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FOURTH OF JULY

Yesterday was the day of a picnic or a fishing trip and the start of a long week end for many American families. By newspaper and to some extent by other means of communication some of the significance of the day was preserved.

The Declaration of Independence was signed July 4, 1776, 181 years ago, starting this nation on a course that resulted in actual independence a few years later. We were protesting over taxes, we objected because the king "has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance."

Before the late colonists got down to enumerating their grievances they wrote a preamble that set forth many things then new in government. Such theories as that all men were endowed with inalienable rights and that to secure them governments could be instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed" were new in 1776 when the divine right of kings was considered the proper theory of government.

They threw in a word of caution. "Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes." Although saying that people were inclined to suffer evils as long as they could they were determined to go ahead and break away from England and its intolerant king.

So for 181 years we have had a country dedicated to the right of men to govern themselves. The evils of which the colonists talked have not been changed and perhaps the evils of government whatever its nature. We still have unbearable taxes, we still have a multitude of officers to eat out our substance, we still object to excessive lawmaking.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

On June 26 The Dalles was 100 years old as an incorporated city. The town is older than that, of course, as all towns are older than their official status.

In 1954 when Wasco county was formed there were very few persons living in eastern Oregon one estimate being as low as 300 which certainly didn't include Indians, nor soldiers of which there were not many.

And by January 1857 when Col. N. H. Gates, a member of the legislature got the bill through that body for incorporation of Dalles City there were not many in that town. The gold rush didn't start for several years after that although a few stragglers were going afoot or by horseback because no boats were running up the Columbia and trains were twenty years away.

But The Dalles had a local complication that it seemed nothing but incorporation would solve. The military had a big parcel of land and so did the Methodists. Trouble was that to a large extent it was the same land. Citizens could live on the military land under certain rules and it appeared to the citizens that they needed authority to control some of the problems of ownership in their own way.

In September 1856 they met and appointed a committee to determine some things. They permitted each householder to settle on two lots if he would build on one of them. They laid out some land by survey, paying \$150 for the job and when the legislature met arranged to get some government for themselves. It wasn't hard. After the bill was passed it was necessary to get a charter written "which is the reason why it was June 26 before the town's official existence began.

This year that event is being celebrated with whisksers and a pageant of sorts and it may well be causing more excitement than did the original event back in the days of hoop skirts and whisksers because of lack of razors. One hundred years is not such a long time in the history of a town or a nation; it is a long time in the history of an individual and not many achieve it.

FIELD DAY

One who has attended some thirty field days on the local experiment station will note a great change in the emphasis on experiments. When the station first started there was an extensive set of experiments designed to show the yields obtainable from rotation of crops. There were plots devoted to field peas, corn, alfalfa, spring wheat, potatoes and other crops because it was the feeling then that eventually farmers in this area would want information on such things.

The state college, for some sixty years now, has felt and said that the summerfallow system is a waste of time, of moisture and good soil nutrients and the local experiment station has oft times reflected that attitude.

Experiments in depth of plowing, in rate of seeding, in date of seeding, in time of plowing, have run their course, had the accumulated data compiled and been changed, sometimes farmers have adopted the practice recommended, sometimes not. They have quit plowing deep, quit disking in the spring, quit harrowing wheat; they have learned to plow earlier, keep fallow clean, adopted new wheats.

Perhaps the most successful part of the station's work has been the development of new wheats. The success of better wheats could be shown in fields and farmers took them for their own after a short trial. They have been more reluctant to change tillage methods, although they have done so in some ways.

Erosion experiments were once a major part of station work and that has been instrumental in new practices on farms.

Now it is fertilizer that attracts the interest. It is a quick, for the time being, and sure way to increase yields and wheat farmers like something with a sure, fast return. Everyone realizes that fertilizer may be a flash in the pan, that it may lead to practices not profitable, that it may even reduce farm values but as long as it brings in the cash right now it is the subject to rally around.

This year there are several experiments in fertilization on the station that will interest wheat growers when the annual field day comes next Tuesday. Certainly there is much to learn about this subject in a country not yet 100 years old agriculturally and it is expected that many farmers will be out to the field day to get the latest information.

Oregon's junior senator publicity being a little shy, has expounded on the duty of government to inform citizens about the evils of smoking. The senator, whose experience with tobacco includes some very awkward attempts at pipe puffing, thus expands his maternal instinct to encompass the habits of the citizenry. Well, too much government always winds up like that.



IRRIGATION SEASON SAFE-TY PLAN of Pacific Power & Light company includes renewal of posting "CAUTION" signs on rural area service poles near irrigation pumps similar to the sign being nailed to PP&L pole above. Sign reads: Keep Metal Irrigation Pipe Clear From Power Lines. "Contact of up-ended sprinkler pipe with lines can result in serious shock," reminds district manager.

After Heading The Threshing Outfit Moved In After Wait

When heading was done the grain was stacked in huge sixty foot stacks usually placed end to end. If the crop was good there might be three stacks to a setting although threshermen did not like that very well.

There was a time when the average wheat grower of the early days of the century could take it a little easy for a week or so. If he didn't have his hay put up he could finish that job, either put it in the barn, if he had a barn, or stack it in front of the stable. He also had to see about getting a threshing machine to pull onto his place to do his threshing.

Sometimes it was easy and if he happened to be in the usual circuit of a well established threshing outfit all he had to do was to await his turn. If he was in line with competing outfits he might speed them up by pitting one against the other.

He had to go to town for a wagon load of gunny sacks and distribute them around to the settings so they would be ready when the machine came and this was quite a job in itself for grain sacks came in huge bales of 1000 sacks if he was using Calcuttas or 500 if he used the domestic variety.

Sack sewers much preferred the domestic sacks for they had a smaller lap at the top and could be sewn with a shorter needle and a shallower stitch which made speed easier. When a sack sewer made a proper lap on the top of a Calcutta bag he had a thick ridge to sew while on the Bemis or Ames, Harris & Neville bags of domestic manufacture the job was lighter. Many grain bags were made by prisoners in state penitentiaries for years.

Some day the roustabout of the chosen threshing outfit would drop by the farm house and give a definite time when the machine could be expected, probably within hours. At about that time, for threshermen worked by the clock and were predictable, a four horse team hooked to the derrick table would come directly to his first setting, cutting the fence where it was handiest. Behind it would be a six horse team pulling the separator with the driver standing in the short feeder and prob-

ably cracking a long whip for separators were hard to pull being mounted on iron wheels that dug into the ground like disk plows on hillsides and besides they were heavy.

Behind that would come the steam engine, puffing along at a slow pace considering the smoke it created. All it pulled was a small cart filled with straw which was the fuel used by the monster. The engineer steered by a little wheel which wound and unwound a chain on a shaft that was attached to the front axle. The fireman continued to stoke the engine as it moved for threshers engines were like small birds and so had to consume their weight in fuel every day.

At the setting the forkers slid the long feeder part way off the derrick table, straightened out their cables and threw their heavy Jackson forks up on the stacks while the derrick drivers, whose horses had pulled the table, hooked their teams to the other end of the cables and the four of them (two forkers and two derrick drivers) began to pile grain onto the table.

The boss motioned the separator driver into the setting to suit his fancy and the hoe-downs pulled out the belt as the engineer lined his vehicle up the separator pulley. The belt was put on, the engine backed into it, the separator's wheels dropped into holes to level it, the long feeder put into place and it was time to roll.

Threshermen prided themselves on making fast moves and crews joined with him for there was great pride of workmanship in every one fifty years ago.

A water buck pulled a tank of water alongside the engine, the engineer dropped a hose in it, turned on the injector and gave his engine a drink of water. The team that pulled the separator went back across the fields after the cookhouse; the roustabout pulled in with the trap wagon and the move was made.

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Historical Society To Meet In The Dalles

The Oregon Historical society is going to hold a meeting in The Dalles next Saturday evening, July 13 as a means of getting acquainted with the historical spots in the state and giving all Oregon residents an opportunity to take part in the society's program.

This meeting will be held at the Junior high school. There will be a dinner and a talk by Dorothy Johannsen, Reed college teacher and chairman of the Portland school board, who has just completed a book on early northwest history. Her subject will be David Thompson, first white man to come down the Columbia who who died 100 years ago.

Sunday the party will tour The Dalles dam after a "cowboy" breakfast in The Dalles park and will then go up Highway 197 to Boyd, station stop on the Sherar's route to Canyon City, have lunch at Dufar and end the tour at Sherar's bridge, historic spot and site of early day river crossing and famous toll house.

LEGAL NOTICES UNITED STATES Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

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PUBLIC SALE—

Under provisions of section 2455, R. S., as amended by section 14 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat., 1274; 43 U. S. C. 1171), there will be offered to the highest bidder, but at not less than the appraised value, at a public sale to be held at 3:00 o'clock p. m., on the 28th day of August next, at 1001 N. E. Lloyd Blvd., Portland, Oregon, the following tracts of land: T. 1 S., R. 16 E., W. M., Oregon Sec. 2, Lots 3 & 4, SW¼NW¼ 128.74 acres, appraised value \$644.00. No bid will be accepted for less than the entire tract.

Bids may be made by the principal or his agent, either personally at the sale or by mail.

Bids sent by mail will be considered only if received at the Land Office prior to 3:00 o'clock p. m., on August 28, 1957. Bids must be in sealed envelopes accompanied by certified checks, post-office money orders, bank drafts, or cashiers' checks made payable to the Bureau of Land Management for the amounts of the bids. The envelopes must be marked in the lower left-hand corner "Public Sale Oregon 05049, Sale held August 28, 1957."

The highest bidder at the sale will be required to pay immediately the amount thereof.

Any adverse claimants of the above-described land should file their claims, or objections, with the undersigned on or before the time designated for sale.

Any contiguous owner claiming a preference right must assert such right to the undersigned within 30 days from the above sale date. However, contiguous owners will not be able to assert their preference rights to any parcel for which bids are not received.

For further information, write: Irving W. Anderson, Manager Land Office, 1001 N. E. Lloyd Blvd., Portland 8, Oregon 3539c

WANT ADS

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WANTED: Cats or half-grown kittens for "barn-mousers". Call collect or contact Mrs. Fritz Watkins, Wasco. 35c

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FOR SALE: DeMoss Springs school house, a good solid building, could be moved easily. \$200.00 or best offer. Curley DeMoss, Moro. 35c

FOR SALE: Grain-tight feeders and walls 1x4 tongue & groove dry utility \$25 per M.
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FOR SALE: Omar seed wheat direct from combine, \$3.00 per bushel. 12 miles from Arlington. Bill Sehafer, Bickleton, Washington. 31-6c

FOR SALE: 5 room & basement home in G. V. Stucco in & out, fireplace, oil furnace heat, insulated, nice yard & garage, 2 lots 50' x 120'. Will sell either fully furnished or without. priced to sell Phone 203 Grass Valley. 29tn

Statement of Condition
JUNE 6, 1957

The United States National Bank OF PORTLAND

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and Due from Banks.....	\$ 139,656,307.90
United States Government Bonds.....	242,354,241.95
Municipal and Other Bonds.....	67,784,715.84
Loans and Discounts—Net.....	323,551,688.59
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	1,200,000.00
Bank Premises (Including Branches).....	12,200,795.71
Customers' Liability on Acceptances.....	29,020.00
Interest Earned.....	3,575,937.28
Other Resources.....	87,425.72
	\$ 790,440,132.99

LIABILITIES

Capital.....	\$ 20,000,000.00
Surplus.....	20,000,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	21,628,823.29
	61,628,823.29
Reserves for Interest, Taxes, etc.....	7,391,429.43
Acceptances.....	29,020.00
Dividends Declared.....	650,000.00
Deposits.....	710,721,580.68
Interest Collected Not Earned.....	4,591,804.81
Other Liabilities.....	5,427,474.78
	\$ 790,440,132.99

This statement includes 62 branches in Oregon
 HEAD OFFICE PORTLAND, OREGON



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