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BOND SALE

The United States government is going to start a bond sale on Labor day, September 3.

Reason given is that the nation needs more money with which to pay for the armament we are building for ourselves and for the European nations we hope will help us fight communism.

Opposition to the sale of bonds has been strong because of the waste the administration permits to go on in nearly all governmental functions. The discontent is proper. It is unfortunate that withholding money from bond purchases will not restrict the government from spending and waste, nor even keep the government from getting all the money it wants. Yet, that is so.

A government is able to get money anytime. It borrows from the banks and the banks then issue currency which puts more money into circulation which increases inflation. Actually the sale of bonds will lower the amount of money on hand and act as a brake on inflation.

A successful bond sale should be a means of giving notice to such enemies as are watching that the people of this nation are determined to arm themselves against possibility of aggression.

Bonds bought ten years ago are worth about 56 percent of the price paid. Inflation has caused that. Money kept in the bank has the same deflated value. Those who sell products that have risen in value have enjoyed some of the fruits of that inflation.

In this country there is lots of money, money for which there is no immediate use. The quantity of it depends to some extent on the federal government. If a part of that money is put into bonds it will be in a safe place and can be used later for land purchase, home building or other investments which are not now available. For ten years there has been inflation, and it may continue or there may be a reverse of that trend so that invested money increased in value instead of decreased.

Even so: A man who bought a \$100 bond in 1941 now can cash it for that amount. It cost him \$75 and in purchasing power will probably buy about \$56 worth on a 1941 basis. The man who kept his \$75 can now purchase \$42.50 worth on the same basis. The chances are, however, that the man who didn't invest his money has spent it long ago.

There isn't going to be any emotional campaign. It is hoped to put it on a business basis, one of investment, of backing the dollar, of warning to communism that the people of this nation believe in arming against possible aggressors.

THE DALLES DAM

There is going to be a dam across the Columbia river near The Dalles. It may be some years before it is built although it does appear that it will be the next major dam on that river. After that is done the next dam will be the John Day dam although that project is not expected soon. The upriver will get some development first if present plans are followed.

The engineers asked for money from congress for The Dalles dam and the house of representatives, economy minded, cut it out of the appropriations. The senate, largely due to Senator Guy Cordon, has reinstated enough of the money to make a start possible on the dam.

From here, it looks as if the river should be developed from the mouth up. Navigation cannot be effective any other way and navigation is to be a part of the development. Connections with other dams are already being made and The Dalles dam could be hooked onto the circuit more easily than any other. It seems the logical dam to build because industrial use of the electricity will probably be on the lower river.

A dam at The Dalles will undoubtedly do more damage to fishing than a dam at any other place on the Columbia river. The Indians must be mollified also. It does seem, however, that this nation has already made its de-

cision on the fish question and that decision is against the salmon. Whether that was the economic thing to do or not is now water under the bridge. Fish ladders and other methods of getting salmon up river to spawn are mere excuses that barely camouflage the disregard dam builders have for fish.

Industrial development may follow the dam; it may not. Electric power can be transmitted for long distances and Bonneville seems to have plenty of places for it. Industrialization of the area around the dams at The Dalles and John Day depends on other factors than availability of power. Transportation is satisfactory. Money to attract factories should be on hand. The will to develop is not apparent and unless the residents of this area want to get factories and plan industrialization the power will go elsewhere.

CIVILIZATION IS TOUGH

Robert Ruark is hunting in Africa, as his readers well know. He chases the big game with safari and local hunters and does them in with the implements of civilization, which, as far as hunting is concerned do that which Bowie claimed for his knife—make a little man or animal the equal of a large one.

Mr. Ruark, having tasted the ancient delights of living in the rough likes it although being nightly tasted by mosquitoes is a bit discouraging. Now, if Mr. Ruark can tell us why he likes it he will have settled an age old question; why does man having worked a life time to accumulate houses, carpets, automatic heat, electric gadgets and automobiles still go to the hills so frequently to cook over a smoky campfire, sleep on the ground and walk over steep hills?

Probably the reason man has invented all these aids to comfort has been that it was impossible for so many of his kind to exist on the earth at all without machinery. If we all tried to live in caves there would be a scarcity of them; if we all chased the deer for our meat there would not be enough deer. Having houses to replace caves and beef to substitute for deer and grain to take the place of too scarce berries is necessary if we are to live at all.

We have taken up with all these things not so much because they are better but because we had to. Maybe the pastoral life is the best after all.

NO VACATIONS THEN

Rattle of brake-blocks in the early morning... team with cold shoulders and needing an easy start... dust settling over the sack piles... stubble bright yellow in the rising sun... Ya-hup, Tom. And the long trip of a wheat hauling day began.

This time of year, now used for cool and clean vacations along the coast or at inland lakes was once wheat hauling time. When the grain had been headed, hauled to stacks and the thresher man had come around with his crew of 20 or so, hungry for the potatoes in the garden, anxious for the wood in the pile that had been hauled from over above Tygh, and with dozens of horses to eat at the wheat stacks, it was late summer and time to haul wheat.

Sometimes it was loaded at night, 50, 75, or 100 sacks, depending on the state of the road and the conditions of the wagons. Four, six or eight horses, the stout, strong, and steady ones. Day started early so as to beat other haulers to the warehouse for there were long waits and every hour lost had to be taken from sleeping time for the day was planned to use all there was.

Maybe there was two or three trips a day and more often only one. And 25 miles a day was more than enough for a long season. The roads were dusty and cut up from the wheels of iron shod wagons and the hills steep for sweating horses.

There was time for thought on the four or six hour trip and thought is a luxury there is little time for in this mechanical age. Maybe man did so much thinking and planning and inventing at such times that he beat himself out of time for further inventing.

Those olden days, forgotten by many, never heard of my most, were days of hard work which made harder men. Good old days?

No different from these in enjoyment. In 40 years these will be the old days to be shuddered at by those who wish to patronize their elders. A man with his heart and stomach and conscience working well was as well off then as now, for happiness is not something engendered by button pressing, rubber tired riding, or noises from an unwired box.

The state fair is going to have chariot races, partly as entertainment and partly to advertise a movie. The Sherman County Fair is going to have chariot races, too, because they are traditional here and darn good entertainment.

KENT ITEMS

Mrs. Lester Wilson

Mrs. Merril Sather and infant son of Corvallis arrived Monday at the Kenneth Sather home where they were guests for several days. They will join Mr. Sather in the near future where his in connected with the government's certified seed testing program at Madras.

The Rev. and Mrs. Melvin Keeler and four children of Tule Lake, California arrived last Thursday for a visit at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Paul Bayles. The Rev. Keeler conducted the Sunday morning service at the Kent Christian church for the Rev. Bayles, who has been ill.

The Rev. and Mrs. Don Todd and two children who are Village Missionaries at Terrebonne were overnight guests at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Paul Bayles.

Rev. and Mrs. Paul Bayles and daughter Sharon left Monday for a two weeks stay at the church conference which will be held at Cannon Beach. Rev. Bayles will address the group during the first week of the meetings.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Helyer of The Dalles were guests Sunday at the home of their son and daughter in law, Mr. and Mrs. Durward Helyer.

Mrs. Emma Davis of Portland has been making an extended visit at the home of her son and daughter in law, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Davis.

Richard and Kelly Wilson motored to Prineville Sunday where they attended the rodeo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilson and Edgar N. Smith of The Dalles were Sunday dinner guests and Dr. E. Noel Smith and children Ann and Robert and Mrs. Neis Weinder of The Dalles were Monday dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay McKay and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harley McKay and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Bekkedahl and family, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Decker and family motored to Prineville Sunday to attend the rodeo.

Miss Marian Buchanan and Mrs. Etta Buchanan were driven home from Portland Saturday by Mrs. Buchanan's son, Clyde. Miss Buchanan is improving slowly from an operation which was performed several weeks ago at St. Vincent's hospital in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McKay of

Want Ads

WANTED: Man with car. Would you like to increase your income \$20 to \$25 weekly during spare time selling Rawleigh Products in City of Moro? Write Rawleigh's Dept. ORH-81-247 Oakland, Calif. 39-41p

CUSTOM SLAUGHTERING — Meat cutting, wrapping, sharp freeze. Bring them in any day but Sunday. C & C Food Store, Grass Valley, Oregon. 2112c

NEED AN ALL-PURPOSE CAR? Then see the Willys Station Wagon on display at WILLIS MOTOR CO. All-steel body, over-drive, plenty of carrying capacity means safety, economy and practical transportation. Also New Four Wheel Drive JEEPS, PICK-UPS and STATION WAGONS. Contact WILLIS MOTOR for Willys-Overland Sales, Service, Parts and Accessories. West Columbia River Highway, The Dalles, Oregon. 23-tfc

HELP WANTED: We offer an opportunity to establish yourself in a permanent, dignified business. Excellent profit. We will finance you. Give full particulars about yourself first letter. Write The J. R. Watkins Co., 137 Dexter Ave., Seattle, 9, Washington 41-6c

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

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. Earl Gentry, N. G.

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

Bureka Lodge No. 121 A.P.S.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

Rofo, Oklahoma arrived Monday for a visit at the home of Mr. McKay's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George McKay. Mr. McKay is recovering nicely from his recent illness.



LENNEMEN'S LADY OF TI... Lovely Robert Richards, representing Chicago Press Photographers Association, was chosen "Miss National Press Photographer of 1951" at the fifth annual convention of the camera boys held at Atlantic City.

U. S. FARMS FEWER

Oregon, similar to most other states, had fewer farms in 1950 than it did in 1945 when the last agricultural census was taken. The 1950 agricultural census reports 59,802 farms, a drop of 5.3 percent since 1945 when 63,125 farms were reported. Part of the drop, however, is accounted for by a definition of what is a farm.

In 1950, places of three or more acres were counted as

farms only if agricultural products, exclusive of a home garden, with a value of \$150 or more produced in 1949. Also in 1950, places of less than three acres were counted as farms only if the value of agricultural products sold amounted to \$150 or more.

any agricultural products, other than three acres were counted as farms if the agricultural production was valued at \$250 or more.

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# Peace is for the Strong

... let us remember the price that we have paid. And burn into our hearts this lesson: Peace is for the strong.

Let us stay strong — and grow stronger — so that those who died for us in Korea shall not have died in vain. So that future would-be aggressors can count the cost of crime in advance — and be afraid to act. So that Peace, with God's blessing, may grow and flourish for America and for all the world.

There is a job for Peace that you can do. It's this. Back up our defense forces, and help keep America economically strong, by buying United States Defense Bonds. Buy them regularly — through the Payroll Savings Plan where you work or the Bond-A-Month Plan where you Bank. Start today!

There's FREEDOM for the brave

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