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ROAD LEGISLATION

The house highway committee has turned out its bills considered the most important for this session. HB 462 is the weight bill. It permits an increase from 72,000 pounds gross to 75,000 pounds gross. Not many people are going to like that because most seem to think that trucks are large enough now. Reasons given for the change are that oil tankers have long had the right to exceed the 72,000 limit. This recognizes that and makes the weight legal for all. Also cattle trucks often are too heavy for the 72,000 limit. Proper distribution, say the committee, is more important than gross weight.

Lumber men are unhappy because they cannot haul 72,000 lbs very often because of the danger of getting some axles too heavy when an effort is made to approach the limit. More drastic regulations are being made on log trucks by the removal of tolerance in weight and fines will supposedly be higher.

The rate schedule bill is expected on the floor soon. It will raise rates and presumably give a greater increase to large trucks than to small ones, which this column considers proper. Final decision has not been made on this bill. Rates are paid partly on plate fees and partly on ton miles per mile. Gas and diesel trucks pay on a different basis.

The senate has already passed the highway bond bill which will probably have harder sledding in the house although there are probabilities that it will pass. Recently an increase in the gas tax has been suggested.

It seems proper to arrange for payment of the bonds from fees and taxes on highway users instead of letting them become possibly a charge on general taxpayers. In fact a better system might be to increase the fees by a few millions a year and forget the bonds entirely, by which it may be assumed that there is some doubt of the ability of the highway commission to spend much more money anyway in these times and also some doubt about the necessity for heavier based roads which too often become commercial run-ways instead of roads.

OLD SCHOOL PICTURES

The Salem Statesman which celebrates its centennial this month, has been running many pictures of early day Salem and Polk and Marion counties. Among them are many pictures of old time school houses and dozens and dozens of children. Names are given and identify established as to married names of the girls and whether still surviving or not.

The pictures are universally excellent indicating some careful work by engravers for old pictures are often very hard to reproduce adequately on newsprint. Old pictures are always interesting—as are new ones—and even the very young can be enlightened and amused by looking at them. "Look at old Joe," one can hear them say, "in those tight little pants." And "My word, grandma had the funniest hair-do."

But there is information on another way of life as well for boys often in those dear, distant days attended school barefooted and jeans and striped blouses, together with suspenders were common for the boys. The girls often wore pinafores or a sack-like dress of a drab colored print.

Gallup, the pollster, found 59 percent of the people thinking we are better off than our parents and a mere 15 percent thinking we were not so fortunate. Actually there is probably little difference for the kind of clothes worn—as long as they were shared by all—makes little difference in happiness, nor does food, or entertainment, or mode of travel, or housing. To consider these important is to subscribe entirely to materialism.

The pleasure people derive from reviewing the past through pictures is proof enough that they enjoyed the old days. One never hears a man or woman boast that his or her youth was glided or easy. Rather they brag of the

A SECOND VOTE

There is a bill in the legislature that would give the people of Oregon a chance to vote again on the basic school increase. Although there is much criticism of the tactics used to pass the bill last November, the labelling of it as the "children's bill" for instance when there was no assurance in the bill that either children or education would be aided or improved, that feeling is not the motive behind the introduction of HB 514.

There are several reasons why the voters should have a second chance to vote on the measure. First the Holy report has been published with its documented proof that a lack of organization would cure most ills of Oregon's school system; second, that if re-organized the state could get along with 800 fewer teachers; third, that the estimates of the number of school children was off by nearly 27,000 (which in itself makes unnecessary over \$4,000,000 of the \$11,000,000 voted) and fourth, that the financial condition of the state is not such as to permit so huge an expenditure for schools as would be necessary were the bill to continue.

It has but recently become generally known that the new basic school bill would be distributed on a strict per child basis which offers a new handicap to rural areas. The budget has been greatly increased by the passage of new measures by the people and by natural increases caused by an unintelligent federal policy toward inflation.

Although some of the advocates of the basic school fund increase said boldly that it would cause a property tax, many others—and we think a majority—told voters that there were surplus funds available and that this bill was merely a way to use non-working funds for the benefit of children. Incidentally the erroneous statement that taxpayers were to be helped by spending of additional money was worked into the argument although it is hard to believe that thinking taxpayers were convinced that spending of money could ever help taxpayers.

Anyhow the bill is in and will be reported out of committee and onto the floor where it can have a hearing. If it is defeated it will probably be because the school teachers, who are the main ones aided by the bill, have a better lobby than do the taxpayers. And as a second thought, taxpayers might well spend pennies for information and educational services and perhaps lobbying, than to have to spend dollars for unneeded government spending which has neither been proven of value nor been audited as to being an economical investment.

FROZEN CROP?

Whether the wheat crop of Sherman county has suffered greatly from the freeze of February is not yet known. There are those who expect to reseed their whole crop and others who scorn the idea of a single plant being injured.

Chances are that the major injury has come to the spring wheat sown in the fall—and naturally so—but the owners of this crop expect to reseed every once in a while and take that chance in the effort to get the additional bushels that often accrue to that kind of a crop.

Traditional winter wheat may also be damaged to some extent, yet the stands last fall were so marvelous, with every kernel apparently hoping for progeny, that the loss of a reasonable percentage of plants might not be dangerous at all.

It is too bad, however, that the almost perfect conditions prevailing last fall could not have continued and the present crop gone on to harvest without handicapping influences. We would always like to know what a crop would do in Sherman county if it had plenty of moisture, a good start in the fall, a soft winter, a cool spring, a good June rain and a dry cutting season with man himself able to take of the weeds and the fertilization such a crop should be something for the record. It looked likely last fall. We hope nothing occurs to mar the outlook but reports are not heartening.

SAVINGS BOND SALE  
LOW IN FEBRUARY

Statewide sales and Savings Bonds for February were generally off, according to Giles L. French, Sherman county savings bonds chairman.

Total E Bond sales amounted to \$1,812,994, while F and G series total \$590,616.

"These figures," French said, "are in contrast to the ten month high reached in January. February sales throughout this county amounted to \$3,094, all in E bonds.

hardships, the work, the poverty and point to them as a source of their undeniably stalwart character.



**MOST WANTED CRIMINAL** . . . A 32 year old ex-G.I. military policeman, now a patrolman on Mobile, Ala.'s, police force, arrested one of the nation's "10 most wanted" criminals, Courtney Townsend Taylor (left). The officer, Jack Nelson (right), said it was easy to pinch the notorious Taylor whom FBI authorities charge with passing \$88,000 worth of bad checks during the last seven years in many of the 48 states.

Grange Sets Up  
Eight-Point Program

Members of Rufus Grange have pledged their full support and active participation in the Albert S. Goss membership memorial, it was announced recently by Andy Engberg, master.

"Our goal is a million member Grange—a living tribute to the courageous leadership and high purposes of our late national master, Albert S. Goss," he said. "It is of further significance that the Grange is extending invitations for membership to worthy rural families at a time when there is an ever increasing need for a reeducation to the principles of individual integrity and fair dealings among men at home and throughout the world."

Mr. Engberg called attention to the eight-point Grange program for national defense, based upon these principles and directed toward fairness of sacrifice and the full contribution of individual productivity on the part of all.

"Never before has there been greater need for rural families to unite and exert their influence in community and nation, as they undertake the task of increasing the output of most crops at a time when production problems such as manpower, machinery, fertilizers, insecticides, and the like are increasing," the Grange points out.

Reviewing the many advantages of Grange membership, Master Engberg asserted that the Grange is the only organization in which the whole family can participate in both business and social functions. The Grange in which policies originate at the community level, then to be considered by county, state, and finally on matters of national importance, by the National Grange, the master certifies.

Engberg urged all families who are invited to consider Grange membership to give the matter their most careful consideration. The Grange has lived for over 80 years, and is a constructive moving force in the community and the nation today because during this time millions of families have found in the Grange an opportunity to use their talents for service to the community, and in fact, to mankind. Families have

learned that their rewards are proportionate to their dedication to purpose.

The eight point Grange program is:

1. We must rebuild our military might to repel future attacks.
2. We must develop a sound tax system. There must be no war profiteering.
3. We must finance war's cost as far as possible, from current taxes requiring an austerity program, both personal and governmental.
4. We must allocate critical materials by compulsion if voluntary means fail.
5. We must attack inflation at its source through relation of supply of money to goods.
6. We must use rationing when supply of any goods becomes short.
7. We must control prices, supplemented by rationing if rationing alone fails to prevent profiteering.
8. We must, if necessary to prevent inflation, control wages, prices and profits together, across the board.

KENNY'S JOIN HEREFORD  
REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Mar. 15 (Special)—Lawrence and Zella Kenny of Moro were named to membership in the American Hereford association, the world's largest purebred registry organization, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

During February, 185 Hereford breeders were placed on the association's official roster to boost the total membership to an all-time high of 17,822. Members represent every state in the nation.

The Hereford Association last year recorded a new world's record of 426,971 purebred calves, an increase of 58,973 over the record established the previous year. White faced calves registered last year were nearly three times the total registration of all other breeds, the association reports.

Arthur Zell, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hildred Zell, Wasco, arrived home March 21 for Easter vacation on pass from Hill Military Academy in Portland, where he is a student and will be with his family through March 27th, returning to the Academy then for the spring term.

Seven Year Limit  
For Ag. Assist  
Funds Proposed

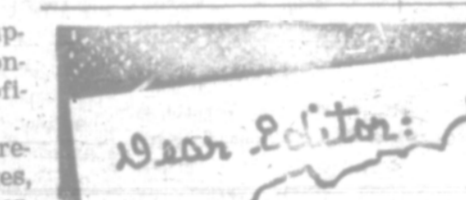
A seven-year time limitation on assistance to individual farmers for carrying out so-called agricultural conservation program "annual practices" was discussed at the recent state conference of county production and marketing committee.

This "farm level" plan was proposed by the Umatilla county delegation. State PMA Chairman E. Harvey Miller, Portland, said the proposal would eliminate for payment after seven years compliance such practices as cross-slope farming, rotary subsoiling, planting winter legumes for green manure or cover crop, and application of mulching materials.

This is how those in favor of the farm level plan explained their view: After seven years, they said, sufficient time has elapsed for an annual practice to become a part of an individual farmer's operation. The committee pointed out that it would be in the public interest to discontinue assistance after value of the practice had become recognized and established.

The Umatilla county plan, for example, would set a 1945 starting year for their seven-year program. This means that a farmer who has complied with provisions of one of the annual practices since 1945 would no longer be eligible to draw assistance payments for that specific practice after 1952.

There was no question in the minds of the Umatilla county committee as to the limit of the



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I'd Like  
to Know . . .

You may have heard that a suit has been filed by the Antitrust Division in Washington to break up Standard of California as well as six other West Coast oil companies. Many people have written us protesting this action, have asked pertinent questions. We believe these questions should be answered for everyone. We take this way of doing so. If you have a question, write: "I'D LIKE TO KNOW"  
225 Bush Street,  
San Francisco 20



"Why should you be in all parts of the oil business?"

Mrs. Henry Lincoln, housewife in Boise, Idaho, asks: "Do you have to be in all parts of the oil business? Why don't you just produce or refine, and give other companies a chance to do the transporting, selling, etc.?" Mrs. Henry Lincoln

Why all parts? Example: In Oregon, severe winters used to delay fuel oil deliveries. Here was a need.

To meet the need, Standard looked to the undeveloped Rangely oil field, 600 miles away in Colorado.

Getting crude out of new wells, refining it, delivering it to users—called for a fully integrated operation.

To move the oil, Standard laid a 132-mile line to Salt Lake City—crossing Uinta Mts. at 9,560 feet. Here—

A new refinery was built. To keep costs down, it had to run steadily . . . have constant flow of product. So—

Another pipe line was built into the Northwest to deliver refined products . . . plentiful in any weather.

A certain minority in U. S. feels big companies should be broken up—though these companies have helped keep the nation strong. The U. S. was thankful for big companies in the last two world wars . . . and is now, in these critical times. This is a big country with big problems. To meet them it needs large and small companies. We'll continue doing a good big job for you and the nation.

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MORO PERSONALS

Mrs. Elsie Arstull has opened a beauty shop in the basement of the Hotel Moro.

Mrs. Edith Sayrs has returned to Beaverton after spending two weeks at her home in Moro.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Conlee returned Tuesday from Portland where they had been visiting.

Thought for today . . .

"The secret of success is constancy of purpose."  
—Diaroli

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