

**Sherman County Journal**  
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FEBRUARY 3, 1956

**PAUL PATTERSON**

Paul Patterson, governor of Oregon, died suddenly in Portland Tuesday night while conferring with political advisors about his campaign for United States senator which he had announced but three days before.

Patterson at 55 was a well beloved figure in Oregon. He was friendly and willing to go about the state meeting with any group whenever possible. He was a fluent talker with something to say and ability to say it well. It was generally accepted that his race for the senatorship would be successful despite the political experience of his probable opponent.

It is not Paul Patterson, the governor and the candidate, that are so important since his untimely death, but Paul Patterson, the man.

He was a son of a minister who brought his family to Oregon when Paul was a small boy. The son had to struggle for his success and work was a part of his early training. He became a boy scout and a leader, winning the highest awards; he worked his way through the University of Oregon and became a lawyer serving as deputy district attorney and later as state senator where his interest was in education and highways.

Never robust in physique he was tough and durable, so much so that his ability to carry on a long speaking tour while keeping up his official duties surprised his friends. He was pleasant and determined and deliberate in making up his mind.

High place and high ability, however, are no protection against illness or death.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,  
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,  
Await alike the inevitable hour.  
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

**FEDERAL PLAN**

The Oregonian comments editorially on a story from Pendleton wherein Senator Lowell Steen of Umatilla county praised the Federal Plan. The Portland paper says that the city will never dominate the legislature.

There is, we are sure, enough legislative experience as reporters on the Oregonian's editorial staff to acquaint it with knowledge that a quarter of almost any legislative body can control. A third can do it easily.

When the present constitutional amendment was passed in 1954 it made an arbitrary apportionment that gave some consideration to rural Oregon. That will last until 1960—if not changed—when the drastic population plan will go into effect. Under that plan both house and senate will be apportioned strictly according to population. Few states follow that plan. The federal government has one house elected by population and one by area—the states. That has been most satisfactory and there has been no serious attempt to change it.

In a state so large and with so many diverse interests as Oregon it is necessary to use another system than a strict population apportionment. Rural areas must provide the resources for development. Our timber, land, irrigation, livestock, fish resources must have legislative representation if the state is to progress. City representatives are not acquainted with the problems involved.

The example given by the Oregonian that the last legislature passed an anti-city bill was also used by Governor Patterson. It was a bill to prevent the city from levying certain kinds of taxes and was a sort of revolt of city taxpayers against the city government. It was not an anti-city bill; it was an anti-tax bill.

And again, the plan is not Mr. French's, it is Benjamin Franklin's who proposed the compromise in the constitutional convention. It works for the United States and it will work for Oregon. It has not handicapped the growth of cities and it has made possible the development of natural resources by giving each state two senators upon admission to the union. It will do that for Oregon.

**MAYBE IT WILL**

An economist from Barnard college, Robert Lekachman by name, writes in the current Harper's to warn that our boom may be approaching a bust. No one with the slightest knowledge of economic history would gainsay that such is possible.

Other economists with as much knowledge as Mr. Lekachman and perhaps more information about present conditions say that boom will go on and they have reasons for it, too.

The Harper's writer says that we are depending too much on sale of consumer goods to keep up our economy, that and the apparently unending demand for newer war materials. It is true that a lot of things are being bought because of color, a new gadget or some rather immaterial change that makes it attractive like blue beads to an aborigine. Other economists think there is no foreseeable end to the demand for color and gadgets and so far they are right.

We are not going to sell as many automobiles this year as last and even the manufacturers say so. But we are going to sell a lot of them, as many as in any other year but 1955 probably. And there is going to be a drop in housing starts, too, but only by a small percentage.

The Federal Reserve has raised interest rates in order to stop some of the credit on which many things were bought. This is an old custom that has been followed in recent years. Truman tried it back in 1953 and caused a bit of recession. Maybe it will again. It depends on the touch.

This administration has stopped the inflation and that is a reassuring act; it certainly does not want to create a depression or even a recession in an election year. Neither does it want to let people get too far into debt. In fact, it is better to create a bit of recession through credit restrictions than to let it go on until it busts. A busted balloon cannot be repaired while a slightly deflated one can be used again.

We do not know, Mr. Lekachman does not know, no one knows. We do think his doubts are healthy and the optimism of other economists is also healthy. We are better off to have both sides expressed—and create caution—than to have everyone sure of continued boom until it busts or to have everyone sure of depression until we scare ourselves into one.

**WHERE DOES IT GO?**

J. Tracy Barton, well known attorney of The Dalles, writes to protest against statements in the Sherman County Journal that moisture fell and all ran off. Frozen ground is usually given as the reason. Mr. Barton thinks it doesn't all run off.

He does some arithmetic computation to show the improbability of the assertion that all rain is lost when the ground is frozen. An inch of rain on one acre, 43,560 square feet, is 3650 cubic feet of water and on 1000 acres is 3,630,000 cubic feet. A cubic foot of water is almost 7.5 gallons so the flow necessary to dispose of an inch of rain on 1000 acres would be 27,225,000 gallons.

That would be a lot of water and we must agree that it is unlikely that so large a quantity runs off 1000 acres. He was raised in Umatilla county where conditions are similar to those in Sherman county.

He contends that some of the moisture gets into the ground even when frozen. We hope Bill Hall reads this and turns his scientific head to the problem. Maybe we can actually measure a run-off to find out how much is actually lost.

**A LITTLE SNOW**

There is no doubt that many a Sherman countian stepped with great disdain through three inches of new snow last Friday after hearing by radio that there was ten inches of the same stuff on the streets of Portland. It isn't that misery loves company for three inches of snow doesn't make a Sherman countian miserable although he prefers it when there is no frost in the ground.

But the point is that Portlanders are so often inclined to say "My, how do you stand the weather away up there in eastern Oregon?" as if we were inured to blizzards and snowdrifts the whole winter through. Actually the weather here and in Portland differs but a few degrees and several inches of rainfall. It is not often that the east wind hits us as it sucks down the gorge to blow the signs off the streets in east Portland.

The same story applies to summer weather. Portlanders assume that one coming down from upland must be some sort of a parched desert rat down to the city for a cool drink of life-giving water.

We would like to be able to educate city folks of Portland about the simpler facts of life about eastern Oregon, our timber, our agriculture, our actual finances, but it has been so far hopeless.

We read the city papers about as soon after publication as the city folks do and are informed about their weather, their bus troubles, their murders, their parking problems, their government. We would like to have them as well acquainted with us. Perhaps ten inches of snow will soften their superiority.

**Your Income Tax**

Should you file a joint return with your wife or husband? Almost always, yes, to get the advantages of income-splitting. The effect is the same as if husband and wife combined net incomes and exemptions, and each reported half on separate returns. There are two smaller taxes in a lower bracket, instead of one tax in a higher bracket.

Remember these factors when deciding whether to file a joint return:

1. Husband and wife may file a joint return even though one has no income nor deductions.
2. On a joint return, both husband and wife are liable for the entire tax. This could be quite a blow to a widow when a deficiency is assessed after the husband's death.
3. A joint return can be filed if they were husband and wife on the last day of the tax year or on the date one spouse died, providing the survivor doesn't remarry during the year.
4. Spouses who were divorced or legally separated by the last day of the taxable year (or on the date one spouse died) cannot file a joint return. But they still can if all they had was an interlocutory decree that had not yet ended the marriage.
5. Spouses filing separate returns can change to a joint at any time before the limitation statute expires—generally, within three years from the due date of the return. But after the due date, they can't switch from joint to separate returns.
6. Filing separate declarations of estimated tax does not preclude filing a joint return, or vice versa.
7. Regulations are silent on whether both spouses must sign the joint return. The forms say, "Both must sign." Most courts say that if the couple intended a joint return, it doesn't matter if the wife doesn't sign. It's still a good idea for both to sign—it follows the form and shows intent. The wife may authorize her husband to sign for her on form 936 or by letter.
8. For residents of a community property state, a joint return will be advantageous in most cases where the spouses have unequal amounts of separate income. However, in some instances it does prove a tax advantage for married persons to file separate returns, particularly if both have nearly equal incomes. Advice from your public accountant may help you determine how to file to obtain the greatest tax saving.
9. The spouses who file a joint return must have the same taxable year (except in death cases.) If the tax years are different, they may obtain permission from the commissioner to change to the same tax year.
10. If the spouses use different accounting methods, they may still file a joint return, provided their accounting methods clearly reflect income.
11. A joint return may be filed on either form 1040-A, short form 1040, or long form 1040.
12. On separate returns, if one spouse itemizes deductions, the other must also itemize deductions and cannot file a short form return nor claim the standard deduction.

IF ONE SPOUSE DIES, the other can get split-income benefits for two years after the year of death, if certain conditions are met. This is a new-code privilege. The survivor and the deceased must have been eligible to file a joint return in the year of death. The survivor must maintain a household which is the home of a child or stepchild for whom the survivor is entitled to claim an exemption. You can't get the benefit on form 1040-A. Of course, if the survivor remarries, the only way to split income is to file jointly with the new spouse.

**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. Dean Pinkerton, W. M. Clyde Gillmor, Secretary

**Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116**  
Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Laura Grabenhorst, N.G.; Vada DeMoss, Secretary

**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. Leo Watkins, Secretary

**Bethlehem Chapter No. 78 O.E.S.**  
Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month; visiting members invited. Moro, Oregon. Dorene Hall, W. M. Dorothy Heater, Secretary

**How Texans Boost Use of Rice**

**GERMAN CROQUETTES WITH MUSTARD SAUCE**



2 cups (16-oz. can) sauerkraut  
1/2 cup minced onions  
1/2 pound frankfurters  
3 eggs  
2 cups cooked rice  
1 cup grated cheddar cheese  
1 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon pepper  
2 tablespoons water  
1 cup fine dry crumbs  
Drain sauerkraut thoroughly, pressing out as much of the juice as possible. Put sauerkraut, onions, and frankfurters through the food grinder, using a medium blade.  
Beat two of the eggs slightly. Add sauerkraut and frankfurter mixture, rice, cheese, salt, and pepper; mix thoroughly. Shape into 12 croquettes, using about 1/2 cup for each.  
Combine remaining egg and water; beat slightly. Roll each croquette in crumbs, then dip in egg mixture and roll again in crumbs.  
Fry in deep hot fat (375° F.) until golden brown, about 3 minutes.  
To make sauce, combine 1/2 cup salad dressing, 1/2 cup cream, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, and 3 tablespoons prepared mustard. Heat over boiling water. Serve over the hot croquettes.  
Yields six servings.

Under the 1954 tax code, broader limits have been established whereby a person may be claimed as a dependent for tax purposes. To claim an individual as a dependent on your federal return, there are five general tests which should be considered:

1. **RELATIONSHIP**—In general, the dependent claimed must be closely related to you. This relationship may include: Your child, or children's descendants (legally adopted child is considered a child by blood); stepchild (but not his descendants); your brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, step brother or step-sister; your parent, grandparent or other direct ancestor (but not foster parents); your stepfather or stepmother; your brother's or sister's son or daughter (i.e., direct nephew or niece); your father's or mother's brother or sister (direct uncle or aunt); or your son in law, daughter in law, father in law, mother in law, brother in law, or sister in law.

Further, an exemption for a dependent who is not related to you in any manner may be obtained if the person claimed is a member of your household and lives in your home for the entire taxable year. It is also possible to claim a cousin who, during the year, received institutional care for a physical or mental deficiency but who was a member of your household prior to such institutional care.

2. **SUPPORT**—The individual claimed as a dependent generally must receive more than one-half his support from you. There are two exceptions: (A) When two or more persons join in the support of another individual and all other tests are met, except for the support provision, they may agree by means of a multiple support accord to allow one who contributes more than one-half of the dependent's support to claim the exemption. All who contribute more than 10 per cent must agree in written form that they won't claim the same dependency exemption. (B) Now in the case of a son daughter or stepchild who is a student and received a scholarship, the amount of the grant need not be considered in determining whether you have furnished more than one-half the support.

3. **DEPENDENT'S GROSS INCOME**—This figure must be less than \$600 for the calendar year in which your taxable year begins before you are entitled to claim the individual as a dependent. However, your child may receive gross income of \$600 or more and still be claimed as a dependent, provided (A) he is less than 19 years of age or (B) a student who is regularly enrolled full time in a school for at least five calendar months of your tax year. A recognized, supervised, full-time on-farm training course can qualify, but not night school training while working days, nor correspondence courses, nor other on-job training courses.

4. **CITIZENSHIP AND RESIDENCE**—The dependent must qualify under specific provisions of law concerning citizenship and residence. He must be a citizen or resident of this country, or a resident of Canada, Mexico, the Canal Zone, or the Republic of Panama. A person living outside any of these boundaries must be a citizen of the U. S. to qualify as a dependent.

5. **JOINT RETURNS**—The dependent must not file a joint return with his or her spouse. Each qualification must be fully met as applied to each individual claimed, except as specifically provided in the foregoing tests. Often unusual or borderline cases may arise, the public accountants who prepared this series have found in such cases professional assistance will prove wise.

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**LEGAL NOTICES**

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the Will and Codicil of Marion H. Medler, deceased. Claims against the estate of Marion H. Medler, deceased, must be presented to the undersigned, duly verified, in care of Leland Medler at Wasco, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.  
Dated and first published January 20, 1956.  
NORMA BYRD  
Executrix

**CALL FOR BIDS**  
Sealed bids will be received by the School Board of Grass Valley District No. 23 up until eight o'clock February 13, 1956 for bat-tledown linoleum or asphalt tile laid down on the lunch room and halls of the school building and for re-roofing the building. Specification and measurements may be obtained from the clerk or from members of the board. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.  
Eva Cantrall, clerk

**WANT ADS**  
FOR SALE: Registered Pomeranian puppies. Phone 352, Moro. 13p  
FOR SALE: Piano. Inquire at Moro Hotel Coffee Shop. 12-15c

**STRAYED:** 2 yearlings, one cow, all Herefords. Crop off both ears split in right. Branded quarter circle, over lazy J dot on left hip. Bernard Martin, Grass Valley Ore. 12-3p

**CUSTOM SLAUGHTERING**—Meat cutting, wrapping, sharp freeze. Kenny's Market, Grass Valley, Oregon Ph. 242 47fn

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

**WANTED:** Man or woman to handle Mc Ness Products full or spare time. Opportunity to make \$40 a day. No experience necessary. Write Mc Ness Co. P. O. Box 14, Bayshore Sta., Oakland, 23, Calif. 13-14p

**WITH tax-exempt school, road, and municipal bonds, ALL the income is yours. Yields up to 4%. Often this amounts to a net yield of above 6% after personal income taxes. Inquiries invited.**

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**  
All persons having claims against the Estate of Ernest Eslinger, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, with the proper vouchers and duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Executrix of the Estate of Ernest Eslinger, 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: February 3, 1956.  
Leta F. Eslinger  
Executrix

**T. Lester Johnson**  
Attorney for Executrix 14-17c

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**Better Breakfasts Is February Theme**



February has been nominated "Better Breakfast Month"—and that's your opportunity to introduce new life into the morning meal and new family enthusiasm for breakfast. A good breakfast is so important because it actually does break a 12 to 14-hour fast. Breakfast should supply a fourth to a third of one's daily protein and energy needs.

**WINTER WARM-UP**  
Take a good look at your own and the family's breakfast habits. Need improvement? Serve a Winter Warm-up Breakfast to head your own "Better Breakfast" campaign. Start your Winter Warm-up Breakfast with chilled plump Oregon-grown Purple Plums; follow with a favorite enriched or whole-wheat cereal with rich cream, then make Waffled Bread to be the main attraction on your breakfast menu. Trim the crusts from slices of enriched bread. Brush both sides with butter. Place in the center of a hot waffle baker. When browned, the slices will be crisp. Serve with butter and sirup or a tangy fruit sauce.

Your family will enjoy eating a hearty breakfast every day if you key your meal planning to variety. Let these golden-brown Apple Raisin Fritters accompanied by spicy pork sausage take top honors as wholesome energy food.

**APPLE RAISIN FRITTERS**  
1 1/2 cups sifted enriched flour, 1 tablespoon sugar, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 egg beaten, 1/2 cup milk, 1 tablespoon melted shortening, 1 1/2 cups chopped apples, 1/2 cup seedless raisins, fat for deep frying.  
Sift together flour, baking powder, sugar, and cinnamon. Combine eggs, milk, and shortening. Add apples and raisins to liquid mixture. Add to flour mixture, stirring until flour is well moistened. Drop by spoonfuls into deep hot fat (375 degrees F.) and fry until brown, turning frequently. Drain on absorbent paper. Serve with sirup and pork sausage. Makes about 16 small fritters.

**"SOS"**  
Does your family complain of "SOS"—"same old stuff"? You'll find a wide variety of tempting coffee cakes, rolls and breads at bake shops and food stores. Visit your local baker and try his special breakfast breads.

**Did you know that nearly every good reducing diet contains regular servings of some wheat food.**  
OREGON WHEAT COMMISSION  
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