

Sherman County Journal

Sherman County Observer
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NOVEMBER 27, 1942

POSITION LOST

It will be heartening to farmers
to hear that the possibility of
a food shortage in the United
States is being finally considered
in Washington. To many it has
been a growing possibility for
months.

It grows out of several things.
One is the AAA program that
preaches the doctrine of scarcity.
Another is the action of the
administration in setting price
ceilings on labor. Still another is
the removal by draft or volunteering
or high shipyard wages of farm
help from the farm.

We are about through with the
first one; no one is preaching
scarcity now and the leaders of
the group that did so are now in
an apologetic mood over their
mistakes. It was all a part of
the doctrine that money is wealth
and production was unnecessary
if money could be made without it.

There is still no relief from the
ceiling situation. War workers
in Portland are on scanty
supplies of meat because the
government refuses to let the
meat packers kill more than their
erroneously established quotas,
now expended. In Oregon we have
cattle and hogs to sell. The
workers have money with which
to buy. The government has a
bar between them. It may serve
some purpose but such purpose
is not evident.

There are price ceilings on the
foods made from many farm
products that serve to hold down
the prices of agricultural
products. The doctrine of parity,
never satisfactory, is now being
outraged in grand style.

The latest economic report from
the Oregon State college shows
this. Grains are now 11 percent
of parity. Meat animals are 200,
dairy products are 165, chickens
and eggs are 173, fruits are 134,
truck crops 226. Prices paid by
farmers for commodities bought
are 155 of parity and farm wage
rates are at 214 of 1910-1914
parity. Either something was
drastically wrong with the parity
notion at the beginning or there
is something very wrong now
with the way it has been
administered.

It seems possible that the
present doubt about a food
shortage may lead to leaving more
men on the farms so shortages
will not be made more certain.
National magazines, almost
invariably published by city
people, are criticizing the farm
bloc for trying to get more
money for farmers, while saying
nothing about the reasons why
the farmer needed the additional
income.

Until recently farmers were
sufficiently independent in their
voting that they kept a
reasonable balance between
labor on one hand and industry
on the other. There were
enough western senators
and congressmen to balance
the scales between the
industrial representatives and
the labor representatives of
the east. Then the farmers
threw in their lot with
the labor side in 1932. Now
they are finding out the
serious consequences of that
action if carried on for too
long a time. Those who
represent either labor or
industry whether members of
the democratic or republican
parties, are anxious to hold
down the price of food. The
farmer is the root.

It is possible that he will
be able to regain his position
of balance wheel again but
it will be hard with the
decrease in the number of
men on the land and the
newly increased power of
labor.

TRUCK TROUBLE

It is possible that some form
of relief from the drastic
rationing rules through
recently announced order
of the OPA may be had.
But unless some change
is made in the regulations
farmers have a duty to the
government to perform by
raising Cain about the
restrictions. It is a duty to
the government because the
government needs farm
production kept at a high
figure and this cannot

be done under the truck
rationing rules.
The absolute asininity of some
of the quotas passed out by
the CDT to farmers in this
county is equal to any
bureaucratic nonsense we
have heard about—and
that is plenty.

One man was given 2217
miles on his pick-up for the
year, and now listen. He
was told he could not
drive over 500 miles in any
one quarter. He was told
to haul a minimum of two
tons on his three quarter
ton pick-up. He was
allowed 28 gallons of
gasoline. Maybe the guy
that figured that one out
is in the booby-hatch, but
unfortunately he is probably
not.

One man offered to keep
a truck out of operation for
nine months of the year if
he could drive it 2600 miles
during the third quarter
which is the wheat hauling
time in this county. He
was not only given the
2600 miles but in addition
was told that he could
drive his truck 2000 miles
in each of the other three
quarters. Talk about saving
rubber. We need some of
the old Spartan habit of
taking the incompetent
out into the wilds where
the wolves were thick and
let them be devoured.
But what would
bureaucracy do for help?

Some men cannot get
enough gasoline under the
rationing program to even
haul their wheat to market
even if they do not haul
away a truck load of stock
(which the government
needs badly) or take a
load of posts on a fence
repair job, or haul a ton
of coal for the stove, or
take seed wheat to the
field or any of a dozen
other jobs farm trucks are
used for.

The regulations are based
on city experience and are
undoubtedly made and
administered by city men
who know nothing about
a farm. Certainly they
know nothing about an
Oregon farm on which there
are no horses, where it
may be miles and miles
to town, where people work
and produce something
to eat instead of sitting
around and producing
trouble for someone else.

Probably the best way
for farmers to obtain a
satisfactory readjustment
is to get complete
information about how
the rationing is done
and then present their
cases to the person in
authority (if he can be
found and will admit
his authority) and insist
that unless the farmer
can use his equipment
the necessary amount
there is going to be a
cut in production.
There is, too, the
only unfortunate thing
about it is that it is
too bad the
bureaucrats can't
be starved first.

In Other Days

From the Observer, Nov. 27, 1903
Taylor Bergin has purchased
a suburban home at
Portland where he will
live with his family
and carry on his
Sherman county farm
operations with hired
help.

E. H. Moore is getting
materials together for
a new barn of modern
style on a lot north of
Moro M. J. church,
recently purchased
from Hon. R. J. Ginn.

Henry Wright opened
the sleigh season on
the 20th. It lasted 2
hours and 45 minutes,
then turned to
slush again.

Prof. F. A. Blondin is
meeting with success
as a teacher of the
Moro Cornet Band.
He is also teaching
the Grass Valley band.

From the Observer, Nov. 28, 1913
N. W. Thompson has
purchased the interest
of C. F. and Mrs.
Coe in the Moro
Hardware and
Implement company
store, trading as
part consideration
his lease on the
H. A. Thompson
farm, stock,
growing grain,
etc., as it now
stands.

A pretty home wedding
occurred Tuesday
evening of this week
at the home of the
bride when Miss
Emma Frances
Says and
Clare R. Axtell
were joined in
marriage in the
presence of the
parents and
relatives of the
happy couple.
Rev. A. J. Adams
officiated. Mr.
and Mrs. Axtell
will live on the
J. M. Axtell farm
east of town.

Arthur Bagley, better
known as Shorty,
the efficient
concrete contractor
has finished
building a retaining
wall in front of
the F. E. Fortner
and J. C. Freeman
residence property
on McCoy
From the Observer,
Nov. 30, 1923

Miss Roberta Reese,
who recently
underwent an
operation for
appendicitis at
Salem, where she
has been attending
Willamette
university returned
last week to
that city to
resume her studies.
Contractor O. A.
Ramsey is
building a farm
residence on the
EOL property
operated by
Ray Hulse east
of Moro. The
material is being
supplied by the
Tum-A-Lum
lumber company
from its Moro
yard.

Four local school
teachers, Misses
Stollard, McCarthy,
Samuelson and
Mrs. Kent, left
for Wednesday
noon for Biggs
where they boarded
the train for
Portland. Miss
Stollard will
spend Thanksgiving
at Salem,
the others at
Portland.
The dance at
Moro last
Wednesday
was attended
by a large
number from
all over the
county, 162
were served
by Hotel
Moro at the
dance supper.

Kelly's Column

Continued from page one.

surplus grain, declares the
supreme court, brings it
within interstate
commerce. Such a
protest is now
beginning to make
the welkin ring
that the senate
is considering
amending the
law and
specifically
exempting
wheat farmers
who feed grain
and do not
sell it. If it
is possible,
and the time
permits, a
correction
will be made
in this law
before the
present
congress
expires
January 3.
Every grain
grower in
Oregon is
more or less
affected by
the court's
decision.

Already Oregon has
provided almost
200 billion
U.S.P. units
of vitamin A
fish liver oil
for the
lend-lease
program.
The fish
livers used
are chiefly
from the
soup fin
sharks
caught in
the waters
of the north
Pacific and
then
processed.
Dog fish
are another
source of
supply.
During the
coming year
lend-lease
will purchase
approximately
15 trillion
units from
processors
on the west
coast.
Vitamin A
is given to
aviators to
improve their
vision at
night; it
also enables
the body to
resist
infection.
OPA has
placed a
ceiling on
the price of
fish livers
which is
about one
third the
market price
received by
fishermen
last year.

Heating Problems Cause Discussions

The Journal of the American
Medical Association in a
recent issue
abstracts a report
submitted to
the advisory
committee,
Fuel Rationing
division.
The subject
of heating is
discussed in
the light of
the need for
fuel economizing
necessitated
by the war.
A suggested
slogan is
"Keep the
Home Fires
Burning—Low".

It is pointed out that
physicians and
public health
workers have
been
accustomed
to think of
indoor heating
and ventilation
in terms of
"comfort zones".
Because of
the war and
shortage of
fuel, we may
have to
reorganize
peace-time
procedures
in the
direction of
a "discomfort"
zone.

Health should not be
jeopardized;
any rationing
plan adopted
should be
based on
equality for
all, with
special
consideration
for those of
tender or
advanced
age, or those
with actual
disease or
lowered
vitality.

It is undoubtedly true
that in the
past we have
erred on the
side of too
high
temperatures
and too dry
atmospheres.
Temperatures
must be kept
down, but
we must not
err at the
other extreme
so that
severe
chilling and
possible
sickness
may result.
While most
of our winter
ills are
due to
bacterial
and virus
infections,
scientific
evidence
shows the
important
relationship
of lowered
resistance
and changes
of weather
to these
conditions.
There is
little
experimental
evidence
to show
what an
individual
in a wartime
economy
can get
along
without
his artificial
heat
requirements
without
injury
to health.

An ideal temperature
without regard
to humidity
and air
motion
does not
exist, nor
is there
any
definite
safe
minimum
temperature
without
these
influencing
factors.
The
temperature
for
average
private
homes
should
be 63
to 65
degrees
with a
majority
of opinion
at 65
degrees.
For
schools
a
temperature
of 60
to 70
degrees
with the
majority
opinion
at 65.

The report stresses
especially the
temperature
needs of
certain
groups
of
individuals.
It is
stated
that
where
there
are
children
under
four
years
a
temperature
of
not
less
than
70
should
be
provided
and
this
temperature
would
also
take
care
of
the
nursing
mother.
After
the
fourth
birthday,
normal
children
need
a
cooler
and
not
a
warmer
environment
than
adults.
Older
people
particularly
those
of
lowered
vitality
should
have
a
temperature
of
not
less
than
70
and
possibly
as
much
as
74.
Consideration
should
be
given
to
individual
differences;
some
people
are
"old"
at
55,
others
are
"young"
at
70.
The
report
suggests
the
need
for
cooperative
programs
in
allocating
fuel
supplies
to
care
for
special
cases
such
as
those
mentioned.
In
cases
of
acute
or
chronic
illness
or
invalidism,
the
physician
is
the
best
advisor
of
the
need.

The report suggests that
little or no attempt
should be made
to heat bedrooms,
except those
occupied by
infants, aged
persons or
those who
are ill.
Bedroom
temperatures
may be kept
from 50 to
60 degrees.
It is
recommended
that the
bathroom
be kept
warm; plans
may be made
for using the
bathroom or
some other
adequately
heated
quarters
for dressing
and undressing.
Warm night
clothes and
bed coverings
should be
provided.
The
importance
than
temperatures
of living
rooms are
of more
dining
rooms,
halls and
kitchens
unless these
other rooms
are really
occupied as
living rooms.

Jungle Camp on Caribbean Frontier



These boys on our Caribbean frontier are on the job, fighting jungle pests and other insanities to keep that frontier safe from all comers. Here is a view of a camp set up in the jungle by a party of United States troops.

Harry Howell Moving To The Guyton Farm

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Howell
are moving to the W. C. Guyton
ranch and Harry will move
the Guyton furniture to Dufur.

Mrs. D. W. Helyer and family
are visiting in Bend at the
home of her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. Van Meyers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Beyer and
daughter, Thelda of Shaniko
were here Sunday.

Eugene Norton returned home
last week from Portland after
visiting there for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Smith and
family of Sweet Home are
here spending a few days with
Mrs. Smith's parents, the Geo.
McKays.

Mrs. Max Plumke was a visitor
in Grass Valley Saturday. She
was down with Mrs. Ivazene
Price.

Willard Barnett of Grass Valley
was here checking allotment
last Thursday, Friday and
Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jefferies
had as guests last Tuesday,
Mr. and Mrs. Harley McKay and
neice Kay Schaweditz.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sather and
son, Glenn and daughter Leona
were visitors at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Miller
Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley McKay of
Sweet Home came up last
Thursday to visit with Mr.
McKay's parents, Mr. and
Mrs. G. F. McKay.

Joyce, Virginia and Billy Smith
were visitors at the J. E.
Norton home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mitchell
and Mr. and Mrs. Allan
Eckhardt were visitors here
in Kent last week end.

Lank Bank Urges Bond Purchases

To tie closer together the
twins anti-inflation programs
of debt reduction and war
savings, the Fort Dalles
National Farm Loan
association has qualified as
an issuing agent for United
States War Savings bonds.
Victor G. Peterson, secretary-treasurer
announced this week.
"President Roosevelt has
urged farmers to get out of
debt and to accumulate
savings which will help
prevent post-war inflation,"
Peterson said. "While we
don't have any figures at
the present time about the
investment of our members
in war bonds, we do
know what they have done
in reducing their indebtedness."
"In the first nine months
of 1942 farmers in Hood
River, Wasco, Sherman,
Gilliam and Wheeler
counties whose land bank
and land purchase contracts
are serviced through The
Dalles group office have
paid off Federal Land
Bank loans in the
approximate amount of
\$84,000. Land Bank
commissioner loans in the
amount of \$40,000 and
contracts in the amount
of \$6400 in advance of
the due dates. Also
there have been partial
payments of principal
on Federal Land Bank
and commissioner loans
in the approximate amount
of \$34,800.
"More than \$27,800 has
been set up as future
payment funds to take
care of installments that
may come due at some
future time when crops
are poor or other
emergencies prevent
payment of

County Court

Continued from Page One

H. H. Brackett, clerk
Rufus precinct, mileage, rent
of hall and janitor 17.72

Adeline McDonald, clerk
Rufus precinct 5.52

W. A. Morris, clerk
Rufus precinct 5.52

Paul F. Alley, chairman
Locust Grove precinct 5.25

Vic Anderson, judge
Locust Grove precinct, mileage, rent
of hall and janitor 13.65

Mabel L. Haven, clerk
Locust Grove precinct 5.25

Marie Watkins, clerk
Locust Grove precinct 5.25

obligations at that time.
"This is a real contribution
to the battle against inflation,"
Peterson said, "because money
paid or debts not only does
not compete for goods in the
market, but it enables the
creditor—in this case the
Federal Land Bank—to buy
more government bonds and
thus help finance the war effort."

"But there are a number
of reasons why every farmer
right along with his debt
retirement program, will
want to buy war bonds.
First of all, of course, he
wants to feel that he is
making a definite, individual
financial contribution to
the war effort."

"Secondly, there are
bound to be some readjustments
after this war is over, and
farmers, like other business
men, need to set up
reserves in good times to
provide for whatever
emergencies may lie ahead."

"Thirdly, farmers are
having to delay maintenance
of their farm buildings,
they're going to need
new equipment when the
war is over, there are going
to be all kinds of new
products and household
goods on the market
when peace returns, and
many of them will have
children to educate or
sons returning from war
who will want to set
themselves up in farming.
Savings in war bonds
are the best way they
have of providing for
these post-war needs."

County Road Fund Claims

L. L. Peetz, road foreman
96.95

E. McPherson, road labor
90.30

C. Barginholt, road labor
36.00

L. L. Peetz, road foreman
88.60

E. McPherson road labor
100.30

Ross Ornduff, office work
25.00

protection road employees
National Hospital Ass'n
protection road employees
J. K. McKean, gas & oil 13.25

Pike's garage, tire repair
2.50

Columbia Motor Service,
machinery parts 22.00

S. W. Searcy, gas & oil 7.00

Misc. supplies 26.50

O'Meara Supply & Implement
Co. General supplies .30

Pacific Power & Light Co.
Oct. lights, Moro 1.00

Oct. lights, Wasco 1.00
City of Moro, Oct. water 1.75
Geo. A. Potter, sundry sup. 3.80
Sherman Co-op. Grain Growers
Tire and tube repair 1.20
Shell Oil co. Sept. gas & oil 28.86

NOTICE OF HEARING ON FINAL REPORT

Notice is hereby given that
by order of the County Court of
Sherman County, Oregon,
Saturday, December 26, 1942, at
10:00 o'clock A.M. of said day,
and in the county court room
in the county court house
in Moro, Sherman
County, Oregon, has
been fixed the
time and place
for hearing
all objections
to the final
report filed
by George N.
McDonald,
executor of the
will and estate
of Neil
McDonald,
deceased, and
the settlement
thereof.
George McDonald,
Executor

NOTICE OF BOND SALE

Sealed bids will be received
by the undersigned until 8:00
o'clock p.m. on December 16,
1942 and immediately thereafter
publicly opened by the common
council of the City of Moro,
Sherman County, Oregon, at the
Council Rooms in said city for
\$18,000 par value Refunding
Bonds, Series C, of said city to
be furnished complete by
said city; to be sold to the
highest bidder at a net price
delivered at Moro, Oregon, of
not less than par value and
accrued interest; to be numbered
1 to 36, inclusive; to be in
denominations of \$500 each;
to bear interest at a rate not
to exceed 3 percent per
annum payable semi-annually;
to be dated January 1, 1943;
to mature serially in annual
installments of \$1,500 each on
January 1 of each of the years
1944 to 1955, both inclusive,
with the right reserved by the
city, however, to redeem in
numerical order on January 1,
1946 and upon any semi-annual
interest paying date thereafter
any or all bonds maturing after
said date. The interest on, and
the principal of said bonds,
when due, will be paid at the
office of the treasurer of said
city thereon.
All bids must be unconditional
except as to qualification as
approved by the bonds by
attorneys and, unless the bid
is submitted by the State of
Oregon or for any sinking fund
of the said City of Moro,
must be accompanied by a
certified check in favor of
said city upon a bank doing
business in the state of Oregon.
In the sum of \$1,000, which
deposit will not draw interest
but will be forfeited to said
city as liquidated damages,
if the bidder to whom the
bonds are awarded withdraws
his bid or fails to complete his
purchase in accordance with
the terms thereof.
The said City of Moro, Oregon
reserves the right to reject any
and all bids.
C. A. Ruggles
Recorder, Moro, Oregon

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims
against the Estate of Arvid T.
Agardson, deceased, are hereby
notified to present them, with
the proper vouchers and duly
verified, to the undersigned, the
duly appointed, qualified and
acting administratrix of the
estate of Arvid T. Agardson,
deceased, at Wasco, Oregon,
within six months from the
date of the first publication
of this notice, to-wit:
November 13, 1942.
Glennie M. Anderson
Administratrix
Date of first publication Nov. 13,
Date of last publication, Dec. 11,

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR SHERMAN COUNTY

In the matter of the Estate
of R. C. Cannon, deceased:
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
You are hereby notified that
the undersigned has been
appointed Administrator of the
above entitled estate, and has
qualified. Any body having
claims against same are
hereby requested to present
them with the proper
vouchers annexed to the
undersigned, at the law office
of Roy J. Baker in Grass Valley,
Oregon, within six months from
the date of first publication
hereof.
First publication being Nov. 6th
1942.
Gus Engstrom
Administrator

Join the line-up that cheers
OLD SUNNY BROOK BRAND
Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey
When buying bourbon ask for Old Sunny Brook by name
"CHEERFUL AS ITS NAME"
90.4 Proof - National Distillers Products Corp., N. Y.