

## NOTICE OF SCHOOL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the legal voters of School District No. 17, of Sherman County, State of Oregon, that a SCHOOL MEETING of said district will be held at the schoolhouse on the 12th day of March, 1954, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of discussing the budget for the fiscal school year, beginning July 1, 1954, and ending June 30, 1955, hereinafter set forth, and to vote on the proposition of levying a district tax.

### B U D G E T

Schedule I	ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND AVAILABLE CASH BALANCES		BOND INTEREST AND SINKING FUND		Construction Fund (from bond sales)	Special Improvement Fund	Other Special Reserve Fund
	Item	Total All Funds	General Fund	Bond Interest and Sinking Fund			
<b>Estimated Receipts From—</b>							
Delinquent Taxes							
Bond Sales						\$ 1,086.52	\$ 7,500.00
Transfer from other funds	\$ 8,586.52						
County School Fund		1,086.70					
Basic School Support Fund			14,345.00				
Common (Irreducible) School Fund							
Vocational Education							
Veterans Administration							
School Lunch—Federal							
Other Federal							
Tuition—Elementary							
Tuition—Secondary							
Transportation—Elementary							
Transportation—Secondary							
Sale of Supplies, Property or Equipment							
Interest							
Rentals							
Other Sources							
<b>Estimated Total Receipts</b>	<b>\$ 24,438.22</b>	<b>\$ 15,851.70</b>				<b>\$ 1,086.52</b>	<b>\$ 7,500.00</b>
<b>Estimated Available Cash Balance</b>						<b>\$ 1,086.52</b>	<b>\$ 7,500.00</b>
<b>Estimated total receipts and available cash balance</b>	<b>\$ 24,438.22</b>	<b>\$ 15,851.70</b>				<b>\$ 1,086.52</b>	<b>\$ 7,500.00</b>

Schedule II	GENERAL FUND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES						
	Item	Elementary Schools 1954-1955	Secondary Schools 1954-1955	Total Estimated Expenditures for the Ensuing School Year in Detail 1954-1955	Budget Allowance in Detail Current School Year 1953-1954	Expenditures for Two Fiscal Years Next Preceding the Current School Year	First Year Give Yearly Totals 1951-1952
<b>I. GENERAL CONTROL</b>							
1. Personal Service			\$ 550.00	\$ 550.00	\$ 1,363.88		
(1) Clerk	\$ 275.00	\$ 275.00	\$ 475.00	\$ 475.00			
(2) Clerical assistants	200.00	275.00	200.00	200.00	159.79		
2. Supplies	75.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	132.58		
3. Elections and publicity	75.00	75.00	140.00	100.00	125.85		
4. Legal service (clerk's bond, audit, etc)	70.00	70.00	140.00	150.00	383.16		
5. Other expenses of general control	125.00	125.00	250.00	150.00			
<b>Total Expense of General Control</b>	<b>\$ 845.00</b>	<b>\$ 920.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,765.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,425.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,165.26</b>		<b>\$ 2,091.32</b>
<b>II. INSTRUCTION</b>							
1. Personal Service			\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00		
(1) Principals	\$ 1,000.00	0 1,000.00	\$ 41,900.00	\$ 40,500.00	38,444.43		
(2) Teachers	18,050.00	23,850.00			6,030.32		
(3) Vet Agriculture Class	200.00	275.00	475.00	475.00	180.72		
(4) Clerical assistants	500.00	600.00	200.00	175.00	147.25		
2. Library supplies repairs	75.00	125.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,335.45		
3. Teaching supplies	500.00	600.00	1,100.00	350.00	309.69		
4. Textbooks	630.00	70.00	700.00	100.00	71.00		
5. Other expenses of instruction	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00			
<b>Total Expense of Instruction</b>	<b>\$ 20,505.00</b>	<b>\$ 25,970.00</b>	<b>\$ 46,475.00</b>	<b>\$ 44,700.00</b>	<b>\$ 48,371.61</b>		<b>\$ 45,515.67</b>
<b>III. OPERATION OF PLANT</b>							
1. Personal Service			\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,375.00	\$ 3,387.78		
(1) Janitors and other employees	\$ 1,750.00	\$ 1,750.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	942.14		
(2) Other employees	100.00	100.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	446.85		
2. Supplies	500.00	500.00	1,100.00	1,400.00	147.25		
3. Fuel	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00	1,069.05		
4. Water	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	361.67		
5. Light and power	100.00	150.00	250.00	250.00	195.50		
6. Telephone	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00			
7. Other expenses of operation							
<b>Total Expense of Operation</b>	<b>\$ 3,700.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,750.00</b>	<b>\$ 7,450.00</b>	<b>\$ 7,625.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,550.24</b>		<b>\$ 7,366.61</b>
<b>IV. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS</b>							
1. Repair, maintenance and replacement			\$ 2,250.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 2,766.03		
(1) Furniture and equipment	\$ 1,125.00	\$ 1,125.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	257.51		
(2) Building structure	500.00	500.00	200.00	400.00	130.01		
2. Upkeep of grounds	100.00	100.00			108.58		
3. Other exp. maintenance & repairs							
<b>Total Exp. Maintenance &amp; Repairs</b>	<b>\$ 1,725.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,725.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,450.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,200.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,262.13</b>		<b>\$ 2,760.20</b>
<b>V. AUXILIARY AGENCIES</b>							
1. Health Services:							
(1) Personal service (nurse, etc.)			25.00	50.00	15.00		
(2) Supplies and other expenses	\$ 15.00	\$ 10.00			10.80		
2. Transportation of Pupils:							
(1) Personal service	3,000.00	1,900.00	4,900.00	4,900.00	4,805.61		
(2) Supplies and repairs	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	2,600.00	1,082.39		
(3) Replacement of buses					1,274.85		
(4) Insurance	300.00	100.00	400.00	400.00	350.00		
3. Other Auxiliary Agencies:							
(1) School lunch			2,700.00	2,650.00	2,592.30		
a. Personal service	1,350.00	1,350.00	75.00	75.00	63.44		
b. Supplies and other expenses	37.50	37.50					
(2) Other Auxiliary Services:							
a. Supplies and other expenses	25.00	25.00	50.00	100.00			
<b>Total Expense of Auxiliary Agencies</b>	<b>\$ 6,727.50</b>	<b>\$ 4,222.50</b>	<b>\$ 11,150.00</b>	<b>\$ 10,825.00</b>	<b>\$ 9,844.39</b>		<b>\$ 9,246.72</b>
<b>VI. FIXED CHARGES</b>							
(Exclusive of items included under V-2)							
1. Insurance	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	500.00	500.00	914.37		
2. Rent	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		
3. Retirement	1,600.00	2,200.00	3,800.00	2,500.00	1,868.86		
4. Other fixed charges	50.00		50.00		162.55		
<b>Total Fixed Charges</b>	<b>\$ 1,950.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,500.00</b>	<b>\$ 4,450.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,045.78</b>		<b>\$ 3,381.83</b>
<b>VII. CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>							
1. Sites and improvement of sites					118.97		
2. New buildings			600.00	700.00	1,821.39		
3. Library books	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00			792.89		
4. Furniture, fixtures and other equipment	675.00	675.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,373.60		
<b>Total Capital Outlays</b>	<b>\$ 975.00</b>	<b>\$ 975.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,950.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,050.00</b>	<b>\$ 4,106.85</b>		<b>\$ 8,483.77</b>
<b>IX. EMERGENCY</b>							
<b>TOTAL SCHEDULE II—General Fund—Total Estimated Expenses</b>							
Items 1-6, II-7, III-8, IV-5, V-4, VI-5, VII-9, VIII-3, IX			\$ 78,690.00	\$ 74,325.00	\$ 77,436.26		\$ 78,846.15
<b>SCHEDULE V—SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT FUND (SERIAL LEVY)</b>							
Schedule V			1,086.52				
1. Furniture, fixtures and equipment							
<b>Total Sch. V. Sp. Improvement fund</b>			<b>\$ 1,086.52</b>				
<b>SCHEDULE VI—OTHER SPECIAL RESERVE FUND</b>							
Schedule VI			7,500.00				
1. Bus Reserve							
<b>Total Sch. VI—Other Special Reserve Fund</b>			<b>\$ 7,500.00</b>				
<b>SCHEDULE VII—SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS AND AVAILABLE CASH BALANCES, AND TAX LEVIES</b>							
ESTIMATION OF TAX LEVY	Total All Funds	General Fund Total Schedule II	Bond Interest and Sinking Fund Total Schedule III	Construction Fund Total Schedule IV	Special Improvement Fund Total Schedule V	Other Special Reserve Fund Total Schedule VI	
1. Total estimated expenditures DEDUCT:	\$ 89,776.52	\$ 78,690.00			\$ 1,086.52	\$ 10,000.00	
2. Total estimated receipts & available cash balances (Schedule I)	\$ 24,438.22	\$ 15,851.70			1,086.52	7,500.00	
3. Amt. necessary to balance budget DEDUCT:	\$ 65,338.30	\$ 62,838.30			None	2,500.00	
5. Balance to be raised by taxation ADD:	65,338.30	62,838.30			None	2,500.00	
5. Estimated amount of taxes that will not be collected during the fiscal year for which this budget is made, including estimated rebate on taxes	1,960.15	1,885.15					75.00
<b>Total estimated tax levies for ensuing fiscal year</b>	<b>\$ 67,298.45</b>	<b>\$ 64,723.45</b>					<b>\$ 2,575.00</b>

INDEBTEDNESS	
1. Amount of bonded indebtedness (include all negotiable interest-bearing warrants issued under section 111-1016, O. C. L. A.)	\$ None
2. Amount of warrant indebtedness on warrants issued and endorsed "not paid for want of funds"	None
3. Amount of other indebtedness	None
<b>4. Total Indebtedness (sum of items 1, 2, 3)</b>	<b>\$ None</b>

Dated this February 11, 1954  
 CLARA E. HOUSTON (Signed)  
 District Clerk  
 Lloyd V. Henricks (Signed)  
 Chairman, Board of Directors

## Questions About Farm Plan Answered By Ezra Benson

How was the new program worked out?  
 Through the most thorough study of farm problems and governmental programs ever undertaken. Participating in the study were congressional committees, the farm organizations, the National Agricultural Advisory commission, the departmental agencies, scores of producers, professor and trade groups, the agricultural colleges, 500 of the best qualified and best known agricultural men in the country, and countless individual farmers and interested citizens.

What are the advantages of "flexible" price supports?  
 They are the only type of supports which promote shifts in production and supply to meet changes in demand. They do this by allowing for modest price fluctuations which provide incentive for farmers to adjust their production. The present system of rigid supports, in contrast, perpetuates surpluses and unbalanced production. It also results in lower farm income when artificially high prices result in lost markets. Flexible supports, on the other hand, can produce larger income because they permit larger production—farm income multiplied by the price received.

How would flexible supports operate?  
 They would operate as set forth in the Agricultural Acts of 1948 and 1949. Under this law—which was amended to postpone the flexibility features from becoming effective until 1955—the level of price support on basic commodities would vary between 75 and 90 percent of parity, depending on the level of supply. Here is what the Act provides:

Support shall be at levels not in excess of 90 percent of the parity price and for some products not less than the levels called for by a "minimum support schedule" ranging from 75 to 90 percent of the parity price, according to the relationship of total supply to normal supply.  
 That "minimum support schedule" in general declines one percent for every 2 percent increase in the total supply. If the supply is abundant, a lowered price stimulates consumption and discourages production. If the supply is short, an increased price

support level encourages production. Fluctuation in price and supply tend to offset one another, and to stabilize income.

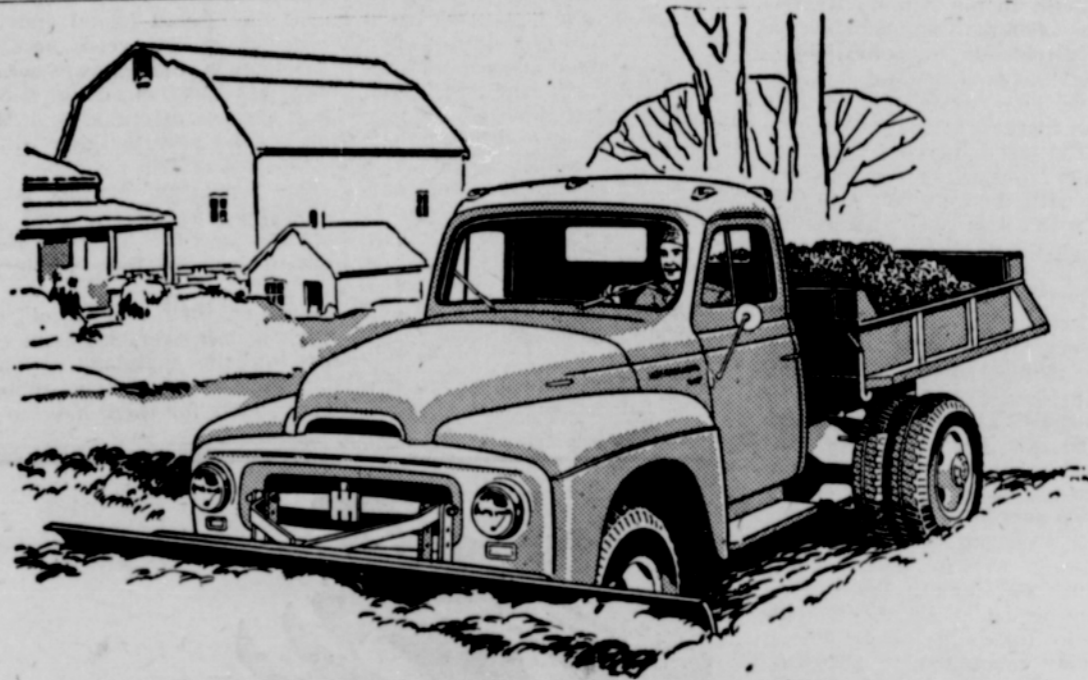
What are the advantages of the modernized parity formula?  
 It permits parity to reflect changes in farm costs as farming methods are improved. It also takes account of the consequences of changing trends in demand for different farm commodities and products.  
 What effect would the modernized parity formula have?  
 First, it would place all price-supported farm commodities on a fair basis, ending the present situation in which some commodities come under the new parity calculation while others are exempt. The basic commodities are exempt until 1956, their computations being based either on the old or new formula, whichever is higher. The old formula is based on the conditions of the 1909-14 period and does not allow for increased production efficiency or changes in consumer demand. The modernized formula is based on a progressive ten-year average.

Second, it would provide support for all commodities at a realistic level, in keeping with ample, in 1950 it took wheat farmers an average of only 26 hours to produce a hundred bushels of wheat as compared with 106 hours in 1910-14. Thus, parity for wheat under the new formula is 15 percent lower than under the old. For peanuts parity is 23 percent lower. For corn it is 10 percent lower. And for cotton it is 4 percent lower.

Most wheat farmers and ranchers are well aware that increasing costs create one of their most serious problems. The most noticeable, perhaps, are the many increases in freight rates that have gone into effect since World War II. These hikes in shipping costs are especially apparent because they hit the farmer directly.

He alone must bear any increase in freight rates. There is no way for the grower to pass along that extra charge to the consumer. The price he receives for his crop is based on the market at Portland, minus transportation costs to Portland.  
 And because the cost of shipping wheat to Portland "comes off the top", it is vitally important that these rates be kept down to where it is economically possible for the wheat grower to realize a profit on his crop.  
 It is also of primary importance that rail rates to eastern and mid-western points be adjusted to a place where the western rancher

can find a market for his products. When a wheat broker, for wheat at, let's say, Pendleton, he pays for it at the regular Portland market price per bushel, minus the amount it would cost to ship it to Portland.  
 In that manner the broker gets the benefit of the transportation cost to Portland. He can then ship it on to, say Chicago, and in effect have part of the freight already paid. That leaves him in a good position to sell the product on the eastern markets.  
 If, however, competition between river barges, trucks and the railroads brings a drop in freight rates between the growing points in Oregon and the primary market, which is Portland, without reductions in freight rates to the east, then the broker is in tough shape.  
 He has lost the few cents per bushel that ordinarily would make his price competitive with wheat brought in from other parts of the U. S. He simply cannot buy Oregon wheat and sell it at a profit because freight rates to the east are too high.  
 That means the Oregon farmer has lost a market for his product. This is the type of thing that is causing Oregon wheat farmers serious trouble. And this is specifically why the Pacific Northwest Grain and Grain Products association came into being.  
 It is supported and financed by everyone in the northwest who is interested in seeing that wheat from this area has a market. The value of the organization can best be explained by pointing out examples of what it has accomplished along this line in the past.  
 In January, 1951, the railroads asked for a six percent increase in freight rates. After a public hearing, an increase of four percent was granted on general commodities. But only a two percent increase was granted on grain and grain products. This was not an accident.  
 Frank Aughnay, manager of the Grain Products association attended those hearings in Washington, D. C., where he was able to tell the wheat man's side of the story. In other words, thru the efforts of the association, every wheat farmer and rancher in Oregon was saved at that time from a four percent increase in the cost of shipping his wheat. And that is a direct saving to the grower, because he alone must bear the cost of any increase.  
 But that is not the only thing the Pacific Northwest Grain and Grain Products association has accomplished. It has saved Oregon farmers literally thousands of dollars on several occasions.



## NEW MEDIUM-DUTY FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE TRUCKS

With the new INTERNATIONAL medium-duty four-wheel drive trucks you can haul men, tools, and equipment through mud, sand, snow and over the roughest kind of ground. And for normal highway operation you simply disengage the front axle drive.

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**Two chassis models:** Model R-140 (4x4), 130 and 142-inch wheelbases, GVW rating, 11,000 pounds. Model R-160 (4x4), 154 and 172-inch wheelbases, GVW rating, 15,000 pounds.

**All-truck power.** Both models powered by famous INTERNATIONAL Silver Diamond engines.

**Transmission:** Eight speeds forward, two reverse. Power take-off openings on right and left sides.

**Transfer case:** Decoupling type. Three-position shifting—high, 1.00 to 1; low, 1.87 to 1; and neutral. Manual engage and disengage of front wheel drive. Provision for mounting full-torque power take-off at rear of input shaft.

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