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Giles L. French—Editor
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HIGHWAY SPEEDS

Two serious accidents on Oregon highways in recent days have brought increased interest in passage of a new law governing highway speeds. There is already opposition to it.

It now seems likely that the opposition is better founded than the adherents. In both cases at least one car was traveling very fast, far too fast, so fast that the driver would have been guilty under any conceivable speed law. A law cannot stop such contact for a law does not prevent a crime, merely makes certain actions punishable in the hope that the punishment will deter the crime.

Oregon's law about speed is pretty good, as good as that of most states. Washington holds driving speeds to 50 miles where possible and it has many accidents just the same. In the far reaches of eastern Oregon it is almost certain that drivers are going to go 60 to 70 miles an hour and that few of them are going to be caught. It is a long ways between towns and roads are good and the drivers impatient.

Speed in itself may not cause many accidents but it certainly does make accidents more deadly.

The drivers who get up to 75 and 90 miles are reckless persons at best and those we always have with us.

Travel in congested areas is not too fast now, except in times of bad weather conditions and most drivers slow down for towns, school crossings and marked curves. Speed on the straightaways is expected in every state and might as well be accepted.

In Canada the driving is slower and that is because Canadians do not get in a hurry about anything. It is doubtful if any law could make Oregonians calm enough to abide by a 50 mile an hour speed limit. If a new law was not observed it would do nothing but fill the police courts. It would not prevent highway deaths such as the two big accidents did recently.

It is possible that the accidents themselves will be as good a deterrent as we could have.

OLD FASHIONED

An Oregon Journal editor has been upset in his moral codes by stories and pictures of women wrestling bouts at Oregon City. He calls upon the legislature to stop this unholy business of inadvertently feminine mayhem.

It must be something of a shock to the venerable writer of opinion that the dainty and faintly female of his youth should indulge in violence right in front of the public. He will realize, of course that women's activities have been less inhibited in private than in public and that exertion is not beyond them. Women have wrestled with many things: the washtub, only recently a 20 pound turkey, a half dozen squabbling brats of all ages and have come out with honors.

In late years women have refused to keep their physical abilities hidden. They play games; they swim (and perhaps the only reason they didn't swim years ago was the suits custom made them wear); they weld and they wait and take part in many pursuits requiring physical strength and ability. They accept the kindly protection of men without admitting that they need it.

If women want to wrestle for pay and for the public they are going to wrestle and for the same reason that if they want to cut off their hair that was their "crowning glory" they are going to and if they want to wear pants they are going to. And the men are going to wind up liking it because there isn't anything else they can do.

For the legislature passing a law (that aged solution of the legislative) it doesn't make any difference. If the women can't wres-

tle in Oregon City they will wrestle in Reno or will wrestle in secret matches like prize fighters did a generation ago. Women are as independent as cats and as hard to dominate or rule.

Years ago, before women got the vote and the right to independence and all the other things she now possesses, it might have been possible to tell her she couldn't wrestle. It would be presumptuous to tell her now—and useless. Having seen the pictures of those feminine wrestlers in the papers and having read the story of the bout we are very certain that if anyone tells the lady wrestlers they cannot perform it is going to be some one else than us. They may not have been feminine but were very formidable.

NOT GOOD

Mr. Kenneth Kendrick, a Texan with the dialect and boastfulness of his native state fully apparent, is president of the national association of wheat growers. He spoke at Portland. It is our hope that wheat men should see that Mr. Kendrick speaks seldom and then be restricted to story telling at which he is most adept.

He feels that farmers should have subsidies because other subsidies are paid.

He overlooks the fact that subsidies are a small part of the wheat problem. If it is necessary to pay subsidies to assure that sufficient food is produced by farmers for the nation's citizens we will have, and should have subsidies.

Of greater concern is another fact: that the payment of subsidies to growers of surplus crops has distorted the American agricultural situation without helping the consumers of the nation and without bringing any stability to the agriculture of the nation. In other words subsidies are not a major part of the problem at all.

If the United States Department of Agriculture has any function at all it is to attempt to equalize production of food and fiber so that the needs of the nation are met. Second, there should be some production to occasionally aid the state department with valuable exports. No one is helped by having wheat stored in country elevators, terminal elevators, unused barns, abandoned ships. Certainly the wheat growers are not helped by such a program.

It is reassuring that the USDA is interested of late in reducing production in non-commercial areas, which together with some reduction in parity, may help return wheat growing to those areas in the nation that are best adapted to that crop.

Purpose of subsidies and certainly the effect of subsidies, is to increase production. In war time they may have been valuable. Now they serve to distort the entire nation's agricultural production. In effect they are taking away production from the best wheat growing sections and giving it to areas not suited to wheat growing.

Apparently Mr Kendrick comes from an area that should not be growing wheat except in the dire straits of war. Production there—if he was being serious at the time—is five to ten bushels. Payment of a subsidy sufficient to keep such producers in existence does great and lasting damage to producers of the mid-Columbia basin who have productive wheat land.

County Ramblin's

By County Agent Thompson
There has been much speculation regarding the January 1, 1955 inventory as to whether cattle numbers will have reached their peak this year. There also have been many complaints as to the accuracy of the January 1 inven-

tory figures. The accuracy of the inventory depends on how well the livestock growers fill up and return the survey cards which are now in their hands. This survey is made annually to obtain a statistical basis for making estimates of livestock on farms and ranches as of January 1 of each year. The estimates become the official figures on livestock population for the state so livestock producers should do their best to make them accurate by filling out the cards and sending them in.

This survey is entirely independent of the census of agriculture and reports made are used only for statistical purposes and not available to anyone outside the agricultural statisticians office in Portland. If you don't have the exact count on your stock fill in the card the best you can and return to the Portland office.

The state law doesn't require an operator to have a brand for his cattle but it does require that if you have a brand that you have it recorded. The recording period was from July 1 to January 1 of this year. Therefore, don't forget to record your brand with the state department of agriculture. Salem, before December 31 if you have not heard from them it is best to drop them a line and inquire about the status of your brand.

You don't find many of our farms in the dark these days. Latest figures show less than two per cent of Oregon farms without electricity. Only two states, Connecticut and Washington, have a higher proportion of farms electrified.

When anyone asks about plastic pipe it is generally a good 64 dollar question. To begin with, there are some 20 to 25 different types of plastic pipe and many of these are in the experimental stage. There are two general types—the flexible and the semi-rigid. Probably more than 90 per cent of the plastic pipe sold today is polyethylene, the most common and flexible pipe. Plastic pipe makers are concentrating most of the production on polyethylene, an oil refinery by-product. It is black, looks and feels like hard rubber and is resistant to all types of soil corrosion, alkali, sulfur, electrolysis, etc. It won't rot, rust, or corrode and is non-toxic, making it satisfactory for carrying drinking water.

Since the flexible pipe can be "snaked out" in any kind of trench, no matter how crooked, it saves quite a bit of the cost of labor. In some cases as much as 60 per cent compared with steel pipe. A few of the big steel and rubber manufacturers have climbed on to the band wagon making this pipe. Plastic pipe can be used very successfully in many farm piping jobs. However, one should be sure to check the guarantee and the maximum pressure the pipe will stand. Off brand products do not carry this guarantee and provide very little information regarding the pipe. Responsible manufacturers will replace defective material and back up their product.

The 83rd congress took three legislative actions which give important new strength to our national efforts to conserve the vital water and soil resources of the United States. One of these provisions is the income tax exemption provision. This legislative action directly affects soil and water conservation which changes the internal revenue laws-Public Law 591. Provision of this act allows farmers and ranchers to treat expenditures for a number of measures for soil or water conservation as current annual expenses which may be deducted from farm income in figuring income taxes. It gives farmers new tax advantages on land improvement measures and there-

fore provides added incentive to the carrying out of soil conservation programs.

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78. O.E.S.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month; visiting members invited. Moro, Oregon.
Betty Christianson, W.M.
Elsie Jones, Secretary

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

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116
Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome.
Althea Burnet N. G.
Jelen Martin, Sec.

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.
C. O. Burnet, N.G.
Leo Watkins, Secretary

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Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Eslinger left Wednesday for a visit with their son in California.

Campfire Girls Christmas dance. Legion hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 10. 50c per person.

WANT ADS

One used 1944 TD-14 with lights, canopy, electric starting, new rails, engine overhauled—\$4500, or
1 used 1947 V series D-4 Farm machine with 3300 hrs.—\$3500 or
1 used 1950 D-2 with 600 hrs. Price \$3250. Interstate Tractor & Equipment, The Dalles. Contact Ted Peterson.

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Vern Campbell and Jack Null, The Dalles, Oregon 387n
MAY ELECTRIC, electrical contracting, Moro, Oregon, Phone 722. 19 tfn

LEGAL NOTICES
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLES WALLIS, a single person; Bertha Mae Brown and George Brown, wife and husband; Claude B. Wallis and Margaret Wallis, husband and wife; Thomas Wallis, a single person; Edna Wallis Dinsmore and James Dinsmore, wife and husband; Helen Oldenstadt and William Oldenstadt, wife and husband; Mamie Wallis; Ernest Wallis; Babe Wallis; Minnie Wallis Farley; Lynn Wallis and Barbara Wallis, husband and wife; Carroll Wallis and Margaret Wallis, husband and wife; Howard Wallis; Ida May Carroll, a widow; Charles W. Wallis and Monty Wallis, husband and wife; Josephine Wallis French, a widow; Unknown Heirs at Law of William Wallis, deceased; Unknown Heirs at Law of Rufus Wallis, deceased; Unknown Heirs at Law of Harvey Wallis, deceased; All persons unknown having or claiming any right, title, or interest in 0.02 of an acre of land

in Sherman County, Oregon, designated as Tract No. T-2016 of The Dalles Dam Project, and SHERMAN COUNTY, a municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Oregon, Defendants.)

CIVIL NO. 7666
SUMMONS (NOTICE)
TO Mamie Wallis, now Mamie Collins, Lynn Wallis, Barbara Wallis, Howard Wallis, the unknown heirs at law of William Wallis, deceased, the unknown heirs at law of Rufus Wallis, deceased, the unknown heirs at law of Harvey Wallis, deceased, the unknown heirs at law of George E. Wallis, deceased, and all persons unknown having or claiming any right, title or interest in 0.02 of an acre of land in Sherman County, Oregon, designated as Tract No. T-2016 of The Dalles Dam Project:

You and each of you are hereby notified that a Complaint in Condemnation has heretofore been filed in the above named court in an action to condemn the fee simple title to the lands hereinafter described, subject, however, to existing easements for public roads and highways, public utilities, railroads and pipe lines, which said lands are located in Sherman county, Oregon and are more particularly described as follows:

TRACT NO. T-2016: Beginning at the southwest corner of Block 14 of the Town of Rufus in Section 31, Township 3 North, Range 17 East of the Willamette Meridian in Sherman County, Oregon; thence north 27 feet to the north-west corner of said Block 14; thence N. 52° E. on the north boundary of Block 14 a distance of 25.2 feet; thence south 42.4 feet to the south boundary of Block 14; thence west 20 feet to the place of beginning.

The land above described contains 0.02 of an acre. for public use adequately to provide for the construction of a river improvement for use in connection with the establishment of The Dalles Dam in the Columbia River, Oregon and Washington.

The authority for the taking is The Act of February 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1421, 40 U.S.C. Sec. 258a) and Acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof; The Act of April 24, 1888 (25 Stat. 94, 33 U.S.C. Sec. 591); The Act of March 1, 1917 (39 Stat. 950, 33 U.S.C. 701); Public Law 367-64th Congress; The Act of May 17, 1950 (Public Law 516-81st Congress, Second Session); The Act of July 27, 1953 (Public Law 153-83rd Congress, First Session).

You are further notified that if you have any objection or defense to the taking of your property above described you are required to file herein and to serve upon the plaintiff's attorney at the address herein designated within four weeks after the date of the first publication of this summons, an answer identifying the property in which you claim to have an interest, stating the nature and extent of the interest claimed, and stating all your objections and defenses to the taking of your property. A failure so to file and serve an answer shall constitute a consent to the taking and to the authority of the Court to proceed to hear the action and to fix the just compensation and shall constitute a waiver of all defenses and objections not so presented.

You are further notified that if you have no objections nor defense to the taking you may serve upon the plaintiff's attorney a notice of appearance designating the property in which you claim to be interested and thereafter you shall receive notice of all proceedings affecting said property. You are further notified that on the 31st day of August, 1954, the plaintiff filed herein its Declaration of Taking of said lands and simultaneously therewith deposited in this court and cause the estimated just compensation for such taking.

You are further notified that at the trial of the issue of just compensation, whether or not you have answered or served a notice of appearance, you may present evidence as to the amount of compensation to be paid for the property in which you may have an interest and you may share, on proof of your interest, in the distribution of the award of compensation.

This summons is served upon you by order of the Honorable Claude McCulloch, Judge of the above entitled court, made and entered on the 4th day of November, 1954 by the publication thereof for four successive weeks in the Sherman County Journal, a newspaper printed and published in Moro, Oregon, and of general circulation in said county wherein said lands are located, the first publication of this summons being made in the issue of said newspaper on the 19th day of November, 1954.

C. E. LUCKEY, United States Attorney, and BERT C. BOYLAN, Assistant United States Attorney, 506 United States Courthouse, Portland 5, Oregon.

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- bring you the finest workmanship and materials.

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Your eye tells you the Motoramic Chevrolet is no styling "patch-up" job. A rakish, low profile... soft swiftness from its sleek rear fenders to its wide-eyed Sweep-Sight windshield... a new outlook for motoring.

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You live the new idea instantly... you glide... actually glide because spherical joints "roll with the punch" of the road in Chevrolet's new Glide-Ride front suspension. And outrigger rear springs mean new balance in turns... turns made so effortless by new ball-race steering.

And when you stop suddenly, new Anti-Dive braking control checks that nosing down in front... you get more level stopping. Tubed tires mean much greater protection against blowouts. And with new high-level ventilation there's fresher air.

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You also feel the new idea quickly... quick power like a panther's paw with the new "Turbo-Fire V8" (162 h.p.) and two new "Blue-Flame" 6's. And a 12-volt electrical system gives you better ignition, faster starting, greater electrical reserve for any power assist you might desire. You have a transmission choice of Overdrive and automatic Powerglide (optional at extra cost) or standard shift.

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