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SHERMAN HIGH SCHOOL

What may turn out to be the most unifying force Sherman county has ever known was dedicated Monday night. Differences in Sherman countians are personality differences, not differences of occupation, education, ability or finances and personality differences we have with us always.

The generation of Sherman countians who will be directing public affairs in twenty years will be better acquainted with each other than any of the preceding generations. By that time geography should cease to be a factor in county affairs. Sherman county is too small to be divided. When, like the bulls in Aesop's fable, they quarrel, they are unable to defend themselves against pressure from outside. As a unit Sherman county could be effective with its high degree of education, its financial position and its fine spirit of public service.

It is to the future citizens of the county we're looking when they approved the construction of the new school, not to the past which no one has to live with as he does the future.

Some weeks ago we commented that the county might have a little trouble learning to live up to the new school. We think it more than a passing observation. If the school within the building equals the facilities offered by the building it should mean that standards of education, of conduct and of culture should improve.

No longer will pupils from a Sherman county high school have to apologize for their lack of training. Now they should, and we think will, be offered a full course in mathematics and the secondary school sciences. Foreign languages can be offered when American find that the nation's leadership depends on them. Agriculture is already planned. We have thus removed most of our educational handicaps.

Patrons of the school may be expected to give more attention to a new, modern school than to older ones. That means closer parent interest in the educational process as well. It should be easier to retain good teachers and hire those of known ability with fine facilities for them to use in teaching. Teachers, themselves, can be expected to rise to the challenge of good equipment.

The county has taken a significant step forward and one in which it will always be proud.

MODERN REPUBLICANISM

Some of the columnists and a pack of other writers are trying to find out the essential difference between modern Republicanism and the new deal. So far the consensus of opinion seems to be that the difference is that the new deal came first.

We ourselves have noted that people too long in government get to listening too avidly to the complaints of the weaklings who want government to do more and more for them. In these days elections (as we have said before) are auctions of the public purse with the party promising the most getting the offices. To paraphrase an old saw, it's a hell of a way to run a government.

Wherever the men in government got the notion that this nation, as strong and rich as it is, can keep on doling out the money to every public complainer in the world we do not know. Foreign potentates with expensive retinues, begging prime ministers, domestic pressure groups, representing the ill-housed, ill-fed, ill-tempered and ill-governed go daily to government offices and come out with pockets lined and promises of constant cumshaw.

It is bad for government because it is spending too much money; it is bad for the weaklings because they find out they can exist by complaining instead of by working. Domestically it puts a price on votes and God help a republican form of government with a price on votes; in foreign affairs it puts us in the position of buying friends and that is one thing that cannot be bought.

Maybe we are wrong about modern Republicanism which has never been adequately explained. We are, admittedly, judging by appearances. But if it is more of the big government, big taxes, big talk we learned to hate in the thirties we'll take the old kind of Republicanism which was a pretty solid theory even if it doesn't appeal to weaklings.

LABOR'S TROUBLES

The current investigation now getting officially started into the question of how labor unions are handling their funds is most appropriate and necessary. It is more necessary to labor union members than to other citizens. It seems probable that the senate committee will uncover misuse of union funds that have been paid in for welfare benefits and diverted to private uses. It is also probable that it will be found that some unions have called strikes and abetted strikes for reasons other than better wages or working conditions.

Unions exist for the purpose of bargaining collectively with employers and because the individual laborer hasn't much chance to bargain with a big employer. In that capacity unions have been of great aid to the economy by obtaining a more equitable division of profits among the entire group of those who produce the nation's goods.

There is a limit beyond which such bargaining cannot go. Business must be permitted to make a profit or it will quit. When unions force prices too high both business and labor will be hurt. No one has come up with the proper balance. Unions were in a better position when they asked for more wages exclusively and did not include welfare benefits, unemployment, and dozens of fringe benefits among their requests. Also labor was in a better position when it insisted on better quality of workmanship.

We are certain that the senate committee is not out to persecute labor. It is an eight man committee, equally divided between parties and with many men sympathetic to labor on it. But if the senators can stop what looks like racketeering and use of union funds for officers they will be doing the labor movement a great favor.

SIGNS OF SPRING

There are some signs of spring in spite of the ground hog's prediction and in the face of prophecy by the numerous weather men. Of course, as long as the ground is frozen stiff each night there can't be much of spring. But, still—

The mornings smell so fresh and sweet. What makes spring smell so wonderful, we always assumed, it was the odor of grass growing and other plants swelling into their spring act. The snow is almost gone and there may be more of it, but by mid-February it won't last long.

The other day we caught ourselves, with almost no household duties whatever, washing a piece of woodwork and rearranging some material. We'll bet your wife has been cleaning out a closet. These are signs of spring, for soon there'll come a bright day when the women will all start to sweep and wash and change things around, like a mother bird building a nest. By then the signs will be unmistakable.

MORE LAWS

To date something over 500 bills have been introduced into the legislature. While a good part of them are appropriation bills, most of them are suggested legislation proposed by some of the state boards.

Legislators should be warned that most of these bills are restrictive bills designed primarily to give the boards more power over the people. Not more than half of them should be passed. A legislature represents the people in our form of government. The governor is the chief executive with authority to enforce the laws. The judiciary sees that everything is done according to the constitution and the laws. When the legislature combines with the executive to draw tighter the controls government has over the people it is failing in its duty.

Actually there isn't anything of importance for this legislature to do except to arrange for whatever financing the taxpayers can afford and parcel it out to needed government functions. Yet, there will be a plethora of bills designed to change this or that in the interest of some disgruntled few. The result will be a 1000 page book of new laws which even the lawyers will never read and which would be most depressing reading for anyone.

Legislators, as the only direct representatives of the people, must do that very thing in order to justify their existence. When they become adjuncts of and abettors to bureaucratic government they abandoned their usefulness.

If legislators will discover the simple fact that they represent the people instead of the government they will not pass so many laws and will consider these very fully.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the Estate of H. T. Peugh, deceased, are hereby notified to present them in proper form to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting executrix of the Last Will and Testament of H. T. Peugh, deceased, at the office of T. Lester Johnson, attorney at law, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of this Notice, to-wit: February 15, 1957.

Gertrude L. Peugh
Executrix
T. Lester Johnson
Attorney for Executrix 15-18c

THE LOWLY POTATO GOES FANCY IN MODERN KITCHEN

Potatoes are losing their skins but not their popularity, says Oregon State college extension marketing specialists. New commercially prepared potato products are finding wide favor.

The specialists report that the quantity of fresh potatoes used in homes has dropped in the past 10 years, but that processed potato foods are rapidly filling the gap. One out of every six pounds of potatoes today is used in some processed form.

Chip bars, crushed chip candy, chiplets and potato nuts are new products being developed by U.S. department of agriculture researchers. Potato chips, a familiar market standby, now come in special flavors, and are combed and cured into fancy shapes.

Frozen food counters offer an assortment of potato products that include French fries, puffs, dice, patties, potato soup and whipped potatoes. Several forms of dehydrated potatoes, dice, granules, flakes and shreds, are on the market or in the test stage. Diced potatoes are especially popular in canned stews and hashes.

New uses have also been developed for potato starch in "instant" puddings. Canned potatoes are put into brine and salads. Potato flour, on the market since World War I is used mainly in potato bread, donuts and other specialty items.

Some pre-peeled potatoes have started to move into retail trade, specialists report, although most of them are distributed only through wholesale channels.

Research on fresh potatoes is being conducted by OSC home economists in cooking tests on Oregon's netted gems. Improved marketing procedures are also being investigated.

Ways To Save On Income Tax Hard To Find

"Pass the aspirin—it's tax time again."

That appropriate headline appeared in one Oregon paper carrying this income tax series.

There's at least one comforting thought: Under certain circumstances the cost of the aspirin may be deductible.

Because of the financial burdens resulting from illness and disability, a number of tax relief provisions are included in the regulations.

In general, if there was illness in your family during 1956, you are entitled to deduct medical expenses that are in excess of 3 per cent of your adjusted gross income. These, of course, must be itemized.

If you or your spouse are 65 or over, the 3 per cent limitation does not apply to your medical expenses. One the other hand, it does apply to the medical expenses you incurred for your dependents.

Items you may include in your list of deductible costs include fees of doctors, dentists, hospitals and nurses; premiums for health, accident and hospitalization insurance. You can't deduct expenses paid or reimbursed by insurance.

There is a "ceiling" for your medical deduction as explained in the instruction book.

Prescriptions, medicines and drugs may be included in the medical deduction to the extent that they exceed 1 per cent of your adjusted gross income. Transportation necessitated by medical care is deductible in some cases.

"Sick pay" that you received from your employer or his insurance company generally is free of tax. This applies to:

1. Continuation of wages during period absent due to illness or injury.
2. Payment for medical expense of the employee, his spouse or his dependents.
3. Payment for injury of employee, his spouse or his dependents.

These limitations have been set up:

1. The exempt maximum is \$100 per week (plus any amounts which came from your own contributions to the sickness-and-accident plan.)
2. There will be a seven-day waiting period before the exemption applies. Any payments for the first seven days of illness won't be exempt. (The seven-day wait won't apply if you were hospitalized at least one day because of illness during this period. If the absence was because of injury, there is no waiting period.)

If the sickness payments described above were included in wages shown on your withholding slips, subtract the proper amount from your income on the first page of Form 1040. Be sure to attach an explanation as detailed in the instructions.

The exemption is not limited to payments under insurance policies. It also applies to payments under any accident-and-health plan for employees.

Incidentally, a plan may cover even just one employee and may consist of an employer's policy of continuing wages while employees are absent because of illness or injury. In fact, almost any recognized plan will qualify.

Be sure to keep careful records of sick benefits and your deductible expenses, both to be sure that none is overlooked and to prevent needless challenge. Further information on this phase of preparing your return is included in the instruction book. You may wish to take up specific sick pay and medical expense problems with your public accountant when your 1956 return is prepared.



Talking over the effect of government programs on Oregon wheat growers are (left to right) Bob Taylor of the Oregon Wheat Commission, Pendleton; Paulen Kasberg, wheat rancher, Wasco; and John I. Sell, First National Bank, Portland. The men have been working on a committee that will report at the Oregon Wheat Industry conference, scheduled to be held February 19 and 20 in

Letter From Salem

By Nicky Tom

During the week Rep. Allen Tom had a letter from an elderly gentleman in the Western part of the state who said, "I am with you all the way and will shove all my weight for you to get things going for the schools." He went on to explain that he had been deprived of schooling, and for this reason he wants to do his part to assure today's children of adequate educations. At this point, however, he requested that the committee give some thought to eliminating a few of the expensive frills which have crept into the schools in recent years.

All of which leads us to the main topic of my column this week. Education measures will consume a large chunk of the 1957 legislative session and it is well that people give much thought to what is being done. Public hearings have been held already on two of the most important bills, but the education committee plans to have more in order that everybody might be heard.

House Bill 163 is the school district reorganization bill. Oregon has at present over 700 school districts. This bill, it is hoped, will reduce the number by 150 to 200 districts. In the hearing last week the only opposition was voiced by Elmer McClure, Master of the Oregon State Grange.

Upon questioning by the committee Mr. McClure admitted that the Grange does not find the bill as objectionable as those of previous years. There remains only one section with which he could find fault. That one relates to voting procedure.

House Bill 171 increases Basic School Support from \$80 to \$120 per census child. This would mean an increase of almost \$40,000,000 in the General Fund Budget. The House Education committee has referred the bill to Ways and Means with the recommendation that it do pass, but that the increase in Basic should be a property tax offset within the 6% limitation. This will bring direct property tax relief at the local level.

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 Richard Abell, deceased, and that Wednesday, March 6, 1957, 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.

Luther W. Davis
Administrator
T. Lester Johnson
Attorney for Administrator 13-16c

NOTICE OF HEARING FINAL ACCOUNTING

All persons having objections to the final accounting of Clyde L. Finley and Virginia E. Finley, executor and executrix of the estate

of Alvin Keenan, deceased, shall file same before the 11th day of March, 1957, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock a. m., which is the time fixed for settlement of said account and the County Court Chambers at Moro, Oregon, is the place fixed.

Clyde L. Finley
Executor
Virginia E. Finley
Executrix

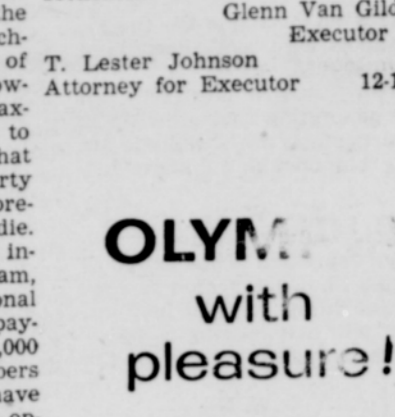
DICK & DICK
The Dalles, Oregon
Attorneys for the Estate 13-16c

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 Executor of the Estate of Vernon K. Van Gilder, deceased, and that Monday, February 25, 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.

Glenn Van Gilder
Executor
T. Lester Johnson
Attorney for Executor 12-15c

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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 Gilmore, Secretary

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