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LEWIS & CLARK

Governor Patterson has already appointed a committee to plan the 150th commemoration of the trip of Lewis and Clark, the first white men to come to the northwest by land. They were leaders of a band of venturesome men, many of them French-Canadians or part Indians who were able to take care of themselves in the wilderness for months at a time.

A new book has recently been published of their journals which in these days, are most interesting reading. What they saw isn't as surprising as what they did. How they traded beads to the Indians for dogs, which made good eating (blue beads were most popular), how they kept their hunters busy finding meat. It is unbelievable the amount of meat the little party consumed. It was about all they ate and there was no way to preserve it, and almost no chance to keep it any way, so voracious were the appetites.

Few of the Indians found had many useful skills and those living along the Columbia were poor indeed. They could catch salmon of which there was a river full; they wore few clothes and those usually skins of animals obtained from ships me, at the mouth of the Columbia; they lived in teepees or in insect hided huts.

A well planned observance of the Lewis and Clark anniversary should add to the knowledge of everyone in regard to what this country was like before the white man came to develop it and series of the trip will make interesting reading.

BIG CONFERENCE

It isn't likely that much will come out of the conference of foreign ministers to be held in Berlin with the big shots from the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and France conferring.

It still is not possible to rely on Russia. It doesn't do what its ministers say it will do and it is almost impossible to deal with such a country. We want a peace treaty with Germany and Austria and we won't get it whether it is promised or not.

Then poor France isn't a major power anymore and its government is so weak it doesn't dare do anything unpopular or it will be thrown out. No party can get a real majority and each government is formed by temporary agreement between two or more parties. Consequently it can do nothing about paying its debts, making its tax laws adequate, stop subsidizing farmers for growing unused crops, keep its workmen on the job. France has so much democracy it is about ready for another man on horseback to take over the country.

England is still a great nation, although shrinking, and its leaders have a marvelous knowledge about the world and how to get things done diplomatically. That is one thing the English can do. The United States doesn't know what it wants unless this administration has given it a much more definite program. Mere citizens never know about such things except by watching what happens. We started out to demilitarize our defeated enemies and are now trying to get agreement to get them armed again, for instance.

The great hordes of Asia will not be represented, nor South Americans, nor China. It is doubtful if four men, however smart they are, or however powerful their countries can do much about the condition of the world, which is suffering from post-war shock, a condition that usually lasts twenty years or more.

Observation indicates that most men run for office in an effort to inflate their ego. Elevation to office by the votes of one's peers is enough to bring on a feeling of self-importance that is very pleasurable. It causes many a man to look in the mirror in self approbation long after he has combed his hair. Perhaps it is enough of a reason for a man to run for office; it is not, however, enough of a reason for a voter to vote for him.

Some men run for some particular reason. They want to pass a bill, or change a ruling, or pull some acorns out of the fire. The acorns may be theirs or the acorns of someone else. The quality of such a candidacy depends, of course, on the acorns. If the voter doesn't want those particu-

lar acorns roasted he will vote for the candidate, if he has other acorns he won't. A single track candidate has many weaknesses.

Actually, and believe it or not, some men run for office because they are convinced that they can do a good job; that their background and abilities are such that they will be valuable in the office sought. Sometimes they do it at a considerable sacrifice. Probably no voter ever believes it, so distrustful have the people become of public service, strictly as such.

Letter writing housewives say they will stop drinking the black potion and certainly some of them will; that is the proper result of a higher price. The law of supply and demand dictates that very action. Those who will not spend the money for coffee or who cannot will stop or curtail their coffee drinking until the supply will go around.

In recent years in the United States coffee has been used as an excuse for laziness, particularly on the part of office workers who must fore-gather at least twice a day to gossip over the coffee cups. The coffee is incidental. Yet millions of pounds are brewed for this surcease from labor to the detriment of the job and the increase of the coffee price.

Coffee is not a necessity. Like tea, whiskey, beer, carbonated drinks and the many fruit juices, it is a pleasant drink. No harm will come to the fuming citizenry if deprived of coffee and perhaps a little good may come of it although it is not likely that coffee does much harm to the rather rugged human anatomy.

We'll get along somehow, and think how happy the coffee shortage should make the wheat farmer feel, hoping that his product will sometime complete the circle and be in short supply when once it looked as if there was enough to last forever.

COLD WEATHER

It is not often that in a single winter one has the opportunity to both complain and boast. The winter of 1953-54 will be remembered as that sort of a winter.

Until half of January was over, a good half of the ordinary winter, our weather was balmy unto spring-like and we were guilty of boasting, although, he it said in our defense, with expressed realization that our seat on the lap of the weather god was insecure. Since that date the boasting has turned to complaining. And with sufficient reason. The snow is not so bad; and it is most fortunate that it fell because it does protect the ground and the wheat. But this cold wave, driving the mercury clear down to 15 below (at the station had 13 below on the hill) is reason enough for a loud yelp of protest.

True, there have been winters when the red line in the thermometer barely reached 30 below the zero mark and we survived. Sometimes cold weather was accompanied by a bizzardous east wind and we got through that by sitting on the sea side of the stove. We expect to survive this cold snap and to live to boast about it to younger persons who may be in a position of such helplessness they will have to listen.

Our complaint is that half warm and half cold with no warning intermixture is no way to run a winter. A little less shirt-sleeve weather and somewhat less muffer and overshoe weather is what we are asking.

It could have been much worse if this sudden cold snap had come without the protection of snow. There will be less freezing of the ground and the snow should go off slow enough to do some good and little harm. For that we will revert to the praise section.

There has been both amusement and criticism about the potential candidate who reported that if he did run for office he would write the story of his campaign for a magazine. One must wonder which came first the urge for office or the urge to write. The sovereign voter is not inclined to like being a mere accessory to literary effort; he has long been told that he is the sole object of the candidate's affection.

Certainly the desire to write is a laudable one. There is nothing wrong about writing of campaigns or of politics although such writings are most often written to convince or defend and not for pay. The commercial instinct casts a bit of doubt on the purity of political conviction.

Well then, why do candidates run for office, why do they risk abuse, why do they spend their own money and that of their friends, why do they drive all over the district or state making speeches or accosting voters, why do they aspire to positions of poor pay? Those are good questions.

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There may be other reasons, and to obtain political experience as a topic for literary output is a new one. The coming campaign will undoubtedly bring new reasons to light although the voter will have his opinion of the candidate's motives—and ability.

Plans for the Sweetheart Ball, a formal and semi-formal dance to be held February 6, at Condon Memorial hall, are complete. This benefit event is given by the Four Leaf Clover club, a 4-H cookery and recreational club, to raise funds for a \$100 college scholarship the club awards annually to the most outstanding graduating member.

1954 CHRYSLER NEW YORKER DELUXE HAS 235 HORSEPOWER



Smart new lines mark the 1954 Chrysler New Yorker DeLuxe series, powered by the new 235-horsepower FirePower V-8 engine, the most powerful and efficient passenger car engine produced. New Yorker DeLuxe models are offered in a choice of six-passenger sedans, club coupes, special Newport club coupes and convertible coupes on a 125 1/2 inch wheelbase. They feature Power-Flite transmissions—the newest fully-automatic transmission in the industry—and power brakes as standard equipment. Power steering is offered as optional equipment.

Ezra Taft Benson Says

The farm program submitted to congress this week by President Eisenhower requires only a minimum amount of new legislation and is designed to maintain agricultural income at high levels.

This plan, product of the most comprehensive study of the American farm problem in all history, embodies these major recommendations:

1. That the bipartisan Farm Acts of 1948 and 1949 become effective as now scheduled with the 1955 crops.
2. That not to exceed \$2.5 billion worth of surpluses acquired by the government under the present program be withdrawn from the market and placed in a special reserve stockpile.
3. That Commodity Credit Corporation's borrowing authority be increased by \$1.75 billion—from \$6.75 billion to \$8.5 billion—to permit continuation of price support operations on basic commodities at 90 percent of parity thru 1954, as existing legislation requires.

In urging that flexible price supports become operative on basic commodities in 1955, the President emphasized the need for balancing production of various crops with changing demands. Price supports, ranging between 75 and 90 percent of parity, would vary from year to year in accordance with the actions of farmers themselves in gearing production to annual requirements.

Although this program was enacted by overwhelming majorities of both parties in congress, its effective date was postponed by continuation of mandatory price supports on basic commodities at 90 percent of parity through 1954. In developing the new farm program, it was recognized that it would have little chance of success if it had to carry the initial handicap of a \$6 billion stockpile accumulated under prior operation. The depressing effect of these surpluses upon free market prices has been in evidence for two years.

The parity ratio—the yardstick

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING  
Notice is hereby given that Leonard Maurus Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Arthur W. Spencer, Deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County, his Final Account, and the Court has set the 12th day of February, 1954, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., in the office of the County Clerk of Sherman County, Oregon, in the County Courthouse at Moro, Oregon, as the time and place for settlement of said accounting and for hearing objections to the same, if any.

LEONARD MAURUS JR.  
Administrator  
J. Tracy Barton  
The Dalles, Oregon 9-12c  
Attorney for the Estate

NOTICE OF BANG'S CONTROL MEETING  
NOTICE is hereby given that a public hearing will be held at 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday, February 3, 1954, in the court house at Moro, Oregon, by the County Court for Sherman County, Oregon, for the purpose of determining whether compulsory testing of beef cattle for the control of Bang's disease and other communicable diseases in Sherman county shall be enforced.

C. A. Tom,  
County Judge  
Donald Martin  
County Commissioner  
Kenneth Sather  
County Commissioner  
11-12-13c

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  
John E. DeMoss, N.G.  
Leo Watkins, Secretary

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116  
Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome.  
Mollie McLaughlin, N.G.  
Elen 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.  
Howard Ross, W. M.  
H. B. Pinkerton, Secretary

Bethlehem Chapter No. 5, O.E.S.  
Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month. Visiting members invited. Moro, Oregon.  
Betty Christianson, W.M.  
Elsie Jones, Secretary

Trieste Demonstration in Rome



ROME, ITALY—Italian university students are shown carrying signs as they marched through Rome in a demonstration demanding return of Trieste to Italy. Police kept the demonstrators under control and there was no damage reported.

foreign aid, school lunch programs, charitable undertakings, and disposal through newly developed commercial channels.

Sizeable quantities of wheat, cotton, vegetable oils, and, possibly, dairy products would be "frozen" under the plan and thus reduce the annual carry-over for at least the first year to near normal. These items could at no time be disposed of in such a manner as to interfere with regular domestic and foreign trade operations.

The existing authority for support and purchase programs on such commodities as oats, barley, grain sorghums, soybeans, flax, meats, poultry and eggs, dairy products and fresh fruits and vegetables would be virtually unchanged under the proposed plan. Potatoes would become eligible for aid on the same basis as other vegetable crops.

Price supports on five of the basic commodities—wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts, and rice—would range between 75 and 90 percent of parity, depending on the supply from year to year. It was recommended by the President that the modernized parity formula, now scheduled to become effective January 1, 1956, be applied to four of these crops at that time. It is already effective on rice, tobacco and non-basic commodities.

This modernizing parity is based upon the price relationships of the various commodities to one another over the past 10 years. It brings the old 1909-14 formula up to date.

The President further recommended that legislative action be taken to prevent a decline of more than 5 percent in any one year, as a result of the transition from the old to the modernized parity on various commodities.

For tobacco, the present program would be continued with price supports at 90 percent of parity when marketing quotas are in effect.

Continuation of the sugar program in its present form is recommended.

Honey and tung nuts would be dropped from the list of commodities on which price supports are mandatory. Future supports would be at the discretion of the secretary of agriculture, as is now the case with most other non-basic commodities.

A completely new program is proposed for wool. Direct payments would be made to producers to make up the difference between the average price of wool during the marketing season and 90 percent of parity.

The special problems of the operators of millions of small farms, most of which receive lit-

tle or no direct benefits from price support programs, are to be made the subject of a broad study recommended in the President's message.

At the same time, plans are outlined for high level trade missions and for a world conference on international trade problems with a view to expanding our exchange of agricultural goods with other nations.

WANT ADS

WANTED: House cleaning and ironing. Phone 594, Moro. 12c

FOR SALE: Queen stock tank heater, \$45. Ranch & Home, Moro, Oregon 12c

FOR SALE: or trade for hard freeze cabinet, 1935 Chev. flat bed truck. Eugene C. Eaton, Rufus, Ore. P. O. Box 54. c12

CUSTOM SLAUGHTERING — Meat cutting, wrapping, sharp freeze. C & C Food Store, Grass Valley, Oregon. 47fn

FOR SALE: 4 bedroom house, 3 lots, garage, 40' x 20' shop; electric heater & range, oil heater & 265 gal. fuel tank, all goes for \$4750.00. Ivan Kirkelle Moro, Oregon 26fn

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. 23cf

FATE WIDE PAINT CO. complete painting and decorating service, spray or brush. Phone 3977 or 5293, 1205 E. 12th St. Vern Campbell and Jack Null, The Dalles, Oregon 38fn

WANTED: HOUSEWIVES - Address advertising postcards. Must have good handwriting. LINDO, Watertown, Mass. 9-13p

WANTED: Man or woman to call on farmers in Sherman county. Some making over \$50 a day. Full or part time. Write or wire for free proposition. McNeess Co., Dept. B. PO Box 14, Bayshore Sta., Oakland 23, California. 11-12p

LOST: Hereford heifer, 11 months old, weighs 650 pounds, tattooed 43 each ear, with horns, from Hay Canyon place. Ernest Woods, Moro. Phone 671. p12



From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

Open Even When He's Closed

Must have been daydreaming on my way to a meeting down in Centerville the other night. My car ran dry before I thought to look at the gas gauge, but I managed to coast into a gas station—and found it closed!

Well, I thought my plans were ruined for sure until I noticed a gasoline can with a sign: "This is emergency gas. Just help yourself and leave the can with \$1.00. Thanks."

Got started, made the meeting on time, and had enough gas to

get back home again—thanks to a trusting friend.

From where I sit, folks who trust their neighbors make the world a better place to live in. For instance, letting a friend express his personal preferences, is one way of trusting your neighbor. Sometimes I prefer a temperate glass of beer in the evening but I'll always ask what you'd like before I pour yours.

Joe Marsh

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