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Sherman County Journal

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A column of news

About Government, Politics and People

with especial emphasis

on the Northwest

Since the days of President Adams, when his wife hung the family wash in the East room and a cow was kept in the basement, the White House has been the residence of the president. At receptions, ice water is poured from silver pitchers on which is engraved "The President's House". Now, under the present administration, the White House is to become just another office building. It is proposed to spend $1,000,000 on an extension to accommodate the steadily increasing staff of clerks handling White House business, and the suggestion does not meet with general approval.

The White House has been an institution in Washington, D. C. It has been the center of officialdom. It has been surrounded by stone mansions in which lived Dolly Madison (first to serve ice cream in the White House), the home of Dekatur, hero of the war with the Tripolean pirates, and of many others who have gained fame in American history. But the White House itself sits in a large lawn, looks like a southern mansion and is the place where a president has not only his office but his home. Making of the White House an office building grates on the nerves.

In the neighborhood there is ample room for purchasing a site and erecting a modern office building where the White House staff could be accommodated without encroaching on the residence of the highest executive. It was built for a home and so remained until Coolidge fixed the roof, and in the days of FDR additional space was required for the growing clerical staff. The president, whomever he may be in the years to come, will be practically dwelling in a penthouse. The beauty and charm of the stately old mansion will have disappeared.

During the war movers excavated a tunnel from the White House to the treasury building across the street. This was to be a "get-away" in event of an enemy aerial raid on Washington—which most residents expected in those skittish days. There was no publicity about the tunnel but it was an open secret to the people of Washington. Fortunately, there was never occasion for FDR and his family to scurry underground to the bomb-proof vault in the treasury. The tunnel did not mar the appearance of the White House, but the plan for an office building is something else.

* * *

There is much speculation of what will happen when atomic bombs are exploded on a fleet of large and small warships near Bikini, in the Marshall islands. No one, of course, will be on any of the vessels and no one knows what will develop from the explosion. It is certain that there will be heavy fatalities among the fish in those tropical waters, but there are no commercial fisheries in the area. The explosion may bring to the surface types of fish that the eyes of man have never seen. There may also be raised a tidal wave that might race to every part of the Pacific and cause some damage in islands far distant from the scene of the detonation. And it is also believed that siesmographs will record the shake as though it were an earthquake.

No statement has been given out by the army or navy as to how many atomic bombs will be dropped from aircraft upon the ships, after the manner in which Hiroshima and Nagasaki were destroyed. The spot selected has

(Continued on Page two)

This Front Page Was Printed A Century Ago

ORGANIC LAWS OF OREGON,
(WITH AMENDMENTS.)
The Legislative Committee recommend that the following Laws be adopted:

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Oregon Territory, for purpose of mutual protection, and to secure peace and prosperity among ourselves, agree to adopt the following laws and regulations, until such time as the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us.

Be it enacted, therefore, by the free citizens of Oregon Territory, that the said territory, for purposes of temporary government, be divided into not less than three nor more than five districts, subject to be extended to a greater number when an increase of population shall require.

For the purpose of fixing the principles of civil and religious liberty, as the basis of all law and constitution of government that may hereafter be adopted—

Be it enacted, That the following articles be considered articles of compact among the free citizens of this territory:

ARTICLE I.

§1. No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested upon account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments.

§2. The inhabitants of said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus and trial by jury, of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take away any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same: and in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, "bona fide" and without fraud previously formed.

§3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians, their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by the representatives of the people; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing iniquities being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

§4. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

§5. No person shall be deprived of the right of bearing arms in his own defence; no unreasonable searches or seizures shall be granted; the freedom of the press shall not be restrained; no person shall be proscribed for his state opinions, nor the people deprived of the right of peaceably assembling and discussing any matter they may think proper, nor shall the right of petition ever be denied.

§6. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial, and no person or persons belonging to one of the departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in cases herein directed or permitted.

ARTICLE II.

§1. The legislative power shall be vested in a House of Representatives, which shall consist of not less than 12 nor more than 61 members, whose numbers shall not be increased more than 5 at any one session, to be elected by the qualified electors at the annual election, giving to each district a representation at the ratio of its population, excluding Indians; and the said members shall be in the district for which they shall be chosen; and in case of vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, the executive shall issue his writ to the district where such vacancy has occurred, and cause a new election to be held, giving sufficient notice at least ten days previously, of the time and place of holding such election.

§2. The House of Representatives, when assembled, shall choose a speaker and its other officers, be judges of the qualifications and election of its members, and sit upon its own adjournment from day to day. The presence of the House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members.

§3. The House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence, and shall have the sole power of impeachment; three-fourths of all the members elect concur in an impeachment. The governor and all civil officers under these articles of compact, shall be liable to impeachment for treason, bribery, or any high crime or misdemeanor in office. Judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this compact; but the party convicted may be dealt with according to law.

§4. The House of Representatives shall have power to lay out the territory into suitable districts, and apportion the representation at their own body. They shall have power to pass laws for raising a revenue either by the levying and collecting of taxes or the imposing licence on merchandize, liquor or other objects—to open roads and canals, either by the levying a road tax or the chartering of companies; to regulate the intercourse of the people with the Indian tribes; to establish post offices and post roads; to declare war, oppose insurrections or repel invasion; to provide for the organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of Oregon; to pass laws to regulate the introduction, manufacture or sale of ardent spirits; to regulate the currency and internal police of the country; to create inferior tribunals and inferior officers, not otherwise provided for by these articles of compact; and generally to pass such laws to promote the general welfare of the people of Oregon, not contrary to the spirit of this instrument, and all powers not hereby expressly delegated, remain with the people. The House of Representatives shall convene annually on the third Tuesday in December, at such place as may be provided by law, and shall, upon their first meeting after each alternation, by a majority of votes, proceed to elect and define the duties of a secretary, recorder, treasurer, auditor, marshal, or other officers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this compact.

§5. The executive power shall be vested in one person, elected by the qualified electors of the territory, who shall have power to fill vacancies; to remit fines and forfeitures; to grant pardons and reprieves for offences against the laws of this territory; to call out the military force of the territory, to repress insurrection or suppress disorderly, to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and to recommend such laws as he may consider necessary to the representative power of the people for their action. Every bill which shall have been passed by both Houses of the Legislature, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor for his approbation. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House, and the House shall cause the objections to be entered at large on its journals, and shall proceed to reconsider the bill; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of two-thirds of the House shall agree to pass the same, it shall become a law. In all such cases the vote shall be taken by ayes and nays, and be entered upon the journals. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor to the House of Representatives within three days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if the governor had signed it, unless the House of Representatives, by its adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law. The governor shall continue in office two years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified; and in case of the office becoming vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, the secretary shall exercise the duties of the office until the vacancy shall be filled by election. The governor shall receive the sum of dollars per annum, in full compensation for his services, which sum may be increased or diminished at any time by law, provided the salary of no governor shall be altered during his term of service. The governor shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions.

§6. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, and such inferior courts of law, equity and arbitration as may, by law, from time to time be established. The supreme court shall consist of one judge, who shall be elected by the House of Representatives, and hold his office for four years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise directed by this compact, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the territory, and shall hold two sessions annually, beginning on the first Mondays in June and September, and at such places as by law directed. The judges shall be charged with a general superintending control over all inferior courts of law. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same. The supreme court shall have power to appoint a reporter, and cause such decisions to be published from time to time, as the legislature may direct. The judges shall give no opinion touching the validity of any pending measure. The House of Representatives may, hereafter, provide by law for the supreme court having original jurisdiction in criminal cases.

§7. All officers under this compact shall take an oath, as follows, to wit: I do solemnly swear, that I will support the Organic Laws of the provisional government of Oregon, so far as said Organic Laws are consistent with my duties as citizen of the United States, or a subject of Great Britain, and faithfully demean myself in office. So help me God.

§8. Every free male descendant of a white man, inhabitant of the territory, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have been an inhabitant of this territory at the time of its organization, shall be entitled to vote at the election of officers, civil and military, and be eligible to any office in the territory; provided, that all persons of the description entitled to vote by the provisions of this section, who shall emigrate to this territory after organization, shall be entitled to the rights of citizens after having resided six months in the territory.

§9. The election for all civil officers, provided for by this compact, shall be held the first Monday in June annually.

ARTICLE III.—LAND LAW.

§1. Any person now holding, or hereafter making to establish a claim to land in this territory, shall describe the extent of his claim by natural boundaries, or by marks at the corners and upon the lines of such claim, and have the extent and boundaries of said claim recorded in the office of the territorial recorder, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, within twenty days from the time of making said claim; provided, that those who shall be already in possession of the land, shall be allowed twelve months from the passage of this act to file a description of his claim in the recorder's office; and, provided further, that the aforesaid description shall be sufficient, if it describe the boundary of such claims, and give the names of the adjoining claimants, and the recorder may require the applicant for such record to be made to answer, on oath, touching the facts.

§2. All claimants shall, within six months from the time of recording their claims, make permanent improvements upon the same, by building a dwelling house not less than twelve feet square, and shall occupy the same for the term of one year from the date of such record, or in case not occupied, the person holding said claim shall pay into the treasury the sum of five dollars per annum, for the use of the territory, and in case of the non-payment of the same, shall forfeit his claim; provided, that non-residence of the holder shall not work a forfeiture of his claim, if he shall have left a substitute, and shall pay the tax aforesaid; and, provided further, that any person who shall have made improvements on land, and shall be absent therefrom, shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.

§3. All claims shall be defined by a lawful survey, not to exceed six hundred and forty acres in one claim, hereafter to be made, except in all the counties of the Columbia river, which shall not exceed two hundred and forty acres; and each person shall be allowed to hold not more than one claim on the same land. Any person neglecting to take the proper steps to secure his claim, as required by this act, shall forfeit the same, and the same may be taken by any other person; and no person shall be allowed to hold more than one claim by purchase.

§4. Partnerships of two or more persons shall be allowed to hold a claim of land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in one body, in the manner prescribed in the second section of the present act. No claim shall be allowed to hold more than one claim in the same town. Any person acquiring title to any claim, by virtue of this act, shall be required to hold the same against trespass as in other cases by law provided.

§5. Partnerships of two or more persons shall be allowed to hold a town plat of land not exceeding one hundred and forty acres in one body, in the manner prescribed in the second section of the present act, and each and every member of said partnership shall have a separate claim at the time of the existence of said partnership.

§6. The claims created by the general provisions, laid on the first Tuesday in June next, shall be defined in the manner prescribed by this act, and acts or so far as they are in accordance with this compact, are hereby declared valid and legal.

§7. Any citizen of this territory may be appointed by the House of Representatives, recorder of land claims, whose duty it shall be to record all claims that shall be made public in all parts of Oregon, and kept at the place at the next succeeding general election, and a commission of two years be issued to him, who elected at said election, may keep said records, and they shall become a part of the compact.

CERTIFICATE.

I, John E. Long, secretary of Oregon territory, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original law as passed by the representatives of the people of Oregon, on the 5th day of July, A. D., 1843, and now on file in my office, this 19th day of January day of the same month, and by them adopted and now on file in my office.

J. E. LONG, *Secretary.*

N.B. At the December session, 1843, of the House of Representatives, two-thirds of the members present voted in favor of the above laws, and the Speaker declared them adopted, but the Council refused to act upon them, and they were lost. Also, a memorial to Congress, praying for the establishment of a territorial government, was lost by the Council refusing to act upon it, although it had received the sanction of the House of Representatives by a majority of two-thirds, and they were, consequently, not presented.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

AN ACT to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits into this territory.

§1. *Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of Oregon Territory*, That if any person shall hereafter import or introduce into this territory any ardent spirits into Oregon, with intent to sell, barter, give or trade the same, and shall offer the same for sale, trade, barter or gift, he shall be fined the sum of fifty dollars for each and every such offence, which may be recovered by indictment, or by trial before a justice of the peace, without the form of pleading.

§2. That if any person shall hereafter sell, barter, give or trade any ardent spirits of any kind whatever, directly or indirectly, to any person within Oregon, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each and every such sale, trade, barter, or gift, to be recovered by indictment in the county court, or before a justice of the peace, without the form of pleading.

§3. That if any person shall hereafter establish a store or other place for the vending of ardent spirits in Oregon, he shall be subject to the penalties of the first section of this act, and it shall be the duty of all officers into whose hands such fines may come, to pay over the amount in this section.

The two preceding sections not to be construed as to prevent the apothecary, physician from selling such liquors for medicine, not to exceed half a pint at one time.

§4. That it shall be the duty of the secretary to publish this act in the first newspaper printed in Oregon.

CERTIFICATE.

I, John E. Long, secretary of Oregon, do hereby certify, that the foregoing act on ardent spirits, is truly and correctly revised by me.

J. E. LONG, *Sec'y.*

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR LAWYERS OR SUITS.—Take one ounce of spirits of resolution and an equal proportion of the oil of good conscience—infuse into these a table spoonful of salts of patience, and add thereto a few sprigs of a plant called "others' woes," which you will find freely growing in every part of the garden of life, but especially near the borders of a stony soil; and of this, a handful of the tincture of hope, which being pressed may always be obtained; sweeten these with the juice of providence, and if you can procure a few drops of the precious medal of true friendship, it will greatly add to the value of the medicine. But in this last ingredient especially be careful of counterfeits. Shake it in a quiet room, and shield by any dull heiress, which is obtained gently enough, and by which those who have taken it will be known ever afterwards. The least admixture of it with the above ingredients, would infallibly spoil the composition. Let the patient be as abstinent by a proper proportion of attention to himself, never it with company of good judgment, and regulate the quantity taken according to the virulence of the disease. A tried recipe and never known to fail.

GOOD ADVICE.—If your coat is comfortable, wear it two or three months longer; no matter if the plaid is off. If you have no wife, get one; if you have, God bless her, stay at home with her, instead of spending your evenings in expensive dissipation. Be honest, frugal, plain—mark current and be pleasant at home—be industrious and persevering; and our word for it, if you are in debt you will soon get out of it; if your circumstances are now embarrassed, they will soon become easy, no matter who may be office, or what may be the price of flour.

From the files of the Oregon Historical society, this reproduction of the first newspaper front page printed west of the Missouri river was made so that Oregon's newspaper readers could see how the newspaper of a hundred years ago looked. It is reprinted here as a part of a statewide observance, sponsored by the Oregon Newspaper Publishers association. The press, upon which the west's first newspaper was printed, is preserved at the University of Oregon school of journalism.

Wheat Stocks Falling Weekly

The office of marketing services shows a total of 78,258,000 bushels of wheat in the United States this week, which compares to 82,958,000 the week before and 138,364,000 for the same week last year.

In Canada there is 145,958,000 bushels compared to 335,295,000 bushels last year. Total for the North American continent is 239,519,000 bushels this week compared to 500,537,000 bushels last year. Stocks are generally about a half of 1945. Feed grains are not so short.

Total stocks of wheat in the United States on farms, interior mills and elevators is given in a later report as 674,549,000 bushels which is somewhat lower than the 1945 stocks which were given as 817,852,000 bushels. In addition to the above amounts the Commodity Credit is now holding 14,778,000 bushels.

In northwest the stocks total 76,064,000 bushels as compared to 87,496,000 last year at this time.

DRIVE ENDS SATURDAY

Clothing for the collection of used wearing apparel to be sent to the poor in other lands will be accepted at the school house or at Douma's store all of this week. This extends by two days the time which was originally set to end January 31.

Women of the Eastern Star are also engaged in gathering clothing and Mrs Charles Ruggles, worthy matron, will assist in gathering and delivering the packaged clothes to the office in The Dalles.

Rural Areas Should Keep Youth Home, Says President Strange

Supplying young men and women from the country to help make the cities great is one of the most vital functions of rural life, according to F. L. Ballard, associate director of the O.S.C. Extension service. He discussed this phase in connection with the county program planning conferences now in progress.

"While the country can supply good new blood to the cities, it is equally important that rural living be made so attractive that not all of those young people who leave the country are the ablest and best of the group," Ballard emphasized.

"For many years no American city of appreciable size has produced children enough to maintain its population. This deficit is made up of by rural-born youth migrating to cities. The country over, about half of the young people raised in the country migrate to the cities."

Ballard believes that one way to make country life more attractive is to improve the quality of rural schools. In Oregon this means giving attention to the county unit system of school administration, as one means of betterment. Rural recreational opportunities can also be profitably improved, he says.

"Improving the physical characteristics and conveniences of the farm home is really one of the most vital steps in making rural life more attractive," Ballard continued. "Now while many have some financial reserves, why not give some thought to a better farm home.

"A walk of 154 miles is a long distance for a women, especially if she is carrying a five-gallon pail of water. That is a long, toilsome distance even if she has a year to do it in. A good many farm women in Oregon do some thing like this every year.

"A survey made in one county in Oregon by a home demonstration agent showed more than a third of the farm women had to carry water from wells averaging 190 feet from the kitchen. If she used the minimum amount of about 32 gallons a day that would mean 154 miles per day even at five gallons per trip. I do not believe that we need to do that sort of thing in Oregon." Ballard concluded

Moro Town Team Beats Maupin

The Moro "Grads" went to Maupin Tuesday night and returned with their second victory over the boys from the river town. The score was 29 to 20, in a slow game.

Moro		Maupin	
Bayer	4	Snodgrass	8
Cowherd	3	Morris	8
Axtell		McCorkle	2
Sayrs	6	Hammer	0
Pinkerton	8	Woodside	2
Boynton	8	Powell	0
		Toothman	0

EXAMINER COMING

A traveling examiner of operators and chauffeurs is scheduled to arrive in Moro, Monday February 4, and will be on duty at the courthouse between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

State and County Top Nation In E Bond Buying

State Beats Average By $130., County Beats Average By $500

Official notification has been received by the War Bond Staff that Oregon sold the most E bonds per capita in all the drives from May 1941 to December 1945.

Oregon topped Connecticut by $11.26, having $446.02. Washington was third with $433.86 and California fourth with $409.89. Others in order were Michigan, Montana, New York, Iowa, Nevada.

Southern states were at the bottom Mississippi being 48th with $140.33, led slightly by South Carolina, Arkansas, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama which had $177.99.

As far as can be computed from information in this county Sherman countians bought $953 46 in E bonds per capita. This is three times the national average of $313.96 and over twice the winning figure for the state which was $446.02.

Sherman county is officially credited with sales of $96.81 in the third drive, $104.93 in the fourth, $87.49 in the fifth, $136 51 in the sixth, $131.44 in the seventh. The victory drive resulted in sales of $93.99 per capita in this county. Sales before the regular drives began and between drives were $302.29, if local figures are correct.

It has been difficult to find out whether Sherman county has the best E bond per capita record or not as some states do not compile figures by counties. Inasmuch as Oregon led all the other states and Sherman county led all of Oregon in such sales, it is doubtful if any other county can approach this one in financial support of the war.

Income High But Profits Down

Slightly more gross but slightly less net farm income apparently resulted from Oregon's farm business in 1945, according to a preliminary analysis of available data by L. R. Breithaupt OSC extension economist. Cash receipts from farm marketing from January through October ran slightly ahead of last year, the USDA estimated. Farm wage rates were considerably higher, however, and other costs averaged somewhat above 1944.

Even so net farm income in 1945 probably was generally at least three times the 1935-1939 average, not allowing for greater soil fertility depletion. The general outlook is for some further reduction in net farm income in 1946, yet leaving it far above 1939. The returns, of course, always vary greatly in amount according to size, type, and location of farms.

In 1939 the U. S. census reported more than 20,000 farms in Oregon that produced very little for sale. Such "farms" are commonly known as rural residences or part-time farms. The average gross value of farm products raised was $319, mainly used by the farm household.

The other two-thirds of Oregon's farms produced an average of $2561 in gross value for sale and farm use in 1939, a low figure compared with 1945. Production expenses took nearly 60 percent in 1939 compared with perhaps close to 50 percent in 1945, as a general average.

The figure $2561 as the average gross value of farm sales in 1939 for Oregon farms that received their major income from the sale of farm products compares with $2435 for Washington and $2567 for Idaho, census data indicate.

Ziegler Sells Store; Other Changes Made

Herman Ziegler, the old reliable, has sold his Grass Valley store after 20 years of standing behind the counter. Purchasers are Ivan Blagg and his brother in law, Alton Coyle of Lebanon, who will cime here next week to take over the store.,,

Mr. Ziegler has been a Grass Valley business man for many, many years during which he has owned the meat shop and bought stock, owned and operated the hotel and a grocery and dry goods store for 20 years. Next he will go into the feed and fuel business in the old Tum-A-Lum plant, which, he says is not going to be so confining.

To make it a week of rapid business changes, Arch Cantrall sold his barber shop to Sim Duncan of Portland who moved in with his wife and four children. Cantrall announced that he is going to open a grocery store in the Baker building. And B. C. Baumgartner of Portland is reported to have bought the old Smith & Weigand building, formerly owned by Glen Karnes, where he will open an electrical shop.

Forum Group Coming To Talk on CVA

A University of Oregon symposium team composed of Caroline Jacobs, Portland, Ray Johnson, Ontario, and Donald Dole, Portland will speak on the "Columbia Valley Authority" at Moro high school on Thursday, February 7, at 9 a. m. according to arrangements made by Robert D. Clark, assistant professor of speech and dramatic arts.

Negotiations are being completed for several other speaking appearances for the forensic group at eastern Oregon cities and towns, as yet unannounced.

Security Board Wants Everybody In

Eleven specific recommendations for the expansion and improvement of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program have been made to congress in the tenth annual report of the Social Security Board, Mr Vernon A. Welo, manager of the La Grande office of the Board reported yesterday.

Heading the list is a recommendation, made repeatedly by the Board, that coverage of the program be expanded to include "all gainful workers, including agricultural and domestic employees, public employees and employees of non-profit organizations, and self-employed persons, icluding farmers."

Mr Welo said that "the social and economic welfare of the area served by the La Grande office of the Board will be strengthened whenever action is taken to extend the benefits of the system to the millions that are not covered now."

Prizes Offered For Poster Contest

The Kent American Legion Auxiliary held its regular meeting Thursday evening January 24. Plans were made to award prizes of money to the winners in the essay contest with students competing from the Kent, Grass Valley and Antelope grade schools. First prize in each division being $2.50; 2nd, $2.00; 3rd, $1.50; 4th, $1.00 and 5th 50c. Contest closed February 5 and prizes will be awarded February 22.

The members present served lunch of cake, ice cream and coffee to the Legion members.

The entire expense for getting Oregon's first newspaper under way was under $1100

REA Expects 237 In Sherman County In Year

Cost Estimated at $314,000 When All Lines Ready To Serve Customers

A more exact statement on the number of users of REA power in Sherman county has been perpared. It shows that in the first section, which takes in the territory north of the South line, just south of Grass Valley, there is approximately 167 miles of new line, 19 miles of conversion and rebuilding. There will be 132 new customers and 13 old ones. Cost will be abort $201,000.

In the second section, from 3 South to the county line there will be 97 miles of new line and 5 miles of rebuilding. There will be 87 new customers and 5 customers who are being served now. Cost will be $113,500.

Total for the county will therefore be 264 miles of new line and 24 miles of converted or rebuilt line for a grand total of 288 miles. New customers obtaining electricity will be 219 and others 18 for a grand total of 237. Total cost is expected to be $314,500.

The overall figures of the Wasco county electric shows a different picture as farm homes are closer together on the creeks of that county and to some extent Wasco county farmers are subsidizing Sherman county farmers in the REA.

Contruction is expected to start in 30 to 45 days depending on availability of materials. The Locust Grove line was taken over by the REA Tuesday and customers on it are getting electricity from REA lines instead of Pacific Power & Light.

Man Reported Burned To Death

A man was burned to death in a fire that consumed a small house just west of Olson's store in Shaniko Wednesday night, reported Bill Bardenhagen who drives the school bus from Shaniko. Name of the deceased was not learned although he was said to have come from Hood River some weeks ago and to have been waiting for work on the ranches. Two men were occupying the cabin, one escaped and the body of the other was found near the doorway to a small porch.

More Employers; Fewer Employes

Although Oregon's labor force has been reduced nearly a hundred thousand from its war-time high in 1943-4, the number of employers has been increasing steadily since V-E day.

More than a thousand employing units were added during 1945, bringing the number of concerns covered by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission to 11,158, highest in its ten-year history, Administrator Silas Gaiser announced. The increase, most of which occurred in the last eight months of the year, is continuing into 1946.

Out of 991 new concerns recently listed, 166 entered the construction field, 174 went into lumbering and logging, and 64 were divided among other manufacturing lines, mostly food production. The retail field claimed 350 firms, of which 233 were cafes serving food or drinks, or both. Thirty-nine were food or liquor stores, while the others handled various lines,

Thirteen years before the admission of Oregon as a state, the first newspaper on the Pacific coast was started at Oregon City.