

Sherman County Journal
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Giles L. French Editor
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OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER
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DECEMBER 27, 1957

A GOOD YEAR

This is the last newspaper we
expect to publish in 1957. It is
appropriate that we review briefly
the events of that year.

Sherman county found it good.
And in general the world found it
good. We are not going to sub-
scribe to the general pessimism
about world conditions and cry in
our soup over minor matters that
excite us for want of important
matters to give us pain.

What wars we have are little
wars and unworthy of the name
in these days of bombs and guided
missiles. Millions on the face of
the earth are eating more than
ever before; millions are learning
to read and write who could
hardly speak; transportation and
communication is better than ever
and the resultant understanding
between peoples is better than
ever.

Things are not so good that
they couldn't be improved—and
never will be. The Russians and
the United States are fighting a
cold war for international supremacy
which is occasionally upsetting
but is better than a hot war.
Although Russia has scared us
with a space missile the internal
organization of that country is
not one to convince us that the
abilities of the Russian people will
be advantageously used.

EDUCATION NEEDS
OVERHAUL

Sometime ago there was a
news story to the effect that the
teachers were interested in an
investigation of educational meth-
ods and teaching standards and
were going to make a thorough
examination of all phases of
school administration and not
overlook the Oregon Education
association.

We applaud the move. Certain-
ly there are few things more
bound around with tradition than
schools and teaching and few
things need a change worse.

Teachers are now asking that
those of a certain rank be assured
a definite salary. If we recall
correctly it was that a master's
degree should assure a \$4400
salary. Trouble with that sugges-
tion is that the ownership of a
master's degree doesn't mean any-
thing so far as teaching ability
goes. Having a master's degree in
education means that the owner
has been stuffed full of theoretical
nonsense of little practical value
and useful mainly to peddle to
the gullible.

Basing teacher's wages on time
spent in school is a foolish meth-
od. They are hired to teach and
their ability to impart knowledge
in such a way that children will
grasp it and become interested in
it should be the basis for pay-
ment of salary. What they have
learned is not so important as
what they teach.

Our educational system has be-
come so hide-bound and so de-
pendent on state regulation that
it would be very difficult to put a
new idea into effect in any school
in the state. Some supervisor
would come along and stop it.
That is a handicap. We hope the
investigation of the teachers re-
sults in a less paralyzing bureau-
cracy in school administration.

It is very difficult to teach with-
out arousing interest. Private and
parochial schools have been using
laymen to help with teaching and
now the attorney general has said
they must conform to the state's
regulations about teacher certifi-
cation. Most of that is useless and
is apparently designed more for
the protection of teachers than
for aid to education. Lots of peo-
ple can teach—and do. They teach
Sunday school, banker's classes
in law school and dozens of other
places. Interest and knowledge
are much more important than
method; in fact, methods recently
used have proven wrong.

So let's get on with the investi-
gation and let's be sure that some
one gets into the act other than
those imbued with the present
bureaucracy.

FARM BILL PLANS

Most of the farmer organiza-
tions have been meeting this fall
and are naturally talking about
the kind of farm bill to be pro-
posed when congress meets in
January.

The largest group, the Farm Bu-
reau, will probably ask for low-
er price supports feeling that
they should be about 50 to 60%
of parity instead of the 75 to 90%
now existing. They want it at
a figure below the market price
so it will not effect production.
The argument is that a better
balance in agricultural products
grown would result and thus
stop surpluses of some products
and a shortage of others.

The Grange seems to favor the
two price plan advocated by the
Oregon Wheat league for some
years. Although the procedure is
different the export subsidies
have much the same effect now.

The Farmers Union likes the
Brannan plan that would give
every farmer an income equal to
that of industrial workers. Secre-
tary Benson's idea about letting
farmers in some states lease their
land to the government for a ten
year period would give them an
income and it is along the same
general line.

The commodity group that met
this month may come up with a
two-price plan that may get a
hearing in congress this year but
the full report of that meeting has
not been made known.

The dairymen asked to be al-
lowed to make their own subsidies
and get the government out of
their business. Dairymen have
had good luck with managing
their own business since Benson
told them the advantages of
it and now want to go their own
way.

There is still little evidence
that there will be serious curtail-
ment of farm subsidies at this
session of congress which comes
in an election year when both
parties will be bidding for the
farm vote. There may be some
reduction in some crops because
farmers are not of one mind re-
garding them as only five crops
are supported and other farmers
are envious. Not only are they
envious but they arrange to grow
some of the subsidized crops to
add to the growing surpluses
which hastens the day when the
pile will get too high and topple
of its own weight.

MONEY MONEY

We Americans are often as-
cused of trying to do everything
with money. It is often true. If a
man runs away with our wife we
sue for money; if he damages our
automobile and breaks our leg we
want money; if our education is
unsatisfactory we want to cure it
with money; if our courts are
slow, our legislators inept, our
traffic dangerous, the only solu-
tion we have is the appropriation
of money.

It is the simplest and most
useless method imaginable. It is
possible to cure hunger with
money and that only if some one
has produced a store of food.
Nearly every other need could
better be cured by some effort of
a personal nature, by giving some-
thing of ourselves. Trouble seems
to be that money is the easiest
thing we can give because we
have lots of it.

ROSE BOWL

Oregonians are greatly inter-
ested in the Rose Bowl game this
year because for the second time
in succession an Oregon team
will be the western competition
against the big ten. As usual we
are constantly told that the Ore-
gon team has no chance and his-
tory has shown that few western
teams have had a chance against
the big ten whose teams have
won ten times out of eleven.
Whether it will happen again or
not, we do not know, but it seems
strangely incongruous that Cali-
fornia writers would make an is-
sue of it with so poor a record of
their own.

The Oregon Ducks have been a
fine team, not a perfect one and
it is possible to beat them, al-
though no team has done so by
such a score as the prophets say.
They seem to be a mature team
that will not fall apart as many
western teams have done in the
Rose Bowl. We are not going to
apologize for them until apology
is due nor go overboard in praise
until they have been tested in
that particular spot where we
think they will do very well.

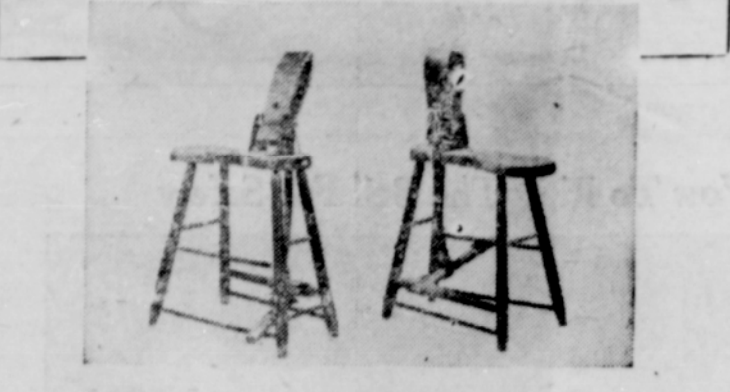
Wasco News

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Watkins were
recent Sunday dinner guests at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. John
Buck in Moro.

The Thursday evening bridge
club met at the home of Mrs.
Dewey Thomas for its Christmas
party with members exchanging
gifts. Mrs. Pat Macanb won high
and Mrs. Stuart Macanb low.

The Thursday evening pinocle
club Christmas party was held at
the home of Mr. Jerry Barnett
with Mrs. Lloyd Gosson as co-
hostess. The table was covered
with a red Christmas cloth and
centered with a candle surround-
ed by greenery. Mrs. Gordon Hil-
derbrand won high prize and Mrs.
Leo Roberts won low.

This Week's
HISTORY MYSTERY



Can You Identify
This Device?

CLUE: This historical apparatus was put to good
use in the horse and buggy days. A few of them
can still be found in use today.

ANSWER: It is a harnessmaker's horse and corre-
sponds to the modern vise. The jaw clamp tightly
depresses the leather while sewing is done. Leather workers
who learned their trade long ago still use them.
This particular harnessmaker's horse was presented
to the Oregon Historical Society by Mrs. E. L. Krebs
in 1914 to 1955.

If you possess an historical item to loan or give or wish
information about Oregon Historical Society memberships,
please write to

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
PORTLAND, OREGON

Bill Coats Writes From Dominican Republic
About Farming Practices of Natives

Moca
Republica Dominicana
November 24, 1957

Dear Friends:
Wedding bells haven't been
ringing much around here, but
I've observed more rice in the
field past few weeks than ever before
in my life.

Rice, besides being one of the
most used foods in the diet
(twice a day with beans), is the
main source of income on my
second father's farm. Along with
750 acres of rice, he also has a
dairy herd of about 230 milking
cows and about 2500 acres of pas-
ture, about half of which is im-
proved. As the money becomes
available, he plans to build up a
herd of around 1000 head of beef
cattle, Brahma and Angus cross,
but as yet he hasn't started this
enterprise. This operation, besides
being one of the largest near San
Juan, has the distinction of being
the most mechanized; for we have
3 tractors, 2 implement trailers, a
disk plow, and a stationary
thresher.

As soon as I finished unpacking
my bags (3 or 4 people helping)
at my second home, my father,
mother, sister in law, brother and
I, along with a few aunts and
uncles, started out for what I
thought was to be a picnic in the
country. Things are tough so I
had to ride in a 1956 Cadillac
while some of the family went in
the jeep, but we made it to the
campo, or country. My picnic
turned out to be a well prepared
meal served in a second home on
the rice farm with two maids do-
ing the major part of the work.
Some difference from the picnics
you women have to prepare in the
United States.

The rice on our farm is first
planted in early May and then in
June, when it is well started, it is
transplanted to the paddies all by
hand. Seeding, therefore, requires
from 2 to 3 months. Through the
summer months the workers
(about 150 year around) manage
the water and wade around in the
paddies cutting weeds with their
machetes. About one month be-
fore harvest starts, which is usu-
ally in September, the water is
removed from the paddies.

On my father's farm the rice is
cut by hand and tied into large
(2 bushel) baskets made of palm
leaves. The workers then carry
these on their heads to a road
that runs down the center of the
paddy. For some of the workers
this is a real task, for the average
worker is about 5' 7" tall and
weighs about 140 to 165 pounds.

After the rice is deposited next
to the road, the mechanization
begins to take over, for the rice
is hauled to the threshing area in
tandem, 4-wheeled trailers pulled
behind a large diesel wheel trac-
tor. The rice is then threshed by
means of a stationary thresher at
the rate of 20,000 to 30,000 pounds
a day. On the other farms in this
area, all the threshing is done by
hand too, so the thresher is a big
improvement.

After threshing, the rice still
contains too much moisture so
the hot tropical sun is utilized
for drying. For 3 or 4 days, the
workers spread the rice on huge
concrete slabs, sacking it at night
to avoid the heavy dews and
spreading it again in the morning.

County Ramblin's

County Agricultural Agent

Selling of wheat after January
1 will be a major question facing
many Sherman county farmers.
Marvin Thomas, agricultural
economist, Oregon State college,
has analyzed the wheat price
prospects as follows:

1. There is little chance for
prices on soft white wheat to ad-
vance like they did last winter
and spring. (2) There is no evi-
dence that soft white will be in-
cluded in P. L. No. 480 in the
next six months or that subsidies
will be changed enough to make
the export price of our wheat
more competitive with other
areas. This will be a big change
from the December-June period
last year when we exported some
120 million bushels of Northwest
wheat. Exports during the past
5 months totaled some 60 million
bushels compared to 75 million a
year earlier. In November, how-
ever, exports of 10 million bushels
were only half as large as a year
ago. This begins to show how the
changes in the export program
are taking a hold. (3) There is a
fair chance for prices to stay
near recent levels if exports are
continued at 9 or 10 million bu-
shels a month. (4) There is a good
chance for prices to decline. A
further cut in exports would leave
plenty of wheat outside govern-
ment hands and cause a weaken-
ing in prices. Whether this would
be a drift toward the support
levels or a sharp break would de-
pend considerably on how fast
growers sell. (5) The individual
grower stands little chance to
gain by holding wheat very long
in the new year and he has a
good chance to lose. Heavy sell-
ing by a lot of growers, however,
would have the same effect on
(6) There appears to be enough
price as a further cut in exports.

Protein percentages on the
three samples of Columbia wheat
submitted to the Western Wheat
Quality Laboratory have been
received. Analysis shows Chet
Coats 9.5, W. A. Brinkert 8.8, and
Kenneth Martin 7.6 per cent pro-
tein. These Columbia samples and
the Burt samples were milled.
Mark Barmore, head of the lab,
indicates all samples milled satis-
factorily. None of the samples are
high enough in protein to be used
for the bread or cracker flour in-
dustry.

The department of Animal Hu-
bandry, OSC, has purchased a
small herd of Beefmaster cattle
from the Lasater herd, Matheson,
Colorado, to see how they will per-
form. The Beefmaster was develop-
ed by first crossing Brahma,
Hereford and Shorthorn cattle.
After the crossing was done the
herd has been closed to outside
breeding and selection has been
entirely on the basis of produc-
tion. The animals will be tested
in comparison to other cattle and
in cross breeding work.

A new extension circular list,
the Farm Building and Equip-
ment Plans available from the
OSC Farm Building Plan service.
Get a copy of this bulletin or look
over blue prints of buildings and
equipment next time you are up
to the courthouse.

Malathion has been cleared by
the Pure Food and Drug Admin-
istration for direct use on poultry,
lice on swine and lice, ticks and
horn flies on cattle.

Livestock and poultrymen get
these advantages from malathion,
say researchers: 1) Control of sev-
eral pests at once and elimination
of need for more than one insecti-
cide. 2) Gives a thorough and long
kill. On lice and mites, malathion
has demonstrated its superiority;
also good evidence that lice are
killed in all stages from eggs
through maturity. 3) As a new
insecticide, it won't have resis-
tance that is showing to older
chemicals. 4) Can be applied at
any time, doesn't have the res-
triction of chlorinated hydrocar-
bons, which cannot be applied
closer than a month before slaugh-
ter. 5) Versatility. Can be used
as a direct spray; on cattle back-
rubbers for control of lice and
horn flies; brushed on roosts for
control of poultry lice and mites;
sprayed on sheds, fences, man-
ure piles, poultry dropping pits,
etc. 6) No adverse effects on these
animals—no build-up of malathi-
on in animals or animal products

1957 crop eligible for support to
keep prices from dropping below
support levels. Anybody that has
not sold his wheat by the January
31 deadline on loans should take
advantage of the protection this
program offers. If a large amount
is left unprotected, we could see
prices drifting toward the lower
1958 supports (\$1.75 per bushel)
after the end of January.

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ure piles, poultry dropping pits,
etc. 6) No adverse effects on these
animals—no build-up of malathi-
on in animals or animal products

to offer hazards to consumer.
Nearly one person in every 11
left the farm in 1956 making this
year one of the largest decreases
for farm population on record.
During the last 7 years the total
number of farm population has
dropped 4.7 million people. The
accelerated rate of decline in 1956
was reported to be in part the
result of older people leaving the
farm who are now eligible for so-
cial security. The labor input in
farming totaled a little more than
for any previous year. This
reduction is equivalent to almost
two-fifths the average input be-
fore World War I. The present
farm worker supports almost 21
persons at home and abroad as
compared to 8.27 persons in 1920.

Pregnancy testing is a profit-
able livestock practice. Luther
Davis recently purchased 93 head
of cows on a guaranteed with calf
basis. A pregnancy test by a
veterinarian showed only 47 of
the 93 with calf.

Thirty dollars a head over feed
costs was realized by John Ship-
ley for 15 head of yearling feed-
ers this fall. Animals were taken
off grass in July and fed barley,
grain hay and protein concentrate
supplemented with stillbrestol.
The 15 head were sold in Novem-
ber after a 110 day feeding period.
John's and others experience re-
sulted in selling forty dollar
barley through livestock for
eighty dollars a ton.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLE-
MENT

Notice is hereby given that Iva
Dams, administratrix of the es-
tate of Mary Lena Gibson, decas-
ed, has filed her final account and
petition to close said estate, and
that Monday, the 27th day of Jan-
uary, 1958, at the hour of 10:00
o'clock A. M. on said date, in the
County Court Room in the County
Court House in Moro, Sherman
County, Oregon, has been fixed
as the time and place for the hear-
ing of objections, if any there be,
to said final account.

IVA DAMS, Administratrix
of the estate of Mary Lena
Gibson, decas-
ed
BROWN & VAN CASTER
The Dalles, Oregon
Attorneys for Estate 8-11c

NOTICE OF SALE

Bids will be received by the
undersigned until Jan. 15, 1958,
for miscellaneous personal prop-
erty of the Estate of Earl J.
Lyons. All sales will be for cash.
The right to accept or reject any
or all bids is reserved. Included
in the listing is a 1951 GMC 3/4 ton
pick-up and other items. The com-
plete listing may be examined by
contacting the undersigned at
Moro.

Clair Balzer Adm.
Estate of Earl J. Lyons
6-9c

A prominent banker and
community leader tells you:

Why
United States
Savings Bonds
are so important



Joseph C. Welman, President,
Bank of Kennett, Missouri;
1958 President, American Bankers
Association

to your family and your own home town

If you and your neighbors are spend-
ing and saving wisely today, tomor-
row's economic problems will solve
themselves.

That's true for your family, as well
as the community in which you live.
And that's why U. S. Savings Bonds
are so important to every American.
The secret of saving is system. And
for most Americans, Savings Bonds
are the perfect solution for system-
atic savings. They're safe. They're
sure. Easily bought. And easily con-
verted into cash should an emergency
arise.

And now every U. S. Series E Sav-

ings Bond pays a new, higher interest—3 1/4% when held to maturity! It
matures faster, too, in only 8 years
and 11 months. And redemption
values are higher, especially in the
earlier years.

Leading bankers and industrialists
all over the country, realizing the im-
portance of thrift and savings to a
sound economy, are giving their
wholehearted support to the U. S.
Savings Bonds program. Why not
start your Bond investment program
today—through the Payroll Savings
Plan where you work or by regular
purchases where you bank.

SAFE AS AMERICA . . . U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

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