

Sherman County Journal Published Every Friday at Moro, Oregon

Giles L. French Editor

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OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER

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AUGUST 5, 1955

FEDERAL REAPPORTIONMENT

It is not our intention to engage in controversy with the Oregonian about reapportionment although we respect the interest of that paper on the subject even though its conclusions are generally opposite to those that reason and experience have taught us are for the best.

We have long contended—and where we thought it might do some good—that editorials in Portland papers were written from the ivory towers and would be more representative if at least one editor on both papers sent in his copy from Burns, Yoncalla, Cloverdale, Pendleton or Eugene each day. One thing we like about the Sherman County Journal is that it doesn't stint on travel expense for its editor.

It is a writer's gimmick to pick on a word or a sentence in an opposite opinion and belabor it with criticism or scorn. The Oregonian withheld the scorn but applied the criticism to our use of the word "equal" in referring to representation between city and country. "Equal," we hold, does not mean identical.

Our position is that the federal constitution sets a better example of how to distribute representation in a bicameral legislature or congress than has been devised by any state. There has never been any substantial criticism of it while there has been lasting criticism of the system in most of the states.

The Oregonian does not complain that New York is under-represented and it has only two senators while comparatively little Oregon has the same number. It seems equal to us that one house represent people and one house represent area. That concept seemed equal to the writers of the federal constitution and we'll all admit that they did a pretty good job of figuring out a form of government.

Most of the problems that come before a legislature or a congress are problems of industry, of land, timber, taxes, roads. The constitution forbids the treatment of people differently, not of industries differently. Every legislator is interested in people, whether 100 or 100,000 and his attitude toward them is the same regardless of number.

The Oregonian's reference to the "federal plan" as Mr. French's is not correct. It is the plan of thousands of rural people who sincerely feel that it would solve a serious problem in Oregon and would provide for a better climate for legislation that would aid the development of the state.

With the aid of the two strongest rural organizations, the Farm Bureau and the Grange, and of numerous other individuals and organizations we expect to put the federal plan on the ballot and to inform citizens of its undoubted advantages.

LONG WOOLIES

The winter catalogues came this week and pursuing an old custom we had a long look which was reminding of days gone by when such catalogues were almost the only connection with the world of trade.

We note that they are still selling long woolen underwear, both in union suits and two piece varieties. They are all wool, too, the description says and experience tells us it's true.

Why a man could go right outside in them without fear of chill if there arose an occasion that demanded it—and there were such. It was like being an unshorn sheep.

Nothing has taken the place of wool and all the chemists in the world have not been able to equal the sheep as a producer of warm clothing. But we fear the day of heavy wool underwear is about over. Folks don't go outside on blustery days anymore except to ski or partake of some sport.

Cattle feeding has been simplified until it is at least partly automatic and anyway a man should be able to handle a pitchfork fast enough to keep warm. In the old days if he couldn't he was due back on Burnside street in a few days.

And they still sell Congress gaiters. You remember, those gored shoes made of soft leather that stayed on without laces, just by elasticity. The old style had nei-

ther lefts or rights, both were the same so that a man could rise in the dark and pull them on the foot that was nearest and go out into the cold dawn to start his work without bothering with the coal oil lamp.

They were the days. Woolen underwear, flexible gaiters, big overshoes lying on the back porch to be drawn on as one stooped slowly in the heavy coat and then to the barn where the hungry horses nickered at the sight of the lantern light which made their eyes glow white and the chickens nudged one another on the rafters at the disturbance. There was work to be done and it couldn't be put off because of the weather.

We wonder who buys such clothes now days when machinery lifts the loads men used to lift and when the working day does not stretch into the darkness at each end. One felt secure in such clothes—let the wind blow, let it freeze, let it rain; a man would be warm and comfortable and come home at the end of the day ready for his beans and beef with something accomplished for the time spent.

WHEAT

We quote from the latest U. S. D. A. marketing service bulletin—"Wheat produced in 1954 and earlier years and still on hand July 1, 1955, in the storages of Oregon, Washington, and northern Idaho, totals 131,228,000 bushels, according to reports assembled by the Crop Reporting Service. Such a carry-over into the new crop year exceeds the record 79,766,000 bushels on hand July 1, 1954 by 65 per cent and greatly exceeds the ten year (1944-53) July 1 average of 7,900,000 bushels."

That means that we now have about eight times as much wheat stored in the northwest as the average even during the surplus years after the war.

The natural question is: "What are you going to do about it?"

The most important question is to whom is the question addressed. Those who assume that such a tremendous wheat surplus is solely the problem of the federal government must in fairness realize that if the federal government is to do anything about it there must be some curtailment of production beyond what has so far been done.

This year, with the smallest acreage to be cut since 1934 the national surplus is not going to be reduced materially. Plainly acreage reduction is not the answer to the problem. First, it restricts the good land along with the poor, the good farmer along with the poor, the farmer in a strictly wheat area along with the farmer able to diversify; secondly, it doesn't work.

It is doubtful if even the most outrageous brand of partisan politics will make it possible for the government to keep on loaning money on wheat to be piled up in elevators and warehouses and ships and blimp hangars, etc. Already there has been some reduction in loan rates and although there was criticism of flexible supports the majority party didn't change it.

Those who assume that the question should be addressed to the farmers themselves are a little old fashioned in their economics and slightly behind in their history. The fault doesn't lie entirely on the farmers; they were encouraged to grow more wheat, the price was held up in 1952 for purely political purposes and the farm programs have been made so inclusive that the farmer cannot be entirely blamed for depending on them.

Yet, in the long run, it is the farmer who will eventually answer the question of what to do about the surplus. Whether he does it of his own volition or in federal government, he will be the one who will make the changes necessary to get rid of the surplus.

Farm programs are so inclusive, so slow to change, so wrapped up in politics, so involved in foreign and domestic matters that one little section like the northwest has little to say about them in any event.

Putting the burden of solution of the problem on the federal government is no solution at all. It must either keep on loaning money on grain or slow production or both. Neither has worked. Drastically reduced loan rates might be effective but could not be passed. Government control has got the farmer into his difficulties and seems incapable of getting him out.

Neither is it likely that enough farmers could be organized to aid

the situation very much. So it looks like we are heading right straight for economic disaster at full speed with no one sane enough to shut off the throttle and put on the brake.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE: 4 yr old sorrel mare, white socks, blazed face; well broke. \$250. Verne Mobley, Kent, Oregon. 40-2c

FOR SALE: 1951 self propelled co-op combine, 15 ft. header with Cheney Reel, large blower & tandem straw dump. \$2000.00 20 ft. Graham-Hoeme plow, like new, sweeps & spikes. \$800.00 35 ft. tractor with power take-off & pulley. \$750.00 Verne Mobley, Kent, Oregon. 40-2c

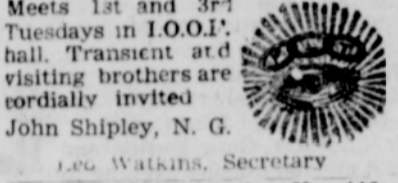
WANTED—Small white enamel wood range Mrs. Glen Shoemaker. 3912pd

TEACHER, ex-ranch woman needs work, cooking or other. Mrs. Glea Palmer, P.O. Box 79, The Dalles. Phone 4076. 3912pd

FOR SALE—1 Massey-Harris Hillside, new; 1 used Massey-Harris 27, 1 used International 51 leveler, Grass Valley Equipment & Repair, Phone 141, Grass Valley. 3912c

"RELIABLE man with car to serve 8000 family Watkins route."

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 Shipley, N. G.



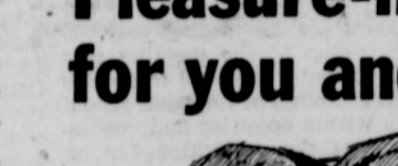
Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116 Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Vada DeMoss, N. G. Jo Gentry, Sec.



Iethelstein Chapter No. 73, O.E.S. fourth Thursday in each month; visiting members cordially invited. Moro, Oregon. Catherine Thompson, W. M. Naomi Van Gilder, Secretary



Eureka Lodge No. 121 A.P. & A.M. Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays evening each month. Visiting members cordially invited to meet with us. Frank Sayrs, W. M. Clyde Gillmor, Secretary



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STRAYED: One black face ewe, two lambs in June. Donald Mac Innes, Kent, Or. G. V. 643. 40-1p

STATE 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

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County, his Final Account as Administrator of the Estate of Henry C. Peters, deceased, and that Wednesday, September 7, 1955, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day in the court room of the County Court in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon has been fixed by the Court as the time and place for said hearing of objections to said Final Account and for the settlement of said estate.

Willard H. Barnett Administrator T. Lester Johnson Attorney for Executor 40-3c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the Estate of Vernon K. Van Gilder, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, with the proper vouchers and duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Executor of the Estate of Vernon K. Van Gilder, deceased, at the office of T. Lester Johnson, attorney at law, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this Notice, to-wit: July 29, 1955.

Glen Van Gilder, Executor. T. Lester Johnson Attorney for Executor. 3914

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the Estate of Vernon Joseph Platt, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, with the proper vouchers and duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Executor of the Estate of Vernon Joseph Platt, deceased, at the office of T. Lester Johnson, attorney at law, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this Notice, to-wit: July 29, 1955.

Lillian Katherine Platt, Executrix. T. Lester Johnson Attorney for Executrix. 3914

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

CIVIL NO. 8132 SUMMONS (NOTICE) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff vs. Horace S. Carlisle individually and as guardian of Sandra Kay Carlisle, a minor, and of Joyce Brenda Carlisle, a minor, and Evelyn Carlisle, his wife; Sandra Kay Carlisle, a minor; Joyce Brenda Carlisle, a minor; the unknown children of Horace S. Carlisle at the time of his death; unknown heirs of R. D. Kelly, deceased; unknown heirs of Clarence Phelps, deceased; all persons unknown having or claiming any right, title or interest in 0.06 of an acre of land in Sherman County, Oregon designated as Tract No. P-1625 of The Dalles Dam Project; and Sherman County, a municipal corporation and political subdivision of the State of Oregon, defendants.

To: The unknown children of Horace S. Carlisle at the time of his death, the unknown heirs of R. D. Kelly, deceased, the unknown heirs of Clarence Phelps, deceased, and all persons unknown having or claiming any right, title or interest in 0.06 of an acre of land in Sherman County, Oregon designated as Tract No. P-1625 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 utility lines, railroads and pipe lines, which said lands are located in Sherman County, Oregon and are more particularly described as follows: TRACT NO. P-1625: A parcel of land lying in Government Lot 1 of Section 24, Township 2 North, Range 15 East of the Willamette Meridian, in Sherman County Oregon, said parcel being more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point that is distant 150 feet southeasterly, when measured at right angles from the

center line survey for the relocation of the Columbia River Highway at Engineer Station L.H.7 1940-00, from which point the quarter section corner on the east boundary of said Section 24 bears S. 24° 35' 30" E. 2,056.52 feet thence S. 17° 09' 30" E. 437.24 feet to a point that is 50 feet distant at right angles, when measured at right angles, from the center line survey for the relocation of the Fulton Canyon-Wasco Highway; thence S. 44° 45' 53" E. parallel with and 50 feet distant northeasterly from said center line, a distance of 142.24 feet to a point distant 1497' W. 20 feet, more or less, to a point that is 50 feet distant northeasterly, when measured at right angles, from the center line of the former rail track of the Deschutes Railroad Company; thence northeasterly, parallel with and distant 50 feet from the center line of said center line a distance of 100 feet, more or less, to a point on a line which bears S. 17° 09' 30" E. from the true point of beginning; thence N. 17° 09' 30" W. a distance of 43 feet, more or less, to the true point of beginning.

The parcel of land above described contains 0.06 of an acre, more or less, for public use adequately to provide for the construction of a river improvement with the establishment of The Dalles Dam in the Columbia River, Washington and Oregon.

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; 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 September 3, 1954 (Public Law 780 - 83rd Congress, Second Session); The Act of June 30, 1954, Public Law 453 - 83rd Congress.

You are further notified that if you have any objection or defense to the taking of your property, 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 (Notice), 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 identifying the property in which you claim to have an interest, 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 objection or 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 9th day of June, 1955 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 22nd day of July, 1955 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 (Notice) being made in the issue of said newspaper on the 5th day of August, 1955.

C. E. LUCKEY, United States Attorney, and BERT C. BOYLAN, Assistant United States Attorney, 506 United States Courthouse, Portland 5, Oregon. Aug. 5, 12, 19, 26

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