

Sherman County Journal

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NO HANDS

It seems just a little disloyal to allow the harvesting of this remarkable 1949 wheat crop to pass without paying a well earned tribute to the odd, but satisfactory, weather conditions that made it possible.

Sherman county, we have all said lots of time, can grow wheat with less moisture than any other place in the world. That boast—or fact—has not been needed these past eight years when there was moisture enough for anyone to grow wheat. Such conditions ask nothing of Sherman county and Sherman countians and give no opportunity for exercise of our peculiar and potent powers.

Old timers say that in Sherman county we grow wheat on west wind which is natural enough for we do grow wheat when the west wind is the only tangible manifestation of weather. Nothing else happens but west wind.

This year there was a miserable three-quarters of an inch of rainfall from April 1 to August 1 and three months of that time was important to the wheat crop. Furthermore there was never any rainstorm big enough to do any good. All of it at once would have been a mere swallow for a thirsty crop and it was scattered and useless.

And now we are in process of harvesting a wheat crop of more than normal proportions, one that will probably average 22 or 23 bushels per acre and give 3,000,000 bushels to a hungry world—unfortunately broke. The crop will be about 150 percent above the national average in bushels per acre. And without moisture.

Therefore it seems not only proper but necessary for this journal which is the mouthpiece for the county to pay due obedience to the powers that give to this county the ability to produce wheat with little moisture. And we do. With heartfelt thanks we acknowledge the gift and hope that never do we forget that a greater force than we possess had a favorable influence on our good crop.

HOW TO CELEBRATE

A story from far off South Africa tells of an old gentleman who wanted to celebrate his 80th birthday. He was a model man with none of the usual bad habits. The question, about which his niece called a newspaper, was not answered. The question is unanswerable. We have grown so accustomed to celebrating with some of the so-called vices that there is no usual or accepted manner of making a day for an observance.

All of the amusing things have been declared bad at some time or another or in some place or another. That, of course, is evidence of a mental trait that cannot be forgiven. Were we to divide our conception of morals into two classes we might do more toward remedying the worst ones.

If the old gentleman in question were to attend a show, or a ball game (providing he could find one in South Africa) or indulge in a good cigar or even tinkle a bit of wine it would do no one any harm, not even himself.

And perhaps that could be a satisfactory division of morals: whether the indulgence in habits was harmful to others or only to oneself.

There are habits that come from weakness, from inability to be better, here are some moral habits that come from strength, from an excess of vigor. There are some that come from a desire to appear superior, to damage another. And sneakingness about them is bad in any case.

Perhaps the old African gentleman will do nothing on his natal day but eat too much, which is the most common one of our personal immoralities and, naturally, the one most people are willing to forgive.

PECULIAR

There has been no rhyme or reason to the movement for government ownership. It is as often a well managed business as a mismanaged one; a profitable one or not.

In America there was early day propaganda favoring government ownership of railroads which helped the early grange movement. It did not succeed. Railroads have done as much as any agency toward development of the country and of late years with small profit. War on the express companies brought the parcel post which was subsidized and still is no bargain—but a convenience.

We are now engaged in a fight for public power although the cost of electricity has been dropping while other costs have been going up. It may have made big profits once, but owners of stock say it doesn't now. It is possible that the threat of government ownership has made these utilities more efficient and if so it has served a purpose.

There are many other businesses that could be taken over by the public, or threatened to reduce cost and increase efficiency. Some of the most active government ownership advocates is to wonder if they don't shudder as engaged in them and it der at their success. If it might expansion to their own business.

Of course, the majority of the public ownership boys are mere theorists with little or no practical knowledge, but a gift of exposition and a yen to make a living at being a "friend of the people." They serve a purpose. But why are the business-picked for public ownership attacks? Not for profits made; not from size; not from services offered.

Just for curiosity we'd like to know who starts these things.

EXCISE TAXES

There seems to be a chance that congress will repeal or reduce the war time excise taxes that are helping hold the cost of living and of doing business to high figures.

These are the tax on telephone calls, on freight shipments, on furs, jewelry, etc., that everyone pays and which are misnamed. They are sales taxes.

At the present moment congressmen are laying the blame for them on the other side which may sound funny to the factual minded person who is not acquainted with the politician's ability to lay anything distasteful on opponents. Actually they were put on when the government wanted more money, many of them before the war.

We think it important that most of these taxes be repealed. Reduction of them from 15 percent to 10 percent will not do. They are a poor kind of tax at best. The tax on freight penalizes western wheat growers so seriously that he can't compete with the middle west. There is no particular reason why the telephone company should have to collect a tax on its service anymore than any other company. Furs and jewelry are called luxuries and the tax on them is more easily defended.

In fact the government should consider reducing more taxes. As the national economy slows down the people cannot be expected to pay the same old 40 billion to the government every year. It is a huge part of a 240 billion dollar income and entirely too much (and probably impossible) from an income of less than 200 billion.

In Days of Old

From the Observer, Aug. 3, 1900 Amongst the nice cottage homes in Shaniko, the Empire City, we noticed those of D. J. Harris, Ed Lewis and J. J. Wiley.

Sinnott & Fish have filled a long felt want at the Umatilla house with a new grill room where meals are from 15 cents up.

J. C. Andrews has purchased a new 36-60 Advance separator and 22 HP engine with which he will thresh in the Woodworth and Love section.

From the Observer, Aug. 5, 1910 D. McDermid of Kansas City and a brother J. D. McDermid from Canada are visiting the McDermids near Wasco and are much impressed with the county.

Kerr-Gifford paid 90 1/2 for No. 1 Bluestem at Walla Walla, the highest price ever paid.

The Greater Oregon Home Rule association was formed in Sherman county with an impressive list of members.

From the Observer, Aug. 8, 1930 Wm. Loos with August Wasenmiller as a passenger and driving a motorcycle ran into Lewis Zogg on the streets of Grass Valley. Zogg has a broken nose, leg and other injuries

PASSING FADS I



Wasco Harvesting Drawing To Close

Arthur Van Gilder has finished his harvesting in Sherman county and moved to Gilliam county to his other holdings.

"Bill" Spangler, our local barber, with his family, including his son Henry, and family of Florida, went calling near Brookings, expecting to be back about Tuesday.

Dean Stephens and family of Klamath Falls came home Monday August 1 with his parents, F. C. and Mrs. Stephens, who attended their annual family reunion near the old home site "Pleasant Home".

H. E. Everett, on account of sickness of Mrs. Funk, his daughter, is to make his home near The Dalles, where help is more convenient.

Mrs. Charles Everett went to The Dalles, Tuesday morning for a physical check-up.

Many of the local farmers are through and others almost thru with their wheat harvest. While the yield has not been as great as former years, yet owing to the prevailing weather conditions, satisfaction is noted from every face.

Topic at the Wasco Church of Christ this coming Sunday will be "The Day Of Your Birth".

FARM INCOME DOWN

Farm people received less than one-tenth of the national income last year, according to the weekly farm price, crop and weather review prepared by the OSC extension service from USDA reports and other data. Yet, persons living on United States farms, made up nearly one-fifth of the total population. This ratio of income to population, however, was slightly better than during the prewar years. During the 1935-1939 period, farmers comprised one-fourth of the total population, but received only 8 percent of the income.

OREGON ACREAGE CUT 20%

Oregon farmers are being asked to grow not more than 944,891 acres of wheat during the 1950 crop year.

That figure is Oregon's wheat acreage allotment for the 1950 crop year, and represents a 20.2 percent cut from the usual seeded acreage based on a four-year period, ending in 1948, as figured under PMA record procedure, according to E. Harvey Miller, chairman, state PMA committee.

No marketing quotas will go into effect for the 1950 wheat crop year, according to the announcement made recently by Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan. Next year will see the first wheat allotments in effect since 1942 when both allotments and quotas were in force. In 1943 quotas were suspended because of the war emergency.

While the Oregon allotment is smaller than any planted acreage since 1943, it is still higher than pre-war acreage which in 1939 was 827,000 acres and in 1942, under quotas, was 769,000 acres, according to B.A.E. records.

In describing the current wheat situation, Miller says the world's wheat supply and demand is similar now to the post World War I period. At that time, he states the great expansion in acreage put wheat producers face to face with world wide surpluses.

He pointed out that the high domestic wheat acreage of 1947 was 14 percent higher than the average of recent years, but production was 55 percent higher. Per capita wheat consumption, meanwhile, is going down. County committees expect to

AGE BEFORE BEAUTY... Extremes meet at Philadelphia zoo as month-old coyote pup, youngest member of the zoo, looks askance at a musk turtle, the oldest member. The turtle was picked up in the Schuylkill river in 1895.

All remaining hats on the Value Bar. Just \$1.00.

GRETA, The Dalles

PROTECTION FEDERAL ALL-RISK CROP INSURANCE against all hazards Jake Keeler, Agent

I AM RECEIVING... LOVELY SPRING FROCKS, SLACKS, SWEATERS, and JANTZEN TEA SHIRTS The Gay Shop Wasco, Oregon

Old Cronies know... "It's a Case of Enjoyment" OLYMPIA BEER "It's the Water" OLYMPIA BREWING CO., OLYMPIA, WASH.

have wheat allotments figured on a farm-to-farm basis and in the hands of farmers by August 15, Miller said. The deadline of June 25 for application for new wheat allotments has passed. Growers who exceed their

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

Moro Lodge No. 118 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

1950 allotments will not be eligible to participate in the government's price support and purchase agreement program. This year growers will be allowed to plant diverted acreage to any crop other than wheat, Miller concluded.

JOE AMORE LIGHT & HEAVY TARPS Made to Order REBUILT ARMY SHOES The Dalles 610 E. Second Oregon

CALL FOR BIDS

The city of Grass Valley invites bids on the application of cedar shingles to the roof of the pavilion in Grass Valley (approximately 90 squares.) Shingles to be laid five (5) inches to the weather, nailed with two nails per shingle (wide shingles to be split before nailing) not more than three quarters (3/4) inches from the edge, and from six to seven inches (6 to 7) from the butt. Shingles to be spaced one-quarter (1/4) inches apart, all joints broken at least one and one-half (1 1/2) inches, and all nails covered.

Shingles and nails to be furnished by the city of Grass Valley, all other materials and equipment to be at bidder's expense.

Bidder to remove all trash and equipment, etc., from site, and leave site in condition equivalent to that existing before starting job.

Bids requested on (1) Removal of old cedar shingles and application of new as specified above. (2) Application of new shingles only.

Bids to be submitted in writing on or before 6 p.m. Monday, August 8, 1949. Bids opening set for 8:00 p.m. same date in council chambers.

The city of Grass Valley reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Submit bids to City Recorder, City of Grass Valley, Grass Valley, Oregon.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Gus Engstrom, deceased

SS. FINAL NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: You are hereby given notice that Helen E. Olds, the duly appointed, qualified and acting administratrix of said Estate has rendered and presented for settlement her final account therein with the above entitled Court and that Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1949, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. of said day in the County Court room, in the County Court house, in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, have been appointed as a time and place for a hearing and settlement of said final account, and hearing objections thereto.

Helen E. Olds Administratrix Roy J. Baker Attorney 39-42c

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

In the matter of the Estate of Wm. D. Barnett, deceased.

SS. FINAL NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: You are hereby notified that Willard H. Barnett, the administrator of the above entitled Estate has rendered and filed his final account therein with the above entitled Court, and that Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1949, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the County Court room, in the County Court house in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, has been designated as a time and place for the final hearing and settlement of said final account herein, and of hearing objections thereto.

Willard H. Barnett Administrator Roy J. Baker Attorney 39-42c

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

In the matter of the Communal Estate of Theodore M. Rolfe, deceased, and Clara E. Rolfe, surviving spouse.

SS. FINAL NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: You are hereby given notice that John M. Rolfe, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Administrator of said Estate has rendered and presented for settlement his final account therein, with the above entitled Court and that Tuesday, the 6th day of Sept. A. D. 1949, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day in the County Court room, in the County Court house in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, have been appointed as a time and place for a hearing and settlement on said final account, and of hearing objections if any thereto.

John M. Rolfe Administrator Roy J. Baker Attorney 39-42c



No man's collar!

A FAVORITE trick of those who would like to destroy confidence in newspapers as the first step to doing away with them is to complain that they are the tools of special interests dangerous to the people. Sometimes they say it is the bankers or the politicians or the labor unions or the advertisers—whatever fits the occasion.



Usually the critics have their own axes to grind. What they want published are their own opinions and not contrary ones. They would like to be the "special interests" represented exclusively in the newspapers.

If such people had their way, there would not be the newspaper as you know it today. They would eliminate the great variety of facts and opinions that appear and without which democracy would not work.

To exercise your rights as a free citizen, you must have free access to information. You must know about laws and prices and theories and movements so that you can approve or protest. Ignorant of events and trends, you would not be able to keep your representatives in government representing you.

Now you get the facts of what takes place and you get the opinions of why they take place and what should be done. You get all sides of questions—statements by bankers and borrowers, businessmen and labor leaders, government officials and private citizens. The editor has his views too but he can't limit his pages to them. Readers include all sorts of people and all shades of opinions. If the editor wears any kind of a collar, it doesn't belong to one man or group. The leash is held by all his readers.

What the critics don't want and are afraid of is the diversity of facts and opinions brought to you by newspapers. They actually want a one-class, one-idea press—the kind that Hitler had and that Stalin runs today. If they succeed, it will sound the death knell of freedom in America.

These critics are your enemies as much as they are enemies of newspapers. When they take away the free press, they take it away from you. They know that if they can control what you read they can control your mind—and you. Working sometimes openly as committees with high-sounding slogans, they are blueprinting what you shall and shall not read.

There is nothing particularly new in the pattern. But you cannot ignore it without risk. If you permit these self-styled leaders to take away your right to read what you want, when instead of a free exchange of facts and opinions, you decide to depend on the propaganda they hand out, you will have taken the first steps towards the loss of all your rights as a free citizen.

Your right to know is the key to all your liberties