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TAXPAYING TIME

It used to be that the time for payment of property taxes was called taxpaying time because the largest part of total taxes were paid then. It has long since been true that the federal government through greatly increased income taxes has made March 15 taxpaying time.

There are those who find that every payday is taxpaying time and these persons, unless they carefully add up the sums they pay, may not know how much they are paying, nor think about what they could buy if taxes were lower.

If the president's budget of \$5.4 billions is passed it will require \$914,000,000 from Oregon according to figures made by the United States Chamber of Commerce. That means that the average family will pay \$1843 per year, something over \$150 per month. Not all of this comes from income taxes, but some from the many excise and special taxes now levied.

The tax bill of the state of Oregon is \$90,000,000 a year or a little less than ten percent of the national bill for Oregon. If the federal taxes were levied on property, or if each county paid the same percentage of income taxes that it would pay property taxes, the federal budget would cost Sherman county \$5,212,542 and the state tax some half a million. Local taxes are some \$420,000.

A chart published in this issue indicates that these figures are approximately correct for the budget in taking the total incomes of all persons west of the Mississippi with some additional land thrown in. The five million in federal taxes would be about half of the total assessment valuation of Sherman county.

There is no doubt that the people have been sold too much government; they are buying and paying for more than they can afford.

Many of the more extravagant bureaus are well entrenched and are able to present some very excellent reasons why they should continue to receive money in the same grand scale to which they are accustomed. The federal budget is a complicated document of 1222 pages.

It is presently argued that congress should have a force of tax experts who could break down the budget into more easily understood pieces so that congressmen could more easily decide what to do with it. That seems a reasonable suggestion, but except for an absence of detail the federal budget doesn't seem much more formidable than the state budget. Industry and effort should permit congress to understand the budget. Experts might help if congress was certain that the experts represented congress instead of the bureaus.

High taxes might be defensible if the people are assured that the money needed to arm the nation against possible attack and if at the same time the government was fully honest and domestic appropriations were reduced. In other words the government itself, the bureaus, the dogooders, should tighten their belts along with the taxpayers.

Such taxes must be exceptional, not usual. The taxpayer must be assured that they are exceptional and those who represent them must see to it that they are an extraordinary levy. To be specific this county cannot long afford to send \$5,000,000 to Washington for government. We neither want or can use that much government.

FOOD

Man runs a perpetual race against starvation. Right now he is ahead quite a ways and probably gaining. It is not only a contest for the whole race of mankind but for each nation and each individual.

Ordinarily population continues to increase and the world grows no larger. There is a limit to the number of acres that can be put into cultivation for there are mountains, deserts and barren places that provide no food

for man or his beasts.

We are told that land wears out and we know that land can be wasted away by erosion so production is decreased. We also know that man is using more products for food than he did a few centuries ago. He is improving the quality of his foods and the production of them as one way of feeding the millions of new mouths that need food each year.

Years ago Malthus, an English economist, figured that the human race would starve within a few years because of its constant growth and the discovery of all the lands of the world. It didn't occur. Science had much to do with that and still is the most important factor in expanding the food supply.

The discovery of Krillium, a chemical that will make clay lands friable and mellow, is a new method of increasing production by making lands more fertile and easier tilled. Chemicals that kill almost any specified type of weeds, experimentation that produces bigger crops, transportation that moves food products to places of scarcity, canning, preserving, and freezing that permit the safe storage of food are all examples of man's successful fight for survival. That some of them are profitable is beside the point.

A nation is rich or poor by the quantity of food and the quality of shelter its citizens have. Money has nothing to do with it; it is merely a medium used to make the exchange of goods easier. It can be stored and sometimes kept; it cannot be eaten. The average citizen of the United States has some 2.4 acres of soil to provide food for him. It was four a few years ago. In the world there is less than one acre. In Sherman county it is 120 acres. We grow only a few crops and must exchange them through barter or the use of money for other necessities.

This is all very elementary although this is the time of year when our dependence on the soil should be recalled.

POLITICS

This is the time of the political speculator. He flourishes like the green bay tree and the clicking of his typewriter is as the hum of locusts—and often as ominous.

Now the attention of these experts is turned toward New Hampshire where hotel keepers, hamburger stands and gasoline salesmen are reaping a welcome spring harvest from busy politicians. The stories are reminiscent of the training camp stories that came from oldtime prize fighters camps before the newspapers stopped that sort of thing.

We are certainly not socialists in our political concepts. We are individuals and we cherish a contest. A footrace, a ball game, a boxing bout, a fishing derby, even the rabbit chasing dog has advocates in America. We are making our political campaigns over to fit the pattern of sporting events.

A man enters the arena, throws his hat in the ring, and citizens all over the nation decide to support or oppose him at the polls by the simple act of making up their minds—and often closing their tight "I like Ike" buttons are worn by voters who have no idea of the general's qualities or qualifications. Taft buttons are worn by another group for no better reasons.

It does seem as if the process of self government might be carried on with consideration for policies as a major feature. We are divided into parties as definitely as alumni of university and state. These political sports writers aid and abet this aspect of our national affairs. They praise Kefauver's TV appeal, Taft's mental brilliance, Truman's winning habit, Eisenhower's appeal to independents much as the football writers dissect the potentialities of state's tackles and the university's blocking backs.

We become partisans and cheer for and bet on our side. We exercise our combative instincts, we glory in being a partisan. Trouble is that it is not over as is a game. We make national decisions in our elections. No wonder we like the decisions so little.

JAY PRICE'S MEMOIRS

When I named the scholars of the first public school, I did not intend the names of Harry and Asa Richelidsfer, they also went to that first term of school.

I am not sure of the year, but about 1870, Frank Kimball had a cabin in Cottonwood canyon. After being away, he thought the Indians had robbed his cabin, so he set a gun at the window, and put a warning note on the door. In his absence, Charley Candie, who lived on the John Day, just above Cottonwood, came to Kimballs, and not seeing the note, opened the window and was shot and killed. His wife, who was with him, rode to the John Day bridge for help. Candie was bur-

led in the old grave yard on Ten mile. Kimball was acquitted, and was in that country for many years.

After his common-law wife left him, D. G. Leonard had a lot of trouble with help to run his hotel. Nat Lindsey, repair man for the telegraph line, went to Alkali (Arlington) and got a woman who came and worked so well that Leonard thought she was just what he wanted, and he soon married her, and then his trouble did begin. She did no more work, soon learned the combination to the safe, and as time went on, every thing was bad, and Leonard took her to The Dalles, and sued for a divorce. She came back on the stage, and insisted on staying there. Soon after, one morning he was found shot in the head. She was tried for murder, and after a long trial she was finally acquitted. She studied law while in jail, and went to San Francisco and was admitted to the bar.

There were two other killings in that country, that happened after I left there, but as I knew all of the ones concerned, I will mention them. A man named Love and George Wright had a row in a drug store in Wasco, as they got outside, Love drew a revolver, Wright tripped him, and almost got the gun when Love shot him. Love was cleared. There was a scandal mixed up in their trouble.

No doubt there are many that remember the shooting scrape between Joe Walker and Tom Gordon. Tom and his brother in law, Ed Bickford and his wife, Susie, had gone to the old Gordon place to get fruit, while they were gone, Walker put a wire fence across the road in a ravine and when they came to the fence, Tom started to cut the wires, when Joe and Jim Walker came up on the other side, and after some words, they both began shooting. Joe was shot in the arm and Tom was shot between the eyes. Joe lost his arm, but was acquitted of murder. There had been troubles between them for a long time.

To be continued  
—Jay Price

Paint Barney's G. V.

Want Ads

FOR SALE: 4 bottom Int. plow. Good shape \$350. Call Arstille-Monroe Pontiac Inc., 191, Moro.

FOR SALE: One 3 bottom and one 4 bottom, 14" Case plows with hitch. Ready to go. \$475. Arstille-Monroe Pontiac, Inc., 191, Moro.

HARTS CHIX— every Tues. Folder and price list by return mail. Harts Hatchery, Beaverton, Ore. 15-24c

800 family Watkins Route now available. If you want your own business with better than average income, write for information to The J. R. Watkins Co., 137 Dexter Ave., Seattle, 9, Washington. 15-20c

FOR SALE: 1950 Chev. 1-ton Pickup with 4-speed trans. stock rack. B. McNeely, Grass Valley, Oregon. 13c tfr

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

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. Floyd Lane, N. G. Leo Watkins, Secretary

Lapine Rebekah Lodge No. 116 Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Josephine Gentry, N.G. Helen Martin, Sec.

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. Clyde Gillmor, W.M. H. D. Pinkerton, Secretary

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

ABOUT THE COUNTY

Instead of the balmy weather the county has had for several days Thursday was cold and the east wind blew as if stirring up a late snow storm. Elmer McClure master of the Oregon State Grange, was in the county Thursday and called at the Journal office.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of State Representative from the 22nd Representative District comprising Gilliam, Wheeler, Sherman and Morrow counties, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election May 16, 1952.

Robert Smith, Condon, Oregon.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the estate of Olive F. Robinson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them in proper form to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Administrator of the estate 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: March 17, 1952.

John Q. Robinson, 18-21c  
Geo. G. Updegraff, Attorney for Administrator

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the estate of Cathrine C. Wilke, 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 Cathrine C. Wilke, deceased, at the office of Geo. G. Updegraff, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, to wit: February 15th, 1952.

Catherine Anderson, 15-18c  
Geo. G. Updegraff, Attorney for Executrix

NOTICE OF HEARING ON FINAL REPORT

Notice is given that the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Thomas P. Zimmerman, deceased, has filed his final report with the clerk of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Sherman County, and that said court has fixed Saturday, the 29th day of March, 1952, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day and the courtroom of the above entitled court in the courthouse in Moro, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing, all objections to said report and the settlement thereof.

Fred C. Zimmerman, Administrator

Carlton L. Pepper, 17-20c  
Attorney for administrator

Water Pipe Barney's G. V.

CHURCH GROUP MEETS

A laymen's forum is being conducted during Lent at the church and the second of the series will be held Sunday night at 8 p. m. Russell Belshee and Mac Hall conducted the first one with the theme "Why be a Christian" as the theme. Sunday night Dewey

Thompson will be leader and he has invited a panel consisting of Vernon Flatt, Gene Bennett, Douglas Alley, Joy Baumgartner, and Nina Belshee to aid him. Topic will be "What the Church Means to the Layman." A mixed quartet, Betty Keyes, Beulah Townsend, Russell Belshee and Mac Hall, will sing.

DORIN WILBURN

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Phone 3729. 518 W. 7th St



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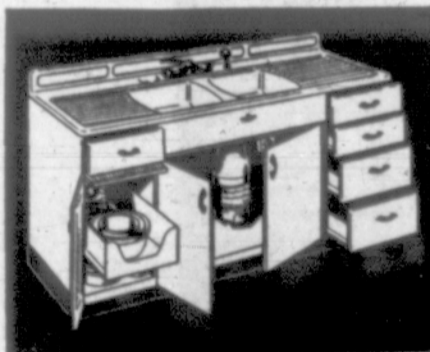
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