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REAPPORTIONMENT

The subject of reapportionment of the Oregon legislature is being discussed more and more indicating that it will become the important question it should be before the November 1950 election. It is the most important voters will decide at that time.

The Oregon constitution provides that the legislature shall be reapportioned every ten years following the federal census. It has not been done with much care, although only one decade has gone by since the house was reapportioned. Actually Oregon has done better than its neighboring states under the method now in use.

A committee was named to study a new method of apportionment in 1941 but its report was not seriously considered. For some years there has been a bill in the legislature to break up the huge five county district in south central Oregon. It has usually been defeated and was beaten by every county the time it did get on the ballot.

At the last session James Short of Deschutes and Senator Phil Hitchcock had a bill to reapportion the senate but it was killed in the senate after passing the house.

The AF of L, took steps to initiate a constitutional amendment along the line advocated by Richard Neuberger and a preliminary petition to put such a measure on the ballot has been filed.

The fact that this movement was started stimulated some citizens who do not think that strict apportionment according to population was best. The federal plan, that would give each county a senator and apportion representatives according to population, was advocated. It has been adopted by the Oregon Farm Bureau, the Association of Counties and the Oregon Wheat Growers league, and smaller organizations including granges, civic clubs.

Some opposition developed against it and a compromise plan has been worked out that the sponsoring organizations may adopt. This plan was written by a professor of government at Willamette university and advocated by a committee of Young Republicans, who had previously repudiated their support of the apportionment by strictly population.

The compromise plan would give each county one representative and apportion the remaining 24 representatives among the more populous counties. It would create 36 senatorial seats instead of 30 and would limit any county to a quarter of the total of either representatives or senators.

It has been argued by sponsors of the federal plan that communities should be represented. That counties, which often have problems of their own, should have some direct representation. The federal government gives this type of representation by allowing each state a couple of senators.

It now seems likely that the plan for strict apportionment by population and the "balanced" apportionment plan giving recognition to area will be on the ballot. It is of utmost importance to rural parts of Oregon that each county be directly represented in the Oregon legislature and study of these two plans is important to see that the people vote to their best interest in this matter.

COLD WEATHER

Some of the things that happen in a cold snap give a peculiar slant to the study of human behaviour. Perhaps the human blood flows at the same rate but the blood of our economic life practically stops.

Few get out from the fires of winter, sales drop, transportation is undependable, orders are few, even advertising, the spark-plug of it all fades deplorably.

The point is: how do we get along without all these things that are considered necessary? Probably we wouldn't for a long period. Were this zero weather to continue we would either have to get used to it or learn to do with less business.

No one is building, no one is painting, no meetings are held, not much of anything goes on except a few hasty comparisons of cold weather data and erroneous thermometer readings around a coffee bar.

If this winter turns out like the others have in the past it will not be long before men are standing in the early spring sun catching up on their visiting and talking about how bad it was and the women will be inviting one another to parties for the same purpose. At the present time there is no assurance from the weather man that this winter will end with spring. It may keep on like this into what should be summer.

NEW MONEY

The senior senator from California, Sheridan Downey, gives evidence of his age and origination in the balmy belt when he requests the minting of a new coin to have a normal value of 7½ cents. Those concerned are wondering what to call it, more are wondering what to call Downey.

The reduced value of all money makes it less necessary to have additional small coins. A few more years of the present heedlessness about public funds and there will be no need of minting any coin of less value than the present quarter. Pennies are not often used now except to lure the unwary to a bargain sale.

Oddly enough in this country a senator gets more publicity over some silly scheme like this than he would be to propose such laws be enacted to insure citizens that the money now used would have a definite value.

BUTCHERING

One change in rural way of living may be noted in butchers. Every town had one or two of them. Now they are rare. Meat is killed in packing plants.

Not exclusively so far but the tendency is that way. Commercial killers in rural areas do not butcher for a meat shop alone but work for farmers who have cold storage plants large enough to put a whole carcass away for a time.

Every man who grew up in a small town can remember his visits to the local slaughter house when the town's butcher was making meat out of cattle or swine. There seemed to be an art to it, the well measured use of gravity that put the stunned carcass in correct position near the windlass, the swift removal of the hide and other parts not valued for food. Butchers used to pose a bit by drinking a gulp or two of hot blood, a bit of fancy which users of bouillon cubes will appreciate.

Every farm had some sort of facilities for the killing of hogs and the annual butchering was something of an event, attended with such hospitality as fitted the habit and mood of the host. Nearly every one hung five or six hogs, maybe 500 or 600 pounds of pork although the big families prepared much more. There was a great eating and giving away of backbones, spare ribs, tenderloin and a busy time rendering lard and maybe frying the sausage to be put down in it.

It may be admitted in this day and age (although it was not a safe subject at the time) that not all farmers were adept at the curing of pork. There was an effort to keep it the better part of a year and that is an art not in use commercially to this day. Families ate ham in the summer that was hard with salt and dry with heat.

Now the famer buys his bacon from the grocer, barely cured or he has the job done commercially. The same applies to his beef. There are few butchering about the country and young men are growing up who could not scald a hog any more than they could harness a horse.

Division of labor has come and people are learning more and more about less and less. The man who could do nearly everything about earning a living has gone to his grave before the times made him a museum piece. We depend on each other and find ourselves disoriented about it. A short generation ago we depended on ourselves and were in no position to complain.

IT'S A COLD, COLD WORLD

This ought to be a week in which to write some good hot editorials based solidly on cold reason. However, we find that there are handicaps to writing this kind of weather, perhaps

not so many as to truck driving or to gardening or ice cream selling, but handicaps of a sort. For instance, it is a little unhandy to write with the type writer on top of the stove. One's habits are changed, too, when he has to rub his face with an icicle instead of water in a more pliant form.

There's danger too, in sitting down too quickly after backing up to a well-fred stove and the proper speed at which to rotate before the heat is a mathematical problem that charges with each degree of temperature.

A lot of everyday matters are reduced in importance and the thermometer, bare and naked, draws more attention than the overbundled women. Questions that normally would rouse the editorial interest are lost in the thickened mercury. The task for the present is to stay alive until the birds come back and the meadow flowers protrude from an earth which, we trust, is still where it was before submerged in snow.

Recounting the doings of people and nature is a pleasant sort of a job when there are such doings; when both nature and man are as comatose as a hibernating bear the editorial mind (sic) has little to stimulate it.

You can walk across the Columbia in places now or you can wait until summer and ride.

Want Ads

FOR SALE: Reject gravel from stock pile ¼ ml. East of DeMoss Spr. Park. 50c per yd. U. Load. John or Don DeMoss, Ph. 857, Moro 14-15c

THE BEST one man business in this area can be yours without capital investment. If you are over 21 and under 55, have car, and enjoy good credit rating, write J. R. Watkins Co., 137 Dexter Ave., Seattle, Wn. 13-19c

FOR SALE: Two late model John Deere 4-bottom tractor plows, \$300 each, including tractor hitch; One No. 36 John Deere Combine, 20-ft. header, all rubber mounted, stiff tractor tongue, Felberg 150-bu. trailer bulker or regular 65-bu. John Deere bulker. At Irby's ranch at Olex, Ore. Phone 3540 or write 709 W. 10th The Dalles, Ore. tfn-13

AVAILABLE: A 4% Federal Land Bank long term loan has all six of the famous features of a safer farm loan. See The Dalles National Farm Loan Association, 308 E. 4th St., The Dalles, Oregon. "Owned by farmers for farmers." 13-19c

FOR SALE: Cedar posts, 27c ea. On Evergreen highway at Underwood Store. Ph. 3711, Underwood Merc. Co., Underwood, Wn. 10-21c

HARTS CHIX—Order early for layers and fryers. Dryden White Leghorns, Parmenter Reds—Rock-Hampshire Cross and New Hampshire. Parm. Red and Leghorn ckls. during Feb., March and April. Hatch every WED. year around. Prices and circular available. Harts Hatchery, Beaverton, Oregon 10-tfn

CUSTOM SLAUGHTERING — Meat cutting, wrapping, sharp freeze. Bring them in any day but Sunday. C & C Food Store, Grass Valley, Oregon. 21tc

FOR SALE—Now available for immediate delivery Willys Jeeps and four-wheel drive pick-ups. Complete Willys Overland line of panels, station wagons and Jeeps now sensationally reduced in price. Contact Willis Motor Co., Third and Lincoln Sts., The Dalles, Oregon. 22tc

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. C. S. Bennett, W. M. H. B. Pinkerton, Secretary

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

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78 O.E.S. Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month; visiting members invited. Moro, Oregon. Olive Young, W. M. Naomi Van Gilder, Secretary

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116 Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Helen Kruger, N. G. Lucille May, Sec.

Handy Dyeing Chart

Here's helpful information for the wise home maker to keep in mind before sending garments to her cleaning shop for dyeing. Garment Dyers Guild of America compiled this information.

Materials to be dyed yellow and tan can only be dyed over very pale shades. The colors of the garments or materials sent in to be dyed grey or light shades must be lighter than the color desired. White materials can be dyed any shade, providing there are no stains or sunburns. Black can only be re-dyed black. Corduroy does not dye black as well as colors.

Faded materials as a rule can be dyed several shades darker than their original tones. On materials that are very badly faded, navy blue or black is recommended. There is considerable risk involved in dyeing spots on silks that have been rubbed causing material to be chafed. All garments should be measured before dyeing.

<b>BLUE</b> Colors that will dye BLUE All light colors Old Rose Medium shades of Tan Medium shades of Green Medium shades of Purple Taupe, Greys	<b>Colors that will not dye BLUE</b> Dark Brown Dark Green Dark Red Deep Yellow
<b>GREEN</b> Colors that will dye GREEN All light shades Tans Light Browns Light Blues Deep Yellows Khaki	<b>Colors that will not dye GREEN</b> Dark Brown Dark Red Dark Blue Dark Purple
<b>BROWN</b> Colors that will dye BROWN All light shades Medium shades of Tan Golden Brown Light Green Light Blue Old Rose Khaki	<b>Colors that will not dye BROWN</b> Dark Blue Dark Green Dark Purple Dark Red
<b>RED</b> Colors that will dye RED All light shades Light Tans Light Greys Old Rose Light Blue Very light Green Medium shades of Purple	<b>Colors that will not dye RED</b> Dark Blue Dark Green Dark Brown

In Days of Old

From the Grass Valley Journal February 4, 1921

The Oregon wheat growers were incorporated into a marketing group Saturday at the court house. V. H. Smith and Fred Cox of Sherman county are on the board of directors.

The Grass Valley billiard hall will be sold February 19 by Sheriff Chrisman.

The Hays residence was quarantined Tuesday, their daughter, Mrs. Burns having small-oxp.

From the Observer, Feb. 3, 1911 George Berrian, assisted by Cap. Rutledge, has started a hot house on acreage below the city and will provide early garden sass.

Mac Bull bought Wm. Rudolf's confectionery leaving Rudolf with the skating rink and opera house.

Lonnie Belshe received 70 head of Angora goats which is another step toward agricultur-

al diversification in Sherman county. From the Observer, Feb. 6, 1931 Barnett & Mitchell were awarded the contract to build the new market road west of Kent at the court meeting here. Drilling has been renewed at the Clarno oil well, now down 2265 feet. The amount of commercial wheat on hand last week was 198,944,000.

**T. Lester Johnson**  
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**Jack Brady**  
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**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**  
All persons having claims against the estate of Walter A. Medler, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, in proper form, to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the above named deceased, at the office of Geo. G. Updegraff, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, to wit: January 13, 1950. Fay Helmick Medler Geo. G. Updegraff Attorney for Executrix 11-14

Farm Bureau May Amend Vote On Reapportionment Proposal

The Oregon Farm Bureau Federation gives the following report on reapportionment.

Twenty-three County Farm Bureaus will review plans for reapportionment of the Oregon legislature.

Representative Giles French, Sherman county publisher, agreed to withdraw his "Federal" plan in view of overwhelming odds against its success. French stated, "If I am relieved of my responsibility to the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, the Wheat League and the County Judges Association, I will be glad to throw my support behind the compromise proposal."

French's statement was made at a Portland meeting of the legislative and tax committee of the Oregon Farm Bureau, on January 28. Senators Rand of Multnomah, Marsh of Yamhill, Patterson of Washington and Representatives Carter of Umatilla, Sell of Wasco, and Sheppard of Columbia presented their opinions on the compromise at the meeting. Reported as favoring the compromise were Representatives Short of Deschutes, Geary, Semon and Hitchcock of Klamath.

U. P. Auditor

The Farm Bureau legislative and tax committee report will be made available to County Farm Bureaus on February 2. General opinion of the committee is: (1) The "Federal" plan, allowing one senator to every county, will draw opposition from metropolitan areas and insufficient support from western Oregon counties and the press to stand any chance of success. (2) The "Compromise" plan, representing both population and area on a basis of one representative to every county, the rest of the house and the senate apportioned according to population, gives most favorable protection of rural voting powers that will be politically practical.

The Compromise plan, sometimes called the "Balanced Representation" or the "Mark Hatfield" plan originated in the policy committee of the Young Republicans and currently re-

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MEDICINE TODAY...  
"MAKING" VITAMINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A lamp shining more powerfully than the direct rays of the sun actually "makes" Vitamin D. So powerful is this lamp that it converts a substance containing no Vitamin D into one with about 40 million units of Vitamin D per gram.

Vitamin D, known as the "sunshine vitamin," is essential to the sound development of babies' teeth and bones. It is Vitamin D which enables the human body to make full use of bone-building calcium and phosphorus in our food.

It is estimated that more than 80 per cent of American babies today are given extra Vitamin D, either in the irradiated product created by powerful lamps in pharmaceutical laboratories, or in time-honored cod liver oil. To this extra Vitamin D may be attributed the constantly decreasing frequency with which our children have rickets and the growing prevalence of sound bone structures and sound teeth. For without plenty of Vitamin D babies do not develop strong backs, full chests, or straight legs. Exact knowledge of Vitamin D is relatively new, but it is known that more than 1,000 years ago Scandinavian fishermen, before going to sea, drank a potion containing crushed fish livers.

This theory, however, is not accepted as the only answer as to how cod liver oil gets its Vitamin D. To the contrary, experiments have shown that livers of fish which have been denied any irradiated food and which have been kept in the dark contain some Vitamin D. It is therefore held that these fish have within themselves the means of actually "making" Vitamin D.

In the human body, Vitamin D is created naturally by exposure to the sun, much as it is created by irradiation processes in the laboratory, or by the sun's irradiation of substances floating on the surface of water. Because clothing, cloudiness, and habits of indoor living combine to deny our bodies the exposure to the sun they would get in a state of nature, many physicians recommend extra Vitamin D for adults as well as for children and infants. For the baby who is forming teeth and bones, according to the medical profession, extra Vitamin D is absolutely essential.

To an infant cod liver oil, like all other foods, apparently has no taste at all. For adults, there are now agreeable, mint-flavored preparations which mask any unpleasantness in taste.



Photo: E. R. Squibb & Sons