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JOHN DAY DAM

We are among those who have always thought that eventually there would be a John Day dam. The need for a dam between The Dalles and McNary to make barge transportation possible and to provide additional power and water storage seemed compelling.

We are also among those who cared little how or by whom the dam was built. The federal government will run it anyway and the power will go into the northwest power pool anyway.

It now appears that it will be built by the federal government. When we do not know. The arguments for more power in the northwest that we hear regularly every fall; the pressure of those who talk about greatly expanded industry in the northwest would make us believe that additional dams are necessary if we are to live here at all. We are inclined to doubt the validity of much of the argument.

If the federal government goes ahead with the John Day dam it will take five or six years at least for construction. It will be a period of severe disruption to the county in several respects, particularly in schools. Unless we are able to obtain some permanent industry in the county the county may derive little benefit from it.

If it is a federal dam it will— for the present at least—be subject to the preference clause which will give the greater part of the power to the state of Washington. A federal dam would be built by taxpayer money most of it coming from the east. The interest rate would be less than any other group could obtain although even government would have to pay more for money now than it would a few years ago. Perhaps we in the northwest should be happy to be subsidized in our dam building although there are those who prefer independence.

If the dam were to be built by PUDs and REAs they would have control of the power and most of it would go to Washington because Washington has the most of such public power agencies. Oregon could form them but the voters have generally refused to adopt that sort of organization. They could obtain a low interest rate only if the money was borrowed from the federal government. It does not seem feasible for the government to loan money to them and refuse to build the dam itself.

The partnership bill was never a completely written document. It lacked much of the detail necessary to define the rights and duties of both the government and the private firms that would comprise the partnership. Such companies would have a higher interest rate but would pay most of the income back to the government in the form of taxes—perhaps enough so that the financing would actually be cheaper all things considered. Anyway it does not appear such a plan will be favored.

Sherman county, as a county, would be best off if the John Day dam was built by private companies without any partnership agreement. If that were done it would pay taxes and the tax on a \$400,000,000 dam would be very nice indeed. The county is not a big user of power so would not be much concerned if power was a little higher to provide for the taxes.

We are not among those who believe that cheap power is so important a factor as enthusiasts say it is. The reasons why industry chooses a site are many and while cheap power is certainly one of them we doubt if it is the prevailing reason in many cases. It may be for aluminum production, but if we let all our power be taken by aluminum companies, which require but little labor, we will not be following the part of wisdom.

Finally, there is far too much politics and far too little economics in dam building in the northwest. Too many political claims and counter-claims confuse the engineering facts so that the average citizen does not know what to think, nor whether he is right or not when he does come to a conclusion.

Better learn to ski. The government is being asked to spend another million dollars on Timberline lodge.

END OF CELILO CANAL

The gates were locked on Celilo canal Monday night and that artery of traffic closed with the year 1956. Fill of the dirt section of the new The Dalles dam has progressed so far it is time the bridge over the canal be torn down and filling began in it.

The Celilo canal held great hopes for up-river farmers for years; it never did live up to them. When homesteaders hauled their grain to the Columbia river where it was loaded on trains for delivery to mills there was little complaint about freight rates. The twenty to fifty mile haul on wagons was so great that rail expense seemed small.

After the Columbia Southern was built in the late nineties it was not long before farmers began to complain about freight rates being high. They advocated a canal at Celilo to provide water transportation. They got the canal; never the traffic. Farther up-river some wheat has been shipped by barge but at no saving over rail costs.

Now the canal is closed by big dams that will furnish better river transportation. Whether wheat will eventually be hauled by barge cannot be foretold. It looks as if it should but there are difficulties. The grain is grown a long ways from the river and put into elevators close enough to the field so that hauling can be done with a small number of trucks. The little towns would not favor a policy that took the grain to river terminals for storage and, in fact, that is not practical.

Then, too, the rail lines have usually provided freight rates comparable to barge rates although they are not competing so well right now. Perhaps this is because of the general trend toward higher rates and the difficulty of competing with lower rates in certain sections. Farmers were wont to say that Celilo canal paid its cost even if not used. Maybe it did; maybe not.

It looks as if barge lines should be able to operate cheap enough to get all the business. They never have on the Columbia. Their rates are set on railroad rates. The huge expense of inland waterways has only been justified—like Celilo canal—because it furnished competition for the rails. Some one else has gotten the benefit from it, not the shipper.

Now the canal is closed and a phase of river transportation ended. The next phase should bring bigger barges that conceivably bring lower rates. Wheat growers will hope that it is a more successful phase than the past one.

1957

Maybe some one ought to say a few words about the little stranger in our midst. Like all others he is born to a few days and full of trouble. The newest one is the year 1957, whose name few have learned to write. So far as a reasonably long memory makes possible we can remember no year that wasn't born to a troublous world. We humans are so very sure that we are having a hard time.

Actually 1957 comes into a rather peaceful world although there are some scraps abounding here and there. Also 1957 finds most of the world doing better than usual. There is more food than ever before and the distribution is better, too, although many do not have enough.

What we hope for the little feller is that when he is old and decrepit and full of 365 days he will be able to leave the world as well off as it is now.

FOREIGN AID

A question this nation may have to decide soon is that of aid to foreign countries. It is said there is complaint about sending so much money abroad and every day one does hear some one say that if this country would quit sending money overseas it could pay more to the old folks, to farmers or to some one.

It seems reasonable that as long as this is the only rich country in the world we'll have to divide up with the others peaceably or they will come and get it. It also seems reasonable that we will have to help whatever allies we must have, and also to help the more backward nations get started into manufacturing goods for better living.

That isn't the question, not really. What we need to know is whether our aid is helping other nations or not. Maybe it is merely helping their governments stay in power; maybe it is keeping things as they are in countries that need a change; maybe some countries are national malingers that depend on us too much; maybe they would make more gadgets, produce more food if we didn't send such things. These are the things we'd like to know.

Dr. Frank D. Reid
Dentist
Moro Hotel Bldg. JO 5-3561
Office Days: Tues. & Wed.

Income Tax Series Starts; Written By Certified Accountants

Well, I declare! And, indeed you should, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Taxpayer, for it is likely that you have an early date with the federal tax collector—a fellow whom you shouldn't stand up or keep waiting.

So put these dates down in your little black tax book, if you have not already done so:

January 15, 1957—The final quarter payment on the 1956 estimated tax will be due for persons other than farmers. Mr. Agriculturist may file his 1956 declaration on this date.

February 15, 1957—Farmers who did not file declarations of estimated 1956 tax must file their 1956 returns.

April 15, 1957—For those, other than farmers, who must file original declarations of estimated 1957 income tax, this is your date with the bureau of internal revenue.

Do these "declaration" and follow-up dates apply to you?

They do if you meet one or more of the following tests:

1. If you are a single person who is not the head of a household nor a surviving spouse and your gross income is expected to exceed \$5,000.
 2. If you are a married individual not entitled to file a joint return and your gross income can be expected to exceed \$10,000.
 3. If you are the head of a household or a surviving spouse and your gross income can be expected to exceed \$10,000.
 4. If you are a married individual who is entitled to file a joint declaration and your gross income is expected to go over \$5,000, provided that the aggregate gross income of both spouses is expected to exceed \$10,000.
 5. If your gross income (a) can be expected to include more than \$100 of income other than wages subject to withholding, and (b) can be expected to exceed the sum of \$600, times the number of your exemptions, plus \$400.
- There are four generally accepted methods of filing estimated income tax to avoid paying a penalty:
1. Basing the return on the previous year's tax.
 2. Basing the tax on the previous year's income, computed at current rates and current exemptions.
 3. Basing the return on the 70 per cent rule (66 2/3 per cent, in the case of farmers.)
 4. Basing the return on the 90 per cent rule.

Two items of caution:

1. Even if your financial situation is such on April 15 that you are not required to file a declaration at that time, your expected income or the status of your exemptions may so change that you will be required to file a declaration at a later date in the year.
2. There is a popular misconception that a person required to file a declaration of estimated tax need not do so if he files his final return by January 15 of the following year, instead of April 15. With the exception of the special rule for farmers, this is not so.

If you have any questions as to the proper filing dates for your declaration of estimated income tax or which of the four methods you should use, consultation with your public accountant may be wise.

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116
Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Laura Grabenhorse, 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

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 Gilkmore, Secretary

Dr. Otis G. Perkins
Optometrist
405 E. 2nd St.
(Across from Stadlerman-Bonn Hardware)
Phone 3362 The Dalles, Ore.



Winter, or at least a visible as-silver thaw was too light to dampen the middle section of last year, but it did cause some Sherman county last week when very pretty scenes as the pliant temperatures a little below freezing, the frost and the sterner locusts of trees, power lines and give a held their load stiffly. Deciduous glaze to highways. The

EOWL OPPOSES RATE

The recently-announced increase in rail freight rates will add \$164,730 to the cost of marketing Oregon's annual wheat crop, the Oregon Wheat Growers League said today.

This estimate of the increased freight on shipping wheat from 10 eastern Oregon counties to Portland was made by the Pacific Northwest Grain and Grain Products association.

Even so, the league said, Oregon growers were saved some \$80,153 through the efforts of the association in holding down the increase on grain to 5 per cent instead of the 7 per cent increase requested by railroads.

The 5 per cent boost will add \$940,000, to the annual freight bill on wheat paid by growers in both Oregon and Washington. Had the 7 per cent rise been granted, as it was in the eastern part of the country, the increase would have amounted to \$1,330,847.

The association, which represents growers and the grain and milling trades on freight rate matters, appeared in opposition to the increase and presented exhibits at the hearings. Oregon growers, through their state wheat commission, contribute \$10,000 annually to the support of the association, and were instrumental in its organization five years ago.

The league, at its annual convention this month, commended the association for its work in holding down freight rate increases. Declaring that such efforts "have saved wheat farmers many, many times more money than most realize," the league favored continuing work by the association.

HUNTERS BE READY

If you intend to do any hunting or fishing after January 1, the 1957 licenses are required. Your old license was valid only to December 31.

Resident license fees remain the same as last year, \$4.00 for an angling license, \$4.00 for a hunting license, or \$7.00 for a combination hunting and fishing license. Juvenile hunting and fishing licenses remain at \$2.00 for persons from 14 to 17 years of age, inclusive.

We also wish to remind hunters to fill out and return the stamped, addressed report cards that were issued with deer and elk tags. Big game hunting is all over for the year, and hunters are required by law to return these report cards within 30 days after the close of the seasons. Failure to do so may result in the hunter being refused a hunting license next year.

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YOUR PRINTING
Journal**

ed by law to return these report cards within 30 days after the close of the seasons. Failure to do so may result in the hunter being refused a hunting license next year.

The game commission points out these cards are essential in determining the total state-wide harvest of big game animals. The cards also show the number of animals taken by sex. Such information is needed when considering regulations and management of Oregon's big game herds. Accurate figures can be obtained only if all hunters cooperate in supplying the information needed.

If the card has been lost or misplaced, a regular 2-cent postcard will do, containing the following information: number of days hunted, the animal's sex, number of points on a side, the county in which the animal was killed, and the nearest landmark or town. The card should be mailed to the Oregon Game Commission, 1634 S. W. Alder, Portland, Ore.

WANT ADS

WANTED: Well drilling. Machine now available. E. E. Shull - W. J. Rodda, Phone GI 2 5217. 9-12c

Custom Slaughtering by appointment only. Meat cutting, wrapping, sharp freeze. Kenny's Market. Grass Valley, Oregon. Call 242 for appointment. 7c

STRAYED: 23 head yearling registered Hereford heifers and a few steers. Branded: Lasy S over S on right side. Tattoo number in right ear. Three head strayed from mouth of Buckskin and rest from mouth of Ferry Canyon on John Day River. Any one knowing any of these call collect. Sid Seale, Condon, Oregon. 5-8c

BEST ONE-MAN BUSINESS IN U.S.A. Watkins Service Route now available this area. Established demand. No cash required but car necessary. For full information, write The J. R. Watkins Company, 3903 Brooklyn Ave. Seattle 5, Wn. 5-10c

STAFF 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 38trn

HOW about a spotted pony for your boy or girl for Xmas? He is gentle for any child. Only 6 yrs old, brown and white spotted. Can be seen at Wasco. Phone GI 2-5486. 7-7Sc

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Iva Dams has been duly appointed as administratrix of the estate of Mary Lena Gibson, deceased, and has qualified as said administratrix. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same, duly verified as required by law, to the undersigned at the ranch of Iva Dams near Moro, in Sherman County, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, to-wit, December 28, 1956.

IVA DAMS,
Administratrix of the estate of Mary Lena Gibson, Deceased.
BROWN & VAN VACTOR
The Dalles, Oregon
Attorneys for Estate 8-11c

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; her Final Account as Executrix of the Estate of Oscar N. Ruggles, deceased, and that Thursday, January 31, 1957, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day in the court room of the County Court in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, have been fixed by the Court as the time and place for hearing objections to said Final Account and for the settlement of said estate.

Allie Ruggles
Executrix
T. Lester Johnson
Attorney for Executrix 8-11c

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT
In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Sherman, Probate Department.
In the Matter of the Estate of Emma Catherine Davis, Deceased: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as executor of the estate of Emma Catherine Davis, deceased, has filed his final account in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County, and that Monday, the 21st day of January 1957, at the hour of 10:00 a. m. of said day and the court room of said court has been appointed by said court as the time and place for the hearing of objections thereto and the settlement thereof.

Dated and first published December 21, 1956.

Date of last publication January 11, 1957.

LUTHER W. DAVIS
Executor of said estate
Kent, Oregon
O'CONNOR & HARVEY
Attorneys for said estate
521 Equitable Building
Portland 4, Oregon 7-10c

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Open or add to your savings account by January 10. Earn 2 1/2% interest from January 1.

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on 3-year certificates of deposit issued after January 1, 1957. Interest to be paid semi-annually.

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