

Sherman County Journal

Sixty-Ninth Year No. 37

Moro, Oregon Friday July 19, 1957

County Official Paper

These Things We Note

By Giles L. French

The very purpose of government is to assume power and thereby reduce the liberty of the individual.

T T W N

The early morning is a fine time to work, if you don't get lonesome.

T T W N

For some reason an old story recurred in our memory recently. It was the one about the man whose boss had given him a bottle of moonshine in the days when hard liquor was put out in unlabeled bottles. A friend inquired as to the quality of the moon. "It was just right," said the man with the liquor. "If it were any worse I couldn't drink it and if it were any better he'd never have given it to me." Perhaps it was the weather that reminded us of the story. If the weather were hotter it might hurt the wheat and if it were colder we couldn't stand it.

T T W N

We read about a man who got out of a financial hole by borrowing money. That we do not believe. That's the way to get in.

T T W N

Overheard: "Doesn't it make you mad to have your husband go off on a fishing trip with other men?" asked the blonde. "Not so mad as if he went with other women," replied the brunette.

T T W N

One could conclude that giving inaccurate testimony to a grand jury was the only crime prevalent in Multnomah county. We wonder why they don't try someone for a crime instead of lying about a crime.

T T W N

Making false statements about the personal affairs of others is a form of dishonesty seldom engaged in hereabouts and this newspaper has been able to rely on information received by it by mail or telephone. The exception happened last week in an erroneous announcement of an engagement and we apologize for the error.

T T W N

Isn't it odd that so many chicken raisers' sons grew up to be architects?

T T W N

The winner in that annual north-south contest over civil rights will probably be the weather. After the leaders fill the congressional record with enough pap for the folks at home they'll find some way to stop it.

T T W N

Taxpayers should be happy that the two parties are quarreling about who is going to get credit for reducing taxes—next year. Maybe one of them will get so involved it will do it.

T T W N

Business men once tried to make a profit by doing business or making something for less than competitors. Now the cost is less considered and the plan is to get a bigger price.

T T W N

Pay TV seems to be getting closer. If people have to pay for it they may look at it.

T T W N

We are no little interested in what Major Glenn did after he got to New York so fast from California. Maybe he had a cup of coffee.

T T W N

Look here, kids. Already there are ads about back to school. Summer's going fast.

T T W N

The Aga Khan, who had all the money, all the reverence, all the women a man could desire died just like any one else. He left his title to a grandson who will never be normal again.

T T W N

The 1958 cars are going to be different; new kinds of fenders have been devised.

T T W N

This is the time of year the earth is literally going to seed. Crops are ripening, maturity is coming to the year. Soon we can smell the odor of decay with the morning dew. By then humans will have harvested and stored away, by some of their many devices, the year's growth of food. Another circle completed.

Movement of Grain In Oregon Breaks All Records In Past Year; Orient Gets Most

All grain movement records were smashed in the shipping year ending June 30, announces T. Ralph Harry, chief, Oregon department of agriculture's division of grain inspection.

On the export side, more than 81.6 million bushels—about 245 cargoes—were inspected at Portland and Astoria. This topped the previous 1951-52 export mark by more than 35 million bushels, and was 50 million bushels ahead of 1955-56.

Heavy movement under the government grain program was the big factor in making the grain inspection records, but private treaty sales also played an important part, Harry says. Ships loaded in Oregon left grain all over the world. India, Japan and Korea got the bulk, but other places for which grain was loaded here included Greece, Formosa, Hong Kong, Ecuador, Brazil, Egypt, Pakistan, France, Turkey, Italy, Belgium and Okinawa.

Bulk of the export grain was loaded out of Portland, which accounted for more than 73.6 million bushels of the total. Inspections at Astoria, also an all-time record for that port, were just short of 8 million bushels. Wheat accounted for 59.1 million bushels of the export from Portland and all from Astoria. In bushels, other grains exported from Portland were: barley, 8.9 million; corn, 5 million; oats, 475,000.

On the other side of the picture, grains moving into the inspection centers at Portland, Pendleton and Astoria reached the unprecedented figure of 105.7 million bushels. Of the combined figure, the Portland inspectors handled 93.3 million bushels; Astoria, 11.4 million bushels; and Pendleton, 920,000 bushels. All grain received at Astoria and Pendleton was wheat. The breakdown at Portland was: wheat, 68.1 million bushels; (22 million more than any previous year); barley, 10.4 million bushels; corn, 3.2 million bushels; oats, 2.1 million bushels; milo, 283,896 bushels; rye, 37,342 bushels.

Thirty per cent of the wheat receipts at Portland contained foul dockage, which is up 2.2 per cent from the previous annual report; 17.4 per cent contained smut, fractionally up from the year earlier.

Almost 9 million bushels of wheat moved into Portland by truck and 4.6 million bushels arrived by river barge. More than 23,000 carloads were sampled in railroad yards at Portland. At Pendleton, 4,791 track inspections were made, or more than double the 1955-56 inspections.

Wheat funneling through Oregon inspection points, particularly Portland, included arrivals from other Northwestern states. Montana shipped in 10,132 cars of wheat, an 80 per cent increase over the previous year; and 1245 carloads of barley. All told, states east of the Rocky mountains shipped 725 carloads of corn, with Minnesota accounting for well over half the total arrivals of this grain.

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Early Day Wheat Grower Had Long Job Hauling Wheat After Threshing Done

When the threshers had gone on to another ranch and the farmer and his wife had recovered from their anger at his unrestricted use of fire wood, horse feed and potatoes, which furnished, it was time to start hauling the sacked wheat to the warehouse in town.

He rigged up his teams in relation to the quality of his wagons. A good wagon would carry fifty sacks and a light wagon as few as twenty of the 135 pound bags of grain. Some farmers always drove four horses and others used six or eight horse teams for the job. It depended on the distance to town, the amount of wheat to haul and perhaps more than anything, the preference of the farmer himself. Some even drove four horses on the long trip to Biggs and Grant before the Columbia Southern was built. Others drove eight on short hauls.

He pulled his team alongside the five high sack piles and loaded them on filling the bulkhead of the wagon first with eight or ten sacks and setting them three wide on edge in the wagon bed proper, two on top and others crosswise until the desired number was loaded. Loading a wagon or wagons in wheat hauling was work and men took pride in piling fifty sacks on a wagon without ever taking their feet off the ground.

Some horsemanship was required to get a heavy load started in the mornings and away from the settings where the ground was soft. Drivers sometimes built up the confidence of their horses by hauling a few light loads. In some manner or another every farmer got his horses to pulling even if some of them did occasionally fly back from the collar as if it were iced when the order to start was given.

A man tried to time his trips so he could arrive at the warehouse when the crew was not busy, but nevertheless he usually had to wait. That was a time for visiting while the sack backs took the sacks from the wagons ahead of him and trucked them away.

Once the hard pull up on the warehouse slip was made the wheat hauler set his sacks on end for the truckers to take them and pile them five high on hand trucks to wheel onto the scales.

The weigher set down the weights in drafts of five sacks and sack sewer and farmer alike were proud of consistent 700 pound drafts on the weigh scales.

It sometimes went on for weeks. A man was lucky, or close to town, who could put 200 sacks in the warehouse in a day and some who hauled fifty sacks and one trip a day were at it when the ground was frozen and the sacks were white with frost in the mornings and the high wa-

ter was a miserable place to spend a day, even when wearing chaps and a sheepskin coat.

Some day during the process of grain hauling the bills paid and potatoes, which furnished, it was time to start hauling the sacked wheat to the warehouse in town.

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Robert R. Olsen, seaman apprentice, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Olsen of Moro, was awarded the American Spirit Honor medal June 15, during recruit graduation at San Diego, California.

The medal is awarded to those, who, during recruit training, display outstanding qualities of leadership, honor, initiative, loyalty and high example of comrades in arms best expressing the American spirit.

Before entering the service in April 1956, Olsen graduated from Sherman High School.

E Bond Sales Down In June

Sales of United States Treasury Series E and H Saving Bonds dropped in most of the counties in Oregon in June when compared to a year ago, according to figures just received here.

Only \$2268 of these securities were bought by the people of this county last month compared to \$12,664 in June of 1956.

Although Savings Bonds sales in Oregon were down 18.6% compared to June of last year, and sales for the first-half of the year in Oregon were off 14.4%, the decrease of sales in Oregon is less percentage-wise than in the nation.

View of present economic problems this showing is creditable.

Hearing Date Set On River Lands

The Department of Interior has given notice that a public hearing will be held in The Dalles at 10:00 a. m. August 23 in Room 216 in the Pacific Power & Light building, on the subject of the withdrawal and reservation of lands along the Deschutes river in Sherman county. Proposal for the withdrawal has been made by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife service and the Oregon State Game commission.

If permitted the lands in question would be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws including mining. Taylor Grazing would be permitted. The land would be retained in public for the purpose of providing access for the public to fish in the Deschutes river.

Lands in question are those in one, two and three south, 14, 15 and 16 East. In previous hearings stockmen along the river have protested that this move would endanger the grass on their land and make the operation of their stock ranches difficult if not impossible.

Pinballs Must Pay

Tax Commission officials, faced with an alarming drop in revenues from the state's amusement device tax, have inaugurated an extensive crack-down on all delinquent taxpayers, according to S. W. Horn, State Tax Commission chairman. Revenues so far this year are far behind former collections and immediate steps are being taken to bring in these funds that are earmarked for old age assistance. Estimates made on July 10 indicate that the tax has been paid on only two-thirds of the machines in operation.

"Today we are starting a campaign to check all amusement devices and collect the tax on the spot or seal the machines," Horn said. An enforcement officer is being assigned full time to the Portland area immediately. No officer has been regularly assigned to this area for more than a year.

Pinball machines, shuffle boards, mechanical music devices and similar machines are subject to Oregon's amusement device tax and are due on July 1. Horn pointed out that there is a 20% penalty attached to late payment of the tax, and owners who do not have tax receipts properly affixed to the machines will be issued a notice of violation.

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Taxes Will Be Highest Ever This Year In County

It looks as if Sherman county's tax bill for 1957 will be around \$660,000 which will be the highest ever. For some years we have been breaking records for county taxes and 1957 will break the record more than before.

This sum will be divided into \$205,423 for county general and road taxes, up some from before.

The rural school tax will be \$248,229.50 and that is down from last year because of some differences in financing high schools.

To be added to that sum is \$176,211 for Sherman high school and around \$11,000 for Wasco school district. Schools will cost the local taxpayers \$435,440 or thereabouts and something like a third of his state income taxes.

The city of Moro will spend \$9,000 and Wasco \$6414, both budgets being in the hands of the assessor. Grass Valley's budget is not in but will be up from the \$2200 of last year.

Arthur Jenkins is here to do the commercial building appraisals for the county and tax commission and is preparing his charts before going into the field to see the buildings. After him will come a man to appraise the farm buildings and city residences all of which is expected to be finished by October.

With that the reappraisal work will be complete in Sherman county. Unless something startling comes out of it soon will end with little or no change in appraisals of either land or buildings.

Lawrence Kenny Harriet Close Married

Mrs. Harriet Close and Lawrence Kenny were married at Salem, Sept. 14, in a simple ceremony. The bride was a member of the First Presbyterian church with Rev. J. B. Poling officiating. A reception was held at the home of Dean and Mrs. Melvin Giest, the bride's brother in law with her sister, Mrs. Howard Maple, assisting as hostess. Mrs. W. B. Johnston, formerly of Moro, poured.

After a short wedding trip they will live east of Moro where Mr. Kenny has a wheat ranch.

Working Woman Studied

Today's typical working woman is about 40 years old and her age does not seem to limit her opportunities as a member of the nation's working force.

These and other trends are suggested in a review of estimated 1956 census reports from U. S. department of agriculture and Oregon State college economists. The report shows there are now more older women, as a group, at outside jobs than in 1940 and 1948.

Opportunities for older women to work outside the home have been prompted, experts say, by the shortage of young single women workers and older men workers, and the continuing strong demand by labor to maintain the country's high rate of production. The low birth rate of the 1930's and early marriages are blamed for the lack of young women workers. Increased rate of retirement among men over 65 takes more than the usual number of men out of jobs.

Adding dollars to their husbands' paychecks is the big reason given by women for going back to work. Extra money is an incentive to both low and better-than-average income groups. Recent years show an increase in the number of working women whose husbands earn between \$7,000 and \$10,000 a year.

Mothers with pre-school children in the home generally have their hands full being full-time home makers, but after the children start school, their rate of employment rises noticeably. Women are having more children but they're completing their families at an earlier age. By the time many mothers are 35, they can leave home to work because all the children are in school.

The picture changes for the younger women between 20 and 24 years of age. Married or single, the employment rates have dropped. High marriage rates and increased college enrollments usually take single girls out of jobs.

In 1956, the census reports, there were a million and a half more persons working in the U. S. than in 1955. Of these additional workers, two-thirds were women.

Rural School Board Organized For Year; Fox Chairman

The Sherman County Rural School District Board met Wednesday, July 10, 1957, for its first meeting of the 1957-58 school year.