that the assessed valuations, tax levies and taxes set forth herein are the full and complete true copies of the originals as the same appear in this office and in my custody.

Witness my hand and seal this 26th day of September, 1942.
 Margaret W. Peetz, County Assessor.

VALUATION AND TAX COMPARISONS

Year	Ratio	Valuation	State & County Tax	Total Tax
1926	86	\$14,676,503.00	\$174,650.38	\$303,026.09
1927	85	14,187,456.00	171,668.22	312,899.91
1928	85	14,214,817.00	181,949.65	348,450.19
1929	84	14,251,591.00	169,593.93	319,735.51
1930	80	13,950,660.00	146,481.93	256,844.53
*1931	73	*11,637,743.00	*91,938.17	*192,372.34
1932	73	11,145,873.00	112,573.32	199,822.31
1933	69	10,023,830.00	116,276.43	216,993.64
1934	70	9,760,525.00	111,269.99	208,603.74
1935	72	9,551,542.00	115,573.66	204,591.39
1936	72	9,298,331.00	102,281.64	187,229.32
*1937	72	*9,137,200.00	*96,854.32	*158,138.89
*1938	71	*9,005,592.00	*81,950.89	*154,110.46
1939	70	8,990,154.00	68,330.09	149,885.93
*1940	69	*8,936,968.00	*58,983.99	*141,213.69
*1941	67	*9,014,857.00	*50,210.57	*141,210.57
*1942	66	*9,189,703.00	*52,217.35	*141,210.57

* There was no state tax for state purposes on the 1931, 1937, 1938, 1940 and 1941 assessment rolls; only \$2,421.68 on the 1939 rolls. In 1929 and 1931 intangible, corporation and income tax laws passed which made these taxes an offset on real property taxes.

* In 1939 a law passed further extending the offset to elementary school tax.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT ROLL, SHERMAN COUNTY, 1942

Real Property	Number	Value	Unit
Acres of all unplatted land	465,287	\$5,971,880	\$13.03
Acres of tillable land	267,210	5,682,720	21.27
Acres of non-tillable land	191,077	289,160	1.51
Structural imp. on unplatted land		445,160	
Platted lands		48,070	
Structural imp. on platted lands		230,120	
Total Real Property		6,695,230	

Personal Property	Value
Movable machinery	21,250
Merchandise and stock in trade	87,360
Farming implements and equipment	314,440
Furniture and equipment in commercial use	13,890
Horses and mules	1,426
Cattle	9,869
Sheep and goats	8,529
Poultry	3,116
Dogs	5,888
Total Personal Property	764,440

Total local property	7,459,670
Less veterans' and widows' exemptions	2,850
Total net taxable value	7,456,820</