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Giles L. French Editor
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THE PESSIMISTIC SIDE

Some of the magazines are intimating that the government may not be able to stop a "recession". It was done before but the national debt was not so large and confidence in the government was greater. When public money was put into construction works it counted heavily for stability. Money from the same source helped farmers and industry as well.

Now the government does all the construction work anyway and farmers and business men accept government subsidies as an everyday occurrence. An increase wouldn't be as stimulating as was the first payment when citizens pretty generally relied on themselves.

It must be admitted that some signs point to some rather bad times. The nation's grain bins are half full and another big crop is already being harvested. We can't sell anymore to Europe, nor give it away to China. Prices are dropping and will have to drop still more before the larger part of the population can buy durable goods—cars, washers, refrigerators, houses.

In 1933 we had only to support an economy accustomed to an income of some \$80,000,000,000 a year. Now we must support one three times that big or let the bottom drop out. The nation had no responsibilities at that time other than government. Now it has direct relief, pensions, unemployment, western Europe, grants in aid to highway systems, schools, game, aviation, and a lot more of reclamation and dams. Maybe it could step in and stop a "recession". But keep a couple of dollars on hand in case it couldn't.

We have settled none of the problems that caused the depression of 1929; we have merely borrowed money from ourselves to keep them from becoming acute. The wheat farmer is in just the same position as he was in 1924 with lots of wheat and no place to sell it. Industry can still produce more than the people can buy. We have no better outlets for export than we had 25 years ago. We do have more national debt; more people working for the government; labor trained to work fewer hours; everyone accustomed to getting by with ease.

Now take the opposite side and be cheerful for awhile.

VACATIONS

This is about the time of year the farmer looks forward to three months of hard work while the office man begins to think longingly of his vacation. Mother Nature will direct the farmer's activities for the summer and Mrs. Office Worker will direct Friend Husband to the spots she wishes to see.

But even though the pay goes on, it is never enough to provide the kind of vacation desired. Perhaps there isn't that much money. In vacations as in clothes and cars, we take what we can afford—or pay for—and never expect to be entirely satisfied. Who wants to be satisfied anyhow?

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The minds of the people are not entirely clear on the purposes of the Sherman County Historical Society. Too many consider the annual picnic a pioneer meeting. It is not. True, a great number of pioneers come and the elders are the ones most given to sitting under the trees and talking of days gone by—which is a sort of definition of history. But the major purpose of the society is to gather and preserve the history of the county. The younger people have to do that and it means more to them than to any one else.

Young people talk about the future because they have no past and elders talk about the past because they have no future. But the one creeps into the other very quickly. There seems something so solid and reliable about the families of pioneers. They came in time of hard physical exertion and they stayed. Through short crops, short finances, poor living conditions they stayed. To

have ancestors that are not drifters is something valuable. Never a week goes by but some one doesn't inquire about some historical event. They look through the old newspapers (an excellent source of historical material) or ask questions about pre-newspaper days. History is important to everyone. That is why the young as well as the old should attend the historical society picnics.

SPRAY

It requires no imagination to prophesy that before long there is going to be something done about spraying weeds, whether near town or close to the garden, yard or orchard of another person.

Trees and flowers that leafed out early in this county are seriously injured from spray material. Even the late coming locusts have spindly leaves that seem to be done growing. The Chinese elms are nearly dead in some cases.

As near as can be learned most of the spraying near Moro was done with a ground rig although some flying was done above the city. Yet the damage is done. Whether it will be permanent or temporary will not be known until next year.

No one in the little agricultural towns wants to do anything to prevent the killing of weeds on the land about them; neither do they want to see gardens shrivel and die. But in districts where there are orchards and commercial gardens the problem could be very difficult to solve.

THEY FLOATED DOWN THE RIVER

A party of men from McMinnville put their light, river-running boats into the Deschutes at the mouth of Buckhollow last Friday and emerged Sunday night at the junction with the Columbia all safe and sound and unburned.

Maybe that is the way to see a river. Certainly it is the way the pioneers saw the rivers for the watercourses were the highways of early days. These boatmen scorned the rapids. Their boats were so light and so constructed that they floated high over every wave. It's fun, they say.

Land restricted persons get to the Deschutes over rough roads and then can view but a few miles in a day. These men took the middle of the channel and were masters of their course as long as they did not wish to return.

In the days of Columbia river steamers a trip down the river was much different on the Bailey Gatzert than on the OR&N. It was freer. One felt that he knew the river when the Bailey at last whistled at the dock in Portland. When he travelled by train he had merely looked at the river.

These modern voyagers lolling in their bobbing boats in the smoother parts of the Deschutes could view its gorge without being restricted to either side, could stop for any enticing rifle and camp wherever nature had prepared the nicest place. It sounds alright—from here.

If the budget for one year was made up the same day as the taxes were paid for the previous year there would be some taxpayers present. As it is the events are separated by five months and there seems to be no relation between them.

In Days of Old

From the Observer, June 3, 1910

The field meet was held at Grass Valley and that school won the event by a decisive score. Knighten was high point man with 31. The special train took 129 from Wasco and 114 from Moro for the day.

The Shaniko Star says that town is about out of food because so many are working on the railroad.

The Cello Milling & Power Co., has written to Assessor Otto Peetz saying that it is about to utilize 150,000 HP of power at Cello Falls which will be the greatest power plant on the Pacific coast.

We have an excellent assortment of 10 and 12 1/2 cent gingham, M. C. C.

From the Observer, June 1, 1906
Speaking of strawberries, Mitchell & Foss are producing some on their vacant lots the equal of any in Hood River.

Frank Spalding will speak at the Moro Opera house Friday evening on prohibition.

C. D. Huck has cut his second crop of alfalfa off high ground without irrigation this year. Moore Bros. and Ginn are selling the Heebner Treadpower and Little Giant Threshing machine. The Holt company was also advertising the new Link Belt Combined Harvesters.

Some Notes On History Of Sherman County

For farmers south of Grass Valley hauling their wheat was a job that sometimes took most of the winter. It took three or four days to make a trip and 40 sacks was considered a load for four horses. Provisions had to be made for camping out on the trip and this took space for horse feed and camping equipment.

Cabins erected by the first settlers in the county were pretty rough affairs. One or two rooms were the usual size and old-timers report on fine dances being held in houses that look very small. Most of the houses were built in canyons or draws where there was promise of water. Some times the promise was not kept and water had to be hauled which was a burden on man and wife alike.

The lumber usually came from Kileklat county in Washington for the north end of the county and those in the south end went across the Deschutes to get their pine boards from Lake's or other early day mills in the Wamic country, hauling across Shear's bridge and up the narrow rough road Shear had constructed from Sherman county to his bridge.

Originally Todd had built the bridge and Shear had bought it to serve the traffic that went from The Dalles to the mines at Canyon City. The road went up the Deschutes on the east end of the bridge to the Bakeoven country, through Antelope and up the John Day.

Shear could get the Indians to work for him and he also employed many men who came to the country in search of land. His first grade into Sherman county came up the canyon across from the present grade and nearly in the bottom of the watercourse. He built it to increase his bridge trade and also to haul the hay from the Finnegan ranch, which he had bought, to his barn at the bridge where he sold feed and kept stage and freight teams.

Barns and other buildings were built and roads made across the bunch grass to the pioneer families together. Almost none of these cabins now standing are without a few bushes indicative of the desire of early day women for a touch of beauty around the home. Yellow roses were a favorite. Few of the farmers planted trees but those who were trying to establish claim under the timber culture law sometimes did. Locust trees did well and some of them are still standing. Poplars of several kinds were planted in the low places and some of these groves have grown to magnificence.

Amusements in the 80s were few. There was dancing and someone was able to produce a fiddle or a mouth harp. It didn't take much volume to make music for the small rooms. Church was a recreation as well as a devotion in those days and every community soon had a church which was at first visited by circuit riders and later by resident ministers. There were games when men gathered together and foot races and wrestling and other trials of strength and agility were common.

With a growing business element and farmers becoming more stable it was not unnatural that there should be a feeling of independence. It was a long ways to The Dalles. Citizens thought they should have a county all their own. The natural geographical unit had few connections with other areas. It wanted to be a county instead of a part of Wasco county.

Gilliam had separated from Wasco in 1885, Crook in 1882. Wasco had been the mother of all the counties in eastern Oregon. One time it had stretched from the top of the Cascades to the top of the Rockies. Division and sub-division was nothing to Wasco county. First talk was of annexing to Gilliam county but this was soon dropped.

E. O. McCoy, then residing in Biggs, was a member of the Oregon house of representatives in the session of 1889. His intent was to form a new county bounded by the rivers but extending south to Crook county, but residents of the Antelope country objected so the boundary was moved north and when passed was at the two south line, less than a mile south of Grass Valley. McCoy's bill would have named the county Fulton in honor of Col. James Fulton, an early settler and a well respected citizen of the area to be set aside.

Fulton, himself had been a member of the Oregon house a few sessions before when it was proposed to invite Gen. William T. Sherman of Marching Through Georgia fame to speak to the legislature. Fulton had opposed the invitation in a rousing speech which was reported in the Week Oregonian of February 22, 1889 as follows: "Fulton opposed it (the invitation) in a bitter

speech denunciatory of General Sherman. It was a regular secession speech from the word go and the outcome was that General Sherman did not visit the state house, because two-thirds of the house were democrats."

William Maxwell, a member from Tillamook county, who had served with Fulton remembered the occasion and the speech that had prevented General Sherman from visiting the legislature. When the bill came up to set a county aside and name it Fulton he proposed an amendment, that the county be named Sherman. The bill passed, the senate concurred and on February 25, 1889 Governor Penoyer signed the bill creating Sherman county.

In the session of 1891 the boundary was placed farther south to its present limit.

The governor appointed the first officers of the new county naming James Fulton as county judge. He failed to qualify and O. M. Scott assumed the position. John Medler and Dayton Elliott were appointed county commissioners. V. C. Brock, clerk; E. M. Leslie, sheriff; Levi Armsworthy, treasurer; C. C. Myers, assessor; J. A. Smith, surveyor; C. J. Bright, school superintendent.

Fulton had been one of the founders of the county's first newspaper, forefather of the present Journal, which was established at Wasco in 1888. It was bought by Hosford and Jones and moved to Moro in 1889. An election was called to determine the location of the county seat which had been temporarily placed at Wasco. Wasco, Moro and Kenneth were names on the ballot. Kenneth was a stopping place near where Charles Burnett lives now. Whether it was put on the ballot by adherents of Wasco or Moro cannot be determined at this day. It was nearer the center of the county than either Wasco or Moro but there was no town there. None received a majority.

Another election was called with only the two highest, Wasco and Moro, being on the ballot. This resulted in a county seat fight reverberations of which still exist and perhaps will until those whose emotions were so violently aroused have gone to the place where emotions are always calm. The vote was 414 for Moro and 301 for Wasco. Five of the eight precincts were for Moro, three for Wasco although Grants voted 88 for Moro and 39 for Wasco. The vote was not taken until 1892 in June and by that time Kent and Rutledge were within the boundaries of the county.

At the county court meeting in July the court decided to build a court house at Moro and H. C. Jackson obtained the contract to build the vault. The court held its first meeting in Moro October 5, 1892.

The commission appointed to divide the taxes and debts of Wasco and Sherman county agreed on October 30, 1890 that of the Wasco county debt of \$63,243.35 Sherman county should assume \$10,208.14. Deductions for 30 buildings, etc., reduced this so that the new county owed the mother county \$6,296.67 to which was added interest for a total of \$6,606.80 and Sherman county was given a year in which to pay. A subsequent report increased this to \$8,364.96 which was paid in \$500 warrants.

When the railroad was built along the Columbia in 1880 and 1881 a station was started and named Villard after Henry Villard, one of the backers of the railroad company. It was later named Grant a character of the Bill Grant, a character of the county at that time. He had a county yard there. Grants was lumber yard there. Grants was the largest settlement in the county as most of the produce was shipped from that point and most of the incoming merchandise unloaded there.

Before other towns in the county had a postoffice, except Wasco where the Spanish Hollow post office was operating, Grants was a sizeable village, busy with incoming homesteaders and shipping of the small amounts of grain grown by the new farmers.

As early as 1883 a big fire burned most of the town causing damage estimated as large as \$200,000. The list of businesses destroyed or damaged and furniture: John Cooper, hotel and furniture, \$5,000; Fox, Scott & Co., \$5,000.

Moro Lodge No. 113 I.O.O.F. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in I.O.O.F. hall. Transient and visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.

Leo Watkins, N. G. John DeMoss, Secretary

Eureka Lodge No. 121 A.F. & A.M. Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings each month. Visiting members cordially invited to meet with us. L. V. Henrichs, W. M. H. B. Pinkerton, Secretary

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116 Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Sallie Martin, N. G. Clara Houston, Sec.

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78 O.E.S. Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month; visiting members invited. Moro, Oregon. Elsie Jones, W. M. Edna Melzer, Secretary

merchandise, \$25,000; William Grant, buildings and lumber, \$15,000; Murray Bros., wool and merchandise, \$15,000; A. Schwernick, \$2,000; Lowengart & Sichel, merchandise, \$2,000; Cummings & Dixon, merchandise, \$4,000; Harvey & Clark, wool, \$5,000. There was wool awaiting shipment valued at \$25,000 and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company lost \$5,000 also.

The loss of wool would indicate that the sheep men were shipping considerable quantities of that product. Robert Guthrie, Harvey Smith, Kerr and Buckley, John Harrington and others had bands on the hills where settlers had not run their fences.

The Grants townsite had been laid out by W. Lair Hill and William Murray, who were business men of The Dalles and also interested in the railroad in 1883.

Grants continued to flourish and was built up again after the fire with more business houses than ever. It was the northern terminus of the stage line that brought mail and passengers to the other parts of the county. This stage line, which Dave Vinton of Grass Valley drove for years came almost directly over the hill from Grants (about Poplar Grove) and into Wasco and up the draw past the McDermid ranches into DeMoss and up Barnum canyon to Moro, thence southward and over Nigger ridge to a stage stop in Nigger Hollow and past the Taylor place (and later postoffice) where Alfred Kock now lives. It eventually went on to Kent.

Wheat haulers who took their crop to the river had a downhill pull most of the way but found the sand along the river difficult to get through. Long waits to get unloaded were common and there was racing of teams for a place in the lines. Loads had to be fed from the wagons. The roads down the steep hill were dangerous and badly cut up with the iron tired wagons. Many accidents occurred and some of the pioneers died in them.

Grants was destroyed as a town and a shipping center in the big flood of 1894. By that time Grants was much the largest town in the area. A company had built a flouring mill and distillery. Wheat from the new fields was to be ground into flour, some of it used in the distillery and the residue from that operation was used to feed cattle.

In June of the fateful year the Columbia rose to a higher level than ever before since white men came to the country. It reached from the hills on the Washington side to the Oregon hills and whatever was in between was flooded and usually destroyed. Residents took to the hills and while camped there watched their houses and their merchandise and the new distillery slowly disintegrate.

te and move off down river in the flood. By the end of June nothing was left of the town. The distillery company dissolved, as had its possessions and the town was never re-built.

It seems odd in these days that there is not a large town along the Columbia in Sherman county. Perhaps the fear of another flood kept early day residents from rebuilding until towns farther up the county had obtained the business connections that made success possible.

Transportation was slow by wagon and the nearest place to buy usually obtained the business. By 1894 Wasco and Moro and Grass Valley had established businesses—and there was talk of a railroad to tap the rich wheat land of the interior of the county.

The county's assessed valuation was \$902,152 although it had been over a million. More people were coming in for the land was not all taken up. There were men in those days who would take a chance.

In the summer and fall of 1893 there had been rains that destroyed a large part of the wheat crop then stacked. It rained and rained, say the old timers. Stacks were soaked to the ground and threshermen could not thresh. Wheat that had been threshed and the few bushels obtained from running the damp straw through a machine was wet and soon moulded.

Farmers are said to have "stove-piped" their grain in some cases by filling sacks with good wheat, when available, and then filling the center with some of the spoiled wheat by use of a stove pipe. Warehousemen soon bought longer crops to stop the practice. Many farmers who did not get threshed early had no return from their crop at all and for poorly financed homesteaders it was a serious loss.

The crop of 1894 was a marvel, however, and no crop of the recent fabulous forties can ever bring to glow the enthusiasm of an old timer as recollection of the crop of '94. Perhaps the failure of 1893 had something to do with it but it is related that wheat grew right in the bunch grass where ever a kernel or a head had dropped. The fall rains of 1893 continued on through the winter and spring. The crop of 1894 gave the county a big boost in income and perhaps the crop of 1897 was not far from the 3,700,000 reported.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Charles A. Tom has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Cora E. Bartholomew, Deceased, and has qualified as such. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified and required to present the same duly verified to said Administrator at Rufus, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice. The first publication is May 20, 1949.

CHARLES A. TOM
Administrator
J. Tracy Barton
The Dalles, Oregon
Attorney for Estate 29-32c

CALL FOR BIDS
Sealed bids will be received by Carrel Bennett, Clerk, at school house, Moro, Oregon, until June 8, 1949, 8:00 o'clock P. M. Daylight Saving Time, for the new boiler house, and heating plant and electric wiring in school building for School District No. 17 Sherman County, Moro, Oregon, and will then and there be opened and publicly read aloud. Bids received after the time fixed for opening will not be considered.

Plans, specifications and form of contract documents may be examined or obtained at the office of Freeman and Hayslip, Assoc. Archts. 2040 S.W. Third Avenue, Portland 1, Oregon, upon the return of the plans and specifications within a reasonable time.

Attention is called to Bidder Prequalifications, Sections 98-103 to 98-105 Inclusive, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, which must be filed with the clerk 10 days before date for opening of bids and for which forms may be obtained at the office of the Architects.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check, cashier's check or bid bond (with authorized surety company as surety) made payable to the Owner in an amount of not less than 5% of the amount of the bid. Surety bond (or bonds) will be required in accordance with the terms of the contract documents.

The School District No. 17, Sherman County, Oregon, reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive informalities.

No bidder may withdraw his bid after the hour set for the opening thereof or before award of contract, unless said award is delayed for a period exceeding 30 days.

Carrel Bennett, Clerk
First publication May 27, 1949
Second publication, June 3, 1949

Paul K. Keller M.D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT
Chapman Building
The Dalles, Oregon
HOURS: Tuesday and Thursday mornings.
All afternoons except Thursday.
PHONE 2170

NOTICE OF 1949-50 BUDGET MEETING

In accordance with the provisions of the "Local Budget Law" (Sections 110-1201 to 110-1215, O. C. L. A.), notice is hereby given that the budget committee of Moro, Oregon, in compliance with said law, prepared and adopted May 17, 1949 the budget estimates for Moro, Oregon, for the ensuing fiscal year July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950, as set forth in the accompanying schedules I, II, III, and IV. All persons are hereby notified that on Tuesdays the 6th day of June, 1949, at 8:00 p. m. in Moro, Oregon, said budget estimates may be discussed with the Council, the levying board for Moro, Oregon, and any person subject to the proposed tax levy or tax levies will be heard in favor of or against said proposed tax levy or tax levies or any part thereof.

The outstanding indebtedness of Moro, Oregon, at May 1, 1949, was as follows: \$8500.00
Signed: Harry Kunsman, Chairman, Budget Committee; Dewey Thompson, Secretary Budget Committee; Willy Knights, Clyde Gillmor, D. A. Van Gilder, G. Douma, Vernon Platt, Members Budget Committee

Sch. I SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, LEVIES FISCAL YEAR 1949-50

TAX LEVY CALCULATION	Total of All Funds
Total Estimated Expenditures	\$ 6541.40
Total Estimated Expenditures	
Reserves and Transfers	6541.40
Deduct—Est. Receipts and Cash Amt to Balance Budget	6045.00
Total Levies Needed for 1949-50	1496.40
Tax Levies inside 6% limit	1496.40
Tax Levies outside 6% limit	None

Sch. II SUMMARY ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES RECEIPTS, LEVIES FISCAL YEAR 1948-49

TAX LEVY CALCULATION	Total of All Funds
Total Estimated Expenditures	\$ 6156.40
Total Estimated Expenditures	
Reserves and Transfers	6156.40
Deduct Est. Receipts	None
Amt. to Balance the Budget	1727.79
Total Levy Needed for 1948-49	1727.79
Tax Levies inside 6% limit	477.79
Tax Levies outside 6% limit	None

Schedule III EXPENDITURES

Actual for 7-1-46 to 7-1-47	Actual for 7-1-47 to 7-1-48	Actual for Six Months	Budget 1948-49	FUND AND CLASSIFICATION	Budget 1949-50
\$ 300.00	\$ 145.00	\$ 165.00	\$ 300.00	Treasurer & Recorder Salaries	\$ 360.00
48.53	4.68	177.59	50.00	State Industrial Accident Insurance	75.00
158.29	131.55	342.59	150.00	Administration	150.00
506.82	281.23	342.59	500.00	TOTAL GENERAL FUND	585.00
				WATER FUND	
1500.00	484.25	70.00	2000.00	Marshal & Collector Salary	2400.00
27.00	4026.08	721.10	200.00	Water, labor account	600.00
351.85	1090.77	806.05	200.00	Water supplies account	800.00
499.57	265.60	902.98	600.00	Water, power account	750.00
102.45	65.17	9.10	200.00	Fire Department	200.00
2480.87	5931.87	2509.23	3200.00	TOTAL WATER FUND	4750.00
				MISCELLANEOUS	
806.40	380.80	839.80	400.00	Emergency	400.00
59.78	259.35	13.59	806.40	Power, street lights account	806.40
1225.00	935.14	704.41		Old Legion Hall	
988.68	1575.29	1537.80	1206.40	Streets, walks, sewers	
				TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	1206.40
				DEBT SERVICE	
			250.00	Interest on bonds	318.75
			1000.00	Principle on bonds	1000.00
			1250.00	TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	1318.75
				GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES	7860.15
				RECEIPTS	
			200.00	State Liquor Apportionment	200.00
			45.00	Licenses and Fees	45.00
			2461.34	Water Rent	4000.00
			15.00	Legion Hall Rent	
			82.50	Rent and Sale of Property	
			100.00	Sidewalk Collection & Interest	
			200.00	P. P. & L. Franchise	200.00
			83.41	Delinquent Taxes	
			111.15	State Road Fund	600.00
			2285.49	Miscellaneous	
			976.89	TOTAL RECEIPTS	