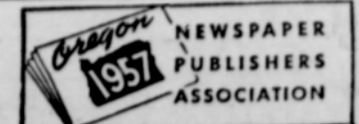


Sherman County Journal
Published Every Friday at
Moro, Oregon

Giles L. French Editor
Entered as second class matter at the
Postoffice at Moro, Oregon, under Act
of Congress of March 3, 1879.



OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
ONE YEAR \$2.00
JUNE 28, 1957

THOSE SURPRISING SOUTHERNERS

Victory of the Hells canyon dam enthusiasts in the senate last week has brought charges of vote trading from opponents and its expected denial.

Surely everyone knows by now that senators do not trade votes—at least never admit it. Vote trading is a crude process.

But an understanding of intent is a neat application of human psychology that can be made just as effective. No senator would say "You vote against civil rights and I'll vote for Hells canyon". A common need for votes to realize an intensely desired end might, however, bring two otherwise minority groups to pool their political resources in the expectancy of winning. If it entails some loss of principal that may be considered the lesser evil.

It is the southerners we want to talk about. The conservatives from southern states are not going to let the northern whites tell them how to handle negroes. If it takes a vote or two for Hells canyon what do they care? Normally they are not for Hells canyon but it is a long ways away.

There is always some closely knit group that wants something, wants it so bad they'll go along with the southerners to defeat, in one way or another, the aims of northerners who want to make the negro the equal of whites by law.

Usually those amazing southerners find a way to defeat their erstwhile allies before the session closes—or in the next. So we doubt if the federal government builds Hells canyon dam. It will have to get through the house and be signed by the president first. We think a majority do not want that.

Idaho Power has a dam half done and power could be flowing over power lines in the northwest much more quickly if its dam was finished than by the long process of building Hells canyon by the slow federal government. Actually there is little difference in total power to be produced by the Idaho Power dams and the big federal dam even though partisans jiggle the figures otherwise.

But those southerners are adept politicians and don't forget it.

COUNTY MUSEUM

Up in Canyon City there is a museum that many Sherman countyans have seen, either recently or in its earlier stages when it was the interesting collection of gatherings at Charley Brown's gas station. Charley Brown is a sort of human pack rat who makes an ideal collector of historical things.

Recently Herman Oliver, Grant county's man of all work, has aided the museum by helping toward the construction of a neat tile building on a main street where Charley Brown reigns unbothered by preemptory honks of auto horns out front.

There are music boxes of the kind grandmother used to while away a lonesome Sunday afternoon when she was a girl and fifteen side-saddles she might have mounted when going for a ride, there's bullet molds with which to make up a supply of ammunition before the hunting season and rifles and short guns galore from the old Sharps to an Enfield.

There's lots of things; hundreds of them things that were used in Grant county when the miners flocked in in 1862 as word of the discovery of gold wafted miraculously over the hills to California, where it was running out, and to the Willamette valley where emigrants were just getting settled after their long trek across the plains. The skull of Berrirway, first man hanged for murder and an early day sewing machine. The cabin where Joaquin Miller lived and wrote will be moved to the site soon.

Anyone who can't find hours of delight in the museum is not alive, has no interest in people and their struggle toward ease and power. And it is located in one of the most historic places in Oregon, the seat of the first gold rush, a center for a century of cattle raising.

It is well worth a Sunday's trip. The wheat fields of Sherman and Gilliam counties, the rugged

ranges of Wheeler county and the clay, casted hills below Dayville where scientists find bones of prehistoric mammals and color photographers find colored earth in faithful positions, the narrow John Day bottom and the museum (open Sunday's one to five) to show what men have been doing, and how, in this valley in Oregon.

SPECULATION

Everyone knows that prices are going up, more slowly than a few years ago, but getting faster at the present time. Every manufacturer, farmer, merchant, etc., says his costs are going up. The evidence is pretty conclusive.

One of the reasons must be the federal tax program. It is possible for anyone to write off the cost of new machinery in a short period, five years in many cases and while that practice is getting an airing because of Idaho Power it may be well to take a look at it in other things.

A man who uses machinery can often buy new cheaper than he can use old. The government really pays for a good part of it. If the new machinery is good and well cared for and efficiently operated it may produce enough more than the old that it is necessary to staying in business.

Nevertheless such practices vastly increase the investment in all businesses and if any interest is to be gained at all, prices have to be held at a high level.

There must be an end to such a condition eventually. Some day we are going to have to wear out machinery instead of trading it in for new. It is usually good machinery with a much longer life than it can expect under the system now in vogue.

It used to be that men starting in business could buy second hand equipment and by hard work produce a product to sell at a lower price than those with a bigger investment. Labor costs are the same per hour and better machinery should make them less per unit. At least that is the theory we have been working on.

Suppose then, that the fast write-off of taxes were stopped or changed and that taxes in general did not take such a huge bite out of all business and there was more competition between businesses and between laborers. Then prices could be worked down until many more persons could buy. One of the reasons for halting the upsurge of prices is that many families are now unable to enjoy enough of the nation's economy. Sure, most of them can, more probably than ever before, but there are lots of families that could use furniture, kitchen equipment, clothes, etc., if prices were down somewhat.

Economics teaches that some thing like this will happen pretty soon, or at least eventually. It always has. When it does the firms with too big an investment will suffer and some will be broke.

It is entirely possible that we wouldn't like it. Yet, the present race toward increased expenses, higher taxes, bigger prices cannot last forever because we are gradually pricing more and more persons out of the market and making poor use of much of our natural resources by waste of machinery.

Any economic trend comes to an end. That is history. The reasons for its ending are usually inherent within it and we have been speeding along the spend-thrift trail a long time without saving much of the easily made money, without conserving machinery, letting labor have big wages without sufficient production (in some cases) and taking great chunks of the nation's income for some wasteful political uses.

Maybe it will go on forever and maybe the sun today will never set. Experience teaches otherwise.

Senator Neuberger has made a proposal that five per cent of federal taxes be returned to the states and Eisenhower has suggested that states may want to take over more rights and duties—and taxes. Someone is going to try to put the two together and we hope unsuccessfully. There would be no end to taxes if the states were getting a share of them. The principle of a larger unit levying taxes and distributing them willy-nilly to smaller governmental units is a bad one which we have badly overworked. Every government, from school district to federal government should be solely responsible for what it spends and to the people who pay the taxes and get the services.

At the house the box drivers dropped the right side of their wagons into prepared holes, unhooked their two to four horses, watered them, and tied them to the boxes made low enough for them to eat the bit of grain left for them. After stripping the harness off the sweating horses and piling it neatly behind them, collar pads down, the drivers went to the house to wash the dust from their faces at a bench with cold water from the pump and went into the kitchen to eat the ham and potatoes and pie the farmer's wife had been cooking during the hot afternoon.

That was heading and a crew of six could put thirty acres in the stack on a good day. The grain could be cut before all the kernels were entirely hard because it was supposed to go thru a "sweat" and be easier threshed and of better quality after that mysterious process.

Nothing today is the same except that the purpose is to harvest grain. Yet, the basic tools are similar. There is a sickle and drapers. That is about all. Older headers were center drive Hodges, belt driven and with a long stroke that would cut grain easier and cleaner than the later machines.

OUR WIDE CHOICE OF FINES enables the family to limit the cost to its needs or wishes.

Spencer & Libby
Funeral Home
3234
1800 KELLY AVE.

People's Column

To the Editor:

The Red Cross Bloodmobile is coming to Sherman county on July 2. To donate a pint of good blood is of more importance than most of us realize. While in Portland recently I was one of a group that visited the Red Cross Center where we saw and heard how blood is typed and processed, stored and delivered. The whole blood delivered out of Portland center last year would have a value of \$1,250,000.00 if paid for at commercial rates existing in some states. And in states where blood is bought from donors the quality is not always the best. In Florida up to 7% of contamination has been noted from diseases such as jaundice, malaria and syphilis. In the first 500,000 pints of blood dispensed by the Portland center only four cases of infection appeared.

The increasing demand for derivatives is causing more blood to be processed so that patients needing packed red cells or plasma or other parts may be helped from the same pint of blood.

Recently a special type of blood was made available for the wife of a Ft Lewis soldier in just 55 minutes after the request was telephoned to the Portland office.

Plan to give a pint of blood. It will not hurt you and there is no telling who or how many it will help—possibly save. If you wish some group or organization to be credited with your donation, be sure to mention that to those in charge of the Bloodmobile.

Harry B. Pinkerton

Heading Lost Art

In less than a month the little push combines will be rushing over the fields gleaming the wheat and barley and piling it temporarily in bins on top until the trucks come bouncing over the ground to take it away to the elevators.

There will be little clouds of dust about from the combines and more from the trucks and a few men will be very busy at all this grain gathering.

Not a single thing about it is like it was fifty or even forty years ago and few men who will do the limited oiling, step on the starters and throw the clutches on the modern machines will have ever seen the machinery used in that now far-off time when grain was harvested by entirely different methods.

In those days men went into the field in bunches at least six of them with, in most cases, a header making a path directly to the center of the field or at some place to which grain could be conveniently hauled for stacking.

A header was a push machine, too, with the "puncher" standing on an iron platform, often covered with a sheep skin to ease the wear and tear on his legs. He had a lever in front of him to raise and lower the platform and four lines were tied to it.

His left side team of three were not tied in and could be swung out to make the turns.

Box drivers, with header boxes built low on the right side, drove under the header spout and stayed there while the loader stacked the grain in the box to fill it as full as possible. When all the grain was long Bluestem or Red Chaff, a good loader could put a tremendous load in a header box, which was more difficult when the slippery Turkey Red came to be a prominent wheat.

When a box was full the loader jumped up on the spout until another box drove under it and the whole procedure was done over again. Start was in early morning and the end was not until the sun dropped behind the mountains to the west.

At the house the box drivers dropped the right side of their wagons into prepared holes, unhooked their two to four horses, watered them, and tied them to the boxes made low enough for them to eat the bit of grain left for them. After stripping the harness off the sweating horses and piling it neatly behind them, collar pads down, the drivers went to the house to wash the dust from their faces at a bench with cold water from the pump and went into the kitchen to eat the ham and potatoes and pie the farmer's wife had been cooking during the hot afternoon.

That was heading and a crew of six could put thirty acres in the stack on a good day. The grain could be cut before all the kernels were entirely hard because it was supposed to go thru a "sweat" and be easier threshed and of better quality after that mysterious process.

Nothing today is the same except that the purpose is to harvest grain. Yet, the basic tools are similar. There is a sickle and drapers. That is about all. Older headers were center drive Hodges, belt driven and with a long stroke that would cut grain easier and cleaner than the later machines.



Russ Ellison of Aberdeen, Wn., is shown here dumping Jim Heron, Longview, Wn., into Waverly Lake at the World Championship Timber Carnival to be held in Albany, July 2, 3, and 4. Birling is only one of the many logger skills which are demonstrated during the event.

Headline says wife swapping ends in tragedy. Started that way, too.

DORIN WILBURN

Well Drilling
The Dalles, Oregon
Phone CY 6-3729 812 E. 7th St.

THE FRUIT BASKET

has a complete line of fruits and vegetables for the pleasure and sustaining of customers. It features fine quality and good prices based on fresh products right from the farms.

OPEN: 10:00 a. m. until 8:00 p. m.
LOCATION: near Highway Tavern, a mile east of The Dalles.

John W. Re
owner and operator

WANT ADS

FOR RENT: Two bedroom apartment. Moro Motors. 34c

FOR SALE: 3 milch cows, fresh; Model 4-E 10 ft. power take-off binder. Curly DeMoss, Moro 34c

CLEAN modern steam heated cottages close to beach, summer rates \$4.00 per couple. Also modern trailer park. Grace Chipman, Taft Auto Court, Taft, Oregon. 33-4c

WANTED: Saleslady or man to sell Mc Ness Products part or full time. Big profits. No experience needed. Will teach and finance you. Write today. Mc Ness Co. P O Box 14, Baysshore Sta., Oakland, 23, Calif. 33-4p

WANTED: Fifteen year-old desires summer job. Call Rebecca Rhinehart at Gilbert 2-5207, Wasco. 34c

FOR SALE: Alfalfa hay. Good

quality, no noxious weeds, \$26 board truck. Call 22F06 or write Ray Hill, Goldendale, Washington. 32-4c

FOR SALE: Grain-tight feeders and walls 1x4 tongue & groove dry utility \$25 per M.

Std. & Br. 14"x6 thoroughly dry T&G for floors, truckbeds, etc., \$75 per M.

Many other sizes and items from \$17 per M up.
THORN LUMBER CO. LYLE, WN., Ph EMerson 5-2216 day or night. 32c-tfn

SPINET PIANO: Will sacrifice equity for quick sale. Assume mo. pyts or cash. Write Credit Mgr., P. O. Box 226, Salem, Oregon. 32-4c

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 38tfn

WANTED: Man with car, earn \$2 to \$5 per hour on Watkins 800

Family Food Route, Experience unnecessary. Age handicap. Also part-time opportunity. Write J. R. Watkins Company, 3903 Brooklyn Avenue, Seattle 5, Washington. 29-34c

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

FOR SALE: Omar seed wheat direct from combine, \$3.00 per bushel, 12 miles from Arlington, Bill Seehafer, Bickleton, Washington. 31-6c

LUMBER, direct from mill, from \$17 per M and up. Phone Lyle 136 day or night. If no answer call 6K Thoren Lumber Co. 28tfn

FOR SALE: 5 room & basement home in G. V. Stucco in & out, fireplace, oil furnace heat, insulated, nice yard & garage, 2 lots 50' x 120'. Will sell either fully furnished or without. Priced to sell Phone 203 Grass Valley. 29tfn

ENJOY A GLASS OF THE CASCADES

Copyright 1957 by Blitz-Weinhard Company, Portland, Oregon

How Standard's research helps put jet aircraft in the stratosphere

Standard's new synthetic oils help conquer withering jet heat and stratospheric cold.

TEN MILES UP WHERE THE JETS FLY there's a world few men know. Temperatures from 70 to 100 below zero make ordinary lubricants thick and sluggish on controls that must respond instantly. But within jet engines, moving parts must be protected against withering heat up to 600° Fahrenheit.

Standard has "built" synthetic oils that stand up under both extremes. In less than five years these oils will be helping jet airliners whisk you safely to your destination, farther, faster, and more comfortably than ever before. We've been working toward that day since 1942 when Standard supplied the fuel used in the first jet flight in the United States.

Progress in the West means . . .

Air travel will nearly double by 1965

Jet airliners will carry twice as many passengers at twice the speed of conventional planes. Standard is getting ready now for 1965 when U.S. civilian and military demand for jet fuel will surpass aviation gas by more than 300,000 barrels a day.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
plans ahead to serve you better