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FOREIGN POLICY

The great debate is still going on despite statements by both sides that the question had been settled in their favor. Recent additions to the verbal dispute have been made by ex-President Herbert Hoover and Senator Taft and Governor Dewey, whose name will be remembered by certain sundry Republicans, has added his bit by a magazine article. Although all of the above are members of one party they are not of one mind which will not be surprising to observant Americans.

Mr. Hoover thinks we should have a good air force and a strong navy and endeavor to protect as much of Europe as would help with that sort of equipment. He does not believe in stupendous debts nor foreign entanglements that are too binding. Mr. Taft agrees in part, in the meanwhile protesting that the president has no power to send troops abroad without sanction of the legislative branch of the government. With Mr. Taft we agree completely. The representatives of the people—the legislative—should have to vote favorably before men could be sent overseas.

Mr. Dewey thinks we must defend Europe and insists that much support will be forthcoming if we march boldly into the fray. We must protect our source of supply for many metals, he says, and makes it sound convincing. We get uranium from Africa, manganese from Russia and its satellites and he also suggests that we are soon to be short of iron. Thus says Dewey we must be ready, not so much for Europe's protection, as for our own.

We are told that back in Washington there is no subject of conversation either in high or low degree, other than the danger in which this nation finds itself. Visitors from the west who do not normally share this fear find it stifling. Senators are scared, the administration is scared, the whole east coast is jittery—so 'tis said.

There are those who say they want to believe Mr. Hoover but fear that he may be wrong and the nation forced into its own

boundaries to await the communist attack. There are those who do not want to send men abroad who fear the administration and its cohorts or whatever political connections.

To us, sitting out here in the far west, where fear is more of a stimulant to the adrenals than a depressant to the brain, we think Washington should get over its jitters. Certainly no one can accept the fears of the administration as valuable. The group who are running the country has been wrong so many times that it can no longer expect to have its ideas accepted by the people. Mr. Hoover has been wrong on domestic affairs, or rather on appraisal of the weakness of the people. Mr. Dewey has no reputation for accuracy in political matters. Mr. Taft, who is appearing as critic, not as sponsor of a policy, has the best record.

It does seem reasonable to presume that we should protect our sources of supply of needed raw materials although we are extremely tired of hearing about it when there is no danger of loss and not being given notice of it in peace time when it would be easier to build a stockpile. We are still paying for our mistakes at most dangerous times. We could properly give some aid to Europe but whether we should try to boss the whole job or not is still a question. Certainly if Europeans want to be democracies they should be encouraged.

We still think that the great debate would be resolved with more sense if more common people were engaged in it on other platforms than the village pub, the debating society floor, the civic club speaker's table. There could be, here and now, a move to give people—as people—a wider chance to be heard. They would equal the other debaters.

HIGHWAY BONDS

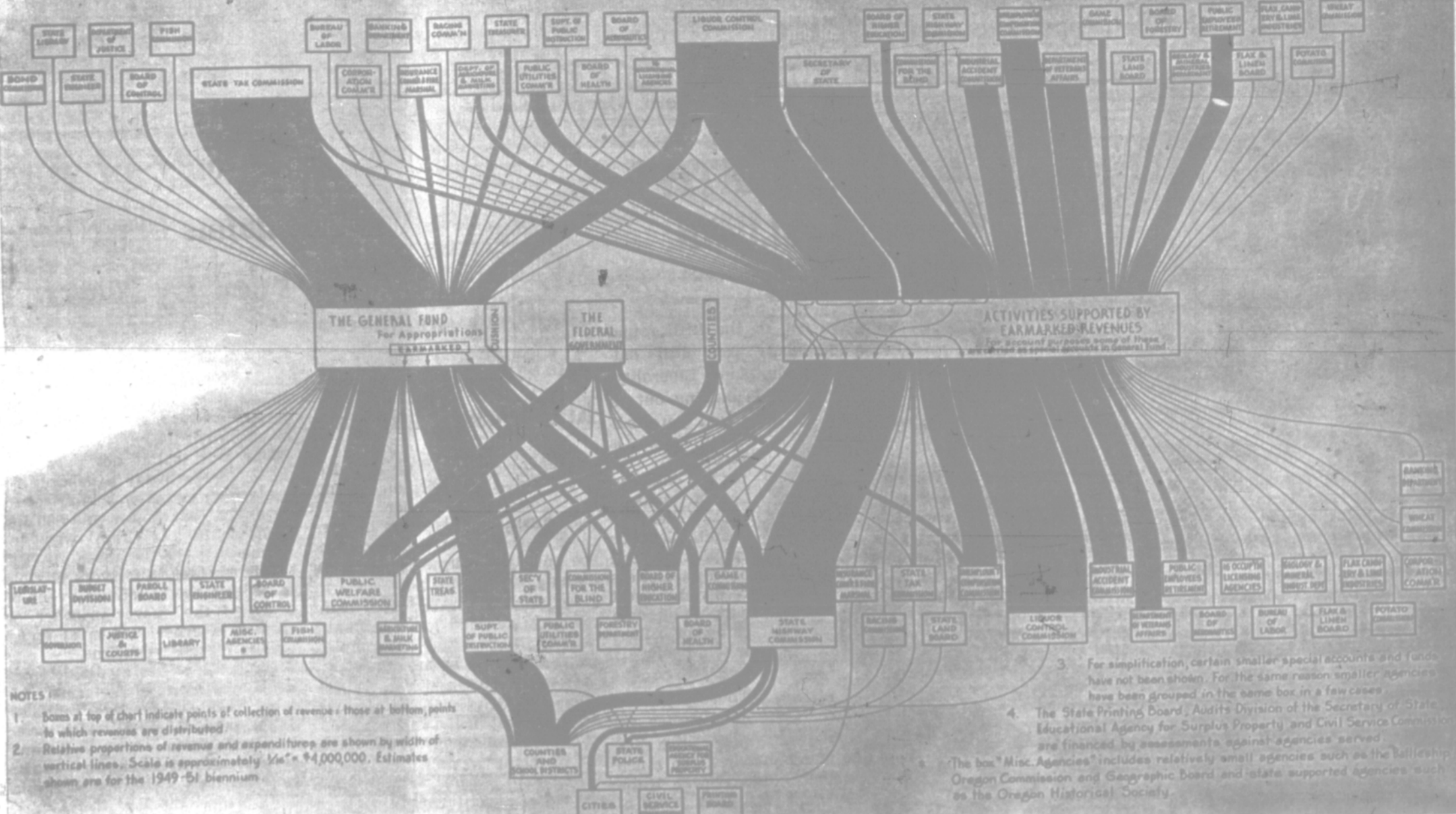
The highway commission would like to have the legislature return to it the right to issue bonds which it willingly abandoned some years ago. At that time the commission had just paid off the last part of its bonds and was being importuned to issue more and construct certain roads, some of which were beyond the program. The commission asked to be barred from putting out more bonds and the legislature willingly agreed.

Now the commission, bothered by higher maintenance costs, would like the privilege of issuing bonds. What it wants is some \$60,000,000 which, of course, would be put out as needed and at a rate of interest not more than two per cent.

The senate has the bill or the idea and is working on it. The matter of interest rate, the matter of paying for the bonds are all-important to the proposal.

There are legislators who feel that it would be perfectly proper for the commission to issue bonds if a means of paying for them was found. The federal government will permit the use of its funds for bond repayment if the money

COLLECTION AND DISPOSITION OF STATE REVENUES



Pictured above is the flow of state revenue and expenditures as shown in the report presented to the Oregon Legislature by the Interim committee on State Government Administration. At the top of the chart are some 40 different state agencies which collect taxes, licenses or fees. After collection, revenues flow into the state general fund or into "ear-

marked" accounts as shown in the middle section of the chart. At the bottom, some 80 different state agencies spend the revenues through appropriations or authorized budgets. The relative proportions of money collected and spent are shown by the different widths of vertical black lines. "Oregon's organization for revenue administration is largely de-

centralized," the committee reported. "The Tax Commission is the only state agency whose primary responsibility is tax administration and collection. Important revenue collections of various types comprise an important phase of the activities of a large number of other state agencies, however."

"The large number and variety of revenue producing methods, complicated further by problems of intergovernmental tax relation ships, have resulted in a system which few understand and which makes sound public control of both taxation and governmental spending more difficult to achieve and which adds to administrative costs and problems."

Discussing the practice of ear-marking revenues in the financing of state activities, the committee indicated that some of this practice was necessary—such as special trust funds—but the general application of the practice tended to weaken budgetary control and to make for a rigidity which hampered prudent methods for balancing costs in financing state government services.

from the bonds was used for road building. But that is unimportant. The plan is to double the rate of construction for four years which would mean spending the \$60 million. It cannot be assumed that people would permit the building program to stop at the end of four years so federal funds would be needed to carry on construction. That means that a means of paying for the bonds is needed. Suggestion has been made that if the big trucks paid their share of highway costs there would be enough money to pay for bonds. Then, there are some who say that if highway revenue was raised sufficiently there would be no need for bonds at all. So goes on a legislative debate.

Mrs. Myrie Smith and son, Lowell, returned home last Monday from The Dalles where Mrs. Smith received medical care several weeks. Among the business visitors and shoppers in The Dalles Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blagg, Mrs. John Block, Mrs. Bruce Alley and children, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Eakin and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Payne and family, Mrs. James Easter and son, Larry, Mr. and Mrs. James Earl and son, Don, and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Martin and Deanna. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Alley returned home Saturday from a trip to Studley, Kansas, where they spent about three months visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Karnes. Art Bibby and son Stephen returned to the city Sunday on the bus. Mr. and Mrs. Bill Grinkert went to the valley Friday to spend a few days visiting relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Eslinger went to The Dalles Tuesday to visit his father, Ernest Eslinger of Moro, who is ill in the hospital. (from last week's news) Mr. and Mrs. Harold Owens had as dinner guests Friday evening Herman Peters Jr. and Miss Connie Wilson of Moro. The evening was spent playing cards. Kent town team defeated the Prineville town team at basketball Sunday afternoon in the local gymnasium.

Grass Valley

(Mrs. A. F. Balzer, Phone 281)
Mrs. J. E. Norton of Kent returned home Sunday from the hospital convalescing from a recent major operation. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hall went to The Dalles Monday where they attended the funeral of Mrs. Harriet Nish, held at the C. R. Callaway & Son Chapel. Mr. and Mrs. John Rust and Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Dugger went to Wagon Saturday night to the March of Dimes dance.

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. Donald Martin, 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. Marvin Howell, N.G. Leo Watkins, Secretary

Lupton Rebekah Lodge No. 118 Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Gladys Morrison, N.G. Helen Martin, Sec.

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

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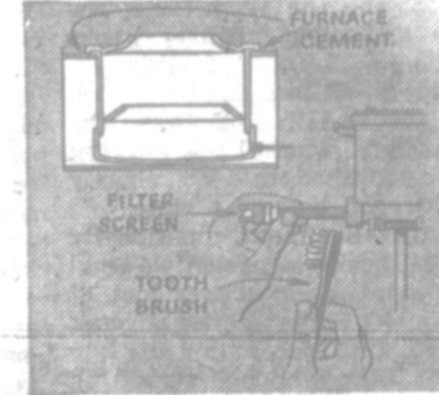
NOTICE OF NONHIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT BUDGET HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in compliance with section 111-1244, O. C. L. A., to the legal voters of the Nonhigh School District of Sherman County, Oregon, that a meeting will be held at the Courthouse in Moro, Oregon, on the 5th day of March, 1951, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of discussing the budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1951, and ending June 30, 1952, hereinafter set forth.

BUDGET		
Estimated Receipts		
1. Estimated available cash on hand at beginning of the year for which this budget is made		
2. Estimated receipts from delinquent taxes		\$ 3,071.16
3. Amounts received from other sources		
Total		\$ 3,071.16
Estimated Expenditures		
Item	Expenditures and Budget Allowance for Six Months	Estimated Expenditures for 1951-1952
	1950-51	1950-51
1. Tuition		
2. Transportation	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 3,700.00
3. Personal Service (Clerical—Legal)	27.50	27.50
4. Postage, Telegraph, Telephone	6.00	6.00
5. Supplies and Printing		20.00
6. Election and Publicity		75.00
7. Travel		
8. Interest on Warrants or Other Indebtedness	25.73	25.00
9. Other Miscellaneous Exp.		500.00
10. Emergency		
Totals	\$ 53.23	\$ 3,823.50
I. Total estimated expenditures		\$ 4,378.50
II. Deduct total estimated receipts and available cash balances		3,071.16
III. Amount necessary to balance the budget		1,307.34
IV. Deduct deficit forward to next fiscal year		None
V. Balance to be raised by taxation		1,307.34
VI. Add estimated amount of taxes that will not be collected during the fiscal year for which this budget is made		40.00
VII. Total estimated tax levy for the ensuing fiscal year		\$ 1,347.34
Analysis of Estimated Tax Levies:		None
Dated February 5, 1951. Signed:	W. L. MAY, Chairman Board of Directors WILY W. KNIGHTEN, Clerk	
Approved by Budget Committee February 5, 1951. Signed: B. C. Baumgartner, Secretary, Budget Committee.	Harold D. Eakin, Chairman, Budget Committee.	

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He cleans the strainer as shown in the diagram—the Metering Valve stem, too. Washes them in kerosene. Then he scrapes the burner pot to remove all hard carbon. Flange at top of the pot is inspected for air leaks which are sealed with furnace cement.

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