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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

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COUNTY MANAGER

Persons concerned with local government may be interested in a method of changing the present system to something considered more modern.

The county manager form of government has been legal in Oregon for about ten years and is still untried although Clackamas and Lane counties have had campaigns for its adoption.

The procedure is as follows. At least ten percent of the voters of a county shall present a petition for a vote on the plan.

There shall be a county board of from three to seven which is a legislative body. One is elected to serve as county judge and perform the probate functions.

The county board shall hire a county manager who shall be removable for cause. He shall collect and guard county receipts, execute resolutions of the board, appoint officers and employees.

At a trial period of four years the plan may be repealed by the voters if desired.

Such a plan would work more easily in Sherman county than in the counties where it has been proposed. It might be cheaper than the present although perhaps not a great deal.

CONFESSION

We admit a certain preference for the white race. Not that it seems perfect but it has undoubtedly made greater progress in the world than any other.

We also have a preference for individual attainments and private business. Most of the things we have in this world came from the stimulation found in the competition for preference, financial and social, which are the heart of individualism and private enterprise.

It has not been our observation that socialism has succeeded or shows promise of giving a way of life equal to that of individualism and the history of Russia, whose government is based on socialism, strengthens the feeling that socialism is unworkable.

Therefore, we think persons should get what they earn and earn what they get, financially and socially. If this means that there should be no persecution of negroes as negroes or advancement of them without it has been earned, so be it; if it means that the incompetent should learn com-

petence before they attain a standard of living not won, that seems reasonable.

HOW CRAZY CAN WE GET?

Columnists are having a heyday over a report that is purported to show that this nation has been wrong for five years in its information and attitude toward Russia and protective armament.

Let us remember what was going on a year ago. Then we were being told that the appropriations had been so large that millions were unspent and that economy was possible and tax-reduction a necessity to prevent the country from breaking itself and discouraging individuals from trying to progress.

Even Sputnik hasn't changed things that much. We have bases that almost surround Russia and have been building them for years; we have a very adequate air force that can reach nearly all parts of Russia; we have the best surface ships and the most of them; we have several atomic power submarines and regardless of the fact that Russia scored a touchdown with Sputnik it is not at all certain that we are or should be disorganized and helpless. We have scientists, too.

Sputnik is not a weapon. It is as useless as a red glass ball on a Christmas tree and as attractive. That is all.

This business of a great nation swinging from economy to spendthrift policy in a single year is plain foolishness. And the notion that we should believe the same columnists with widely contradictory philosophies in a twelve month is plain idiocy.

It is entirely possible that we should spend some additional millions for research on missiles (we hope not much on space missiles) and that we should overhaul our educational process to try and find the scientific minds among the nation's youth. It is important that adults train the fat off their heads, if not their bodies (both preferably).

It is not wise for us to go on a spending spree that will endanger our economy. So far the administration has shown excellent restraint in the face of the columnist's terror. It is entirely possible that what the nation needs is some new writers. The old ones are too jittery.

SKILLS

Forty years ago a Sherman county farmer had an entirely different set of skills than does his modern counterpart. Back when World War I was just getting started a local farmer was a horseman, able to drive horses, treat their illnesses, judge their quality. He was harness-maker, rider, teamster, horse-shoer. Most of them were blacksmiths of a sort and able to repair the rather simple farm machinery of the day.

The skills are not the same now. Today's farmer owns a great deal more machinery but because of the prevalence of repair shops, does less of the overhauling himself. The machinery is more complicated. We think it will be admitted that the 1917 farmer knew more about a horse than his grand son does about a diesel motor. Because commercial establishments have made services available the modern farmer does not have to be butcher or his wife a baker.

Although science is of great aid to farming it can be hired and not of necessity understood. The 1917 wheat farmer was more of a financier than the modern because he had to be; the smaller the income, the greater the financial acumen required.

The 1917 farmer grew a crop that was in demand sometimes at a price not very encouraging; the 1957 farmer grows a crop in great surplus in the nation and gets a price established by government edict. In this world men earn a living by performing a service that others will pay for, usually in the universal medium of exchange called money. In a rapidly changing world a young man cannot be certain that his skills will last a lifetime and nearly everyone will remember the once fine teamsters who ended their existence without occupation.

Not only does one have to make a place in the world, he has to keep it up to date and change with the times.

"THE LAST CARBON COPY"

Jesse Stuart bemoans the sophistication of his beloved Kentucky hills whose people are getting to be just like the others, losing their peculiar and expressive dialect and getting roads and automobiles. It is a common complaint, justified.

Right here in Moro there is similar evidence in the remark of a citizen that the town was getting too big and too busy as he had to look both ways before crossing the street. Time to move farther back into the hills.

Bill Coats Writes Again From Island

Sosrea Republica Lomirlerana December 12, 1957

Dear Friends:

The world could take a few lessons on peaceful living from my last host family, the Compres. With sixteen brothers and sisters, one might expect a few quarrels and problems, but not so in this group. The father was boss and from there the rank went down through the older boys. In Dominican homes, the father is typically the unchallenged family head, being waited on by wife and daughters as servants wait on their masters. Really, it is a pretty good custom which could make life a little more interesting if it were adapted in the States.

With a family this large, I was a bit concerned as to which barn I might be sleeping in, or with what number of brothers, but fortunately they found room for me in the house. I was reminded of fraternity living here in this home, for privacy wasn't one of the house's major attributes. The over-all house was constructed very similarly to a motel, with a long row of sleeping rooms. All was quite comfortable, but the construction was a little different than our western ranch style houses.

Next to the problem of deciding who was family and what children were members of the servants' families, my next question was "Where does everyone eat?" for when I would sit down to dinner the three older boys, my host father, and I were all that would be eating. My brothers took me to a nearby cookhouse, and in one section of it was a table large enough to seat the "Knights of the Round Table" even though the table was rectangular. Teasingly, my brothers said they were considering installing an inter-communication system so that they could request food at the other end of the table and have it reach them before it was cold. Actually, I believe the table could easily have seated 25 people without anyone being crowded.

To an American farm boy used to the conveniences of screened houses, refrigerators, electric stoves, etc., and being used to hearing complaints about unnecessary distances from the kitchen to the dining room table, I was extremely interested in the kitchen of this home. From the men's table, to the kitchen was a distance of 70 feet, as the cookhouse was separate from the main building. The cook stove consisted of three concrete fireboxes constructed at table height in which charcoal was used. Rather than piping the smoke out of the cookhouse, the family had constructed it so there was a two inch gap between the top three boards in the wall. With this kind of kitchen, onions aren't the only hazard one's eyes encounter, for the smoke gets a bit thick and trying at times.

Sincerely, Bill Coats

you. Real Southern hospitality.

This host father has about 700 acres of some of the best land in the world; good black loam on which he raises "frutas minores," or in English, he is just a good old general farmer. His major crops are platanos (bananas), corn, beans, and yuca. He raises enough coffee for his own use and also sells a little cacao, or cocoa. With the semi-tropical climate, abundant rainfall, and this wonderful soil, the family harvests three crops of corn a year, or two of corn and one of beans. It is certainly different from Oregon where we have a hard time getting one crop harvested before the winter rains begin.

Farm labor here in the Republic is all done by peon labor, the farm owner and his sons doing nothing but supervising. With the cheap cost of labor, it is understandable that this system exists, but life tends to become stale for a person used to more activity. At first I thought they were taking it easy because of having a guest around, so I suggested food-naturally that I'd really enjoy working today. My host brother's response was very apologetic, but he said it just wasn't possible for us to work here for our class of people don't work. Therefore, when jostling with the laborers, I helped a little, and I was properly accepted. But had I been serious about the working I wouldn't have been in good graces with my family.

As Americans tend to rebel when the boss is too good to do the work which he expects his workers to do, but such is not the case here. The workers and farm owners get along exceptionally well together, and the laborer is happy with his \$1.00 a day, for nature supplies nearly all of his needs and he doesn't have to accept any responsibilities. He has no winter season or time of no work to prepare for so he can just live from day to day.

Americans are extremely well received here in the Dominican Republic by rich and poor alike, for nearly all of the people have a hope that one day they will get to the United States for a visit or to live. The rich love to practice their English on me and tell me about their experiences in the States, and the poor get a great deal of pleasure out of calling me "Willie" and then seeing me greet them. From the standpoint of ironicalness of the people and the beauty of the country, it is easy for me to understand why this island was the one Christopher Columbus liked best when he discovered the New World.

Not All On Roll

Wm. A. Callahan, chairman of the State Industrial Accident commission, stated today that only about one-half of the 43,000 registered employers in Oregon have paid the \$7.50 annual fee billed in a statement which was sent to them on November 15, 1957. This fee is due and payable on or before December 31, 1957, and a separate fee is required for each account which the employer maintains with the commission.

Despite this additional charge, coverage under the workmen's compensation law can be obtained at a more reasonable cost than from most other sources. Approximately 20,000 employers are engaged in non-hazardous occupations such as farming, real sales, householders, etc., and workmen of these employers will not be entitled to benefits, nor will the employer have the protection of the act subsequent to December 31, 1957 if the \$7.50 annual fee is not paid on or before that date.

If coverage is cancelled as required by statute, a registration fee of \$12.50 must be paid to obtain coverage under the act. The last session of the legislature amended the law to provide this fee of \$7.50 in order that each employer pay at least the minimum administrative cost of providing coverage under the workmen's compensation law. Any employer who is in doubt as to his status, or has questions regarding this fee, should contact R. G. Savage, supervisor of the firm division in Salem.

The new federal highway system alone will take some two-thirds million acres of rural land out of crop production during the next several years, Mrs. Horrell reported.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE: Registered Hereford, coming 4-year old bull, Carroll Sayers, Moro. 7-8p LUMBER for your ranch or farm, competitive mill prices. Thoren Lumber Co., Lyle, Wash. 8-4tn EST. FOOD ROUTE, 800 family Watkins Route now available, 90 year reputation. A top-grade one-man business, and no experience or money required. Write for full information to The J. R. Watkins Company, 3903 Brooklyn Avenue, Seattle 5, Washington. 5-10c

Custom Slaughtering by appointment only. Meat cutting, wrapping, sharp freeze. Kenny's Market, Grass Valley, Oregon. Call ED 3-3245 for appointment. STATE WIDE PAINT CO. complete painting and decorating service, spray or brush. Phone 3977 or 5293, 1205 E. 12th St. Vern Camp-ll and Jack Null, The Dalles Oregon 3Stfn

take your TRACTION with you! by Carol Lane. SNOW, WIND AND SAND WON'T SLOW YOUR DRIVING IF YOU'RE READY FOR THEM. HERE ARE SOME HANDY ITEMS TO CARRY IN YOUR CAR: A piece of carpet OR A PAIR OF RUBBER TRACTION TREADS... A set of aluminum pulleys WITH NYLON ROPE... A small shovel (ARMY TYPE) IF FREEING REAR WHEELS FAILS...

Farm Land Value Still Goes Up

Value of farm land in Oregon has hit a new high, according to Mrs. Elvera Horrell, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State college. At the same time, the number of farms in the state has dropped to the lowest total in 30 years.

Farm land values in the state have increased steadily during the last three years, and now average 7 per cent over a year ago. As a result, farm land values are now more than 40 per cent above the 1947-49 average.

As spectacular as this rise seems the Oregon gains are still below the average for the rest of the nation. Mrs. Horrell said, Reports from the U. S. department of agriculture show farm land values over the nation up 8 per cent in the last 12 months, and now better than 50 per cent above the 1947-1949 average.

Farmers are continuing to buy land to increase the size and efficiency of their farms, and this has been one of the major influences on the value of farm land, Mrs. Horrell pointed out. However, this is reducing the total number of farms in the state. USDA figures show there are now about 56,300 farms in Oregon, compared to a peak of 64,800 farms in 1935.

Many non-farmers are also buying farm land—some as an investment, others for rural homes or part-time farms. Mrs. Horrell found. Still another upward pressure on farm land values comes from the purchase of farm land for non-farm use. Across the nation, it has been estimated that about 20 million acres—nearly 4 times Oregon's total cropland acreage—was converted to non-agricultural use between 1942 and 1956.

The new federal highway system alone will take some two-thirds million acres of rural land out of crop production during the

Those analyzing the situation say they can see nothing new for 1958 that would reverse any of these farm land value trends. But they do see a possibility that the gain may not be so large, Mrs. Horrell said.

ADDING MACHINE TAPE At Journal Office

HARLANDVIEW GRANGE Meets First and Third Mondays each month at 8 p. m. Orlov Martin, Master; Agnes Benson, Secretary

Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. L. Grabenhorst, NG; Vada DeMoss, Sec. Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116

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. Orlov Martin, N.G.; Leo Watkins, Secretary

Taylor LODGE A. F. & A. M. Wasco, Oregon Meets each First and Third Tuesdays Elton Medler, W. M.; Gordon Harper, Sec.

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78 O.E.S. Meets every second Thursday each month. Visiting members invited. Moro, Oregon Genevieve Powell, W. M.; Gwen Ross, 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. Joe Heater, W. M.

Jyde Gilkner, Secretary

Wasco News

The Tuesday bridge club met December 17 at the home of Mrs. Rolland Johnson. Exchanging gifts were Mrs. Estrella Hailey, Mrs. Hildred Zell, Mrs. F. L. Watkins, Mrs. Arthur Smith and Mrs. Harry Van Gilder.

Mrs. Arthur Smith and Mrs. Rolland Johnson were guests when the Tillicums met at the home of Mrs. Sam Brock for its Christmas party and gift exchange. Also present were Mrs. W. A. Nisbet, Mrs. L. E. Dehler, Mrs. Trace Fields, Mrs. L. L. Funk, Mrs. John Robinson, Mrs. Paul Patrick, who won low, Mrs. Vern Van Gilder, Mrs. James Maddox, Mrs. Emma Shearer and Mrs. Harry Van Gilder who won the high prize.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

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

IVA DAMS, Administratrix of the estate of Mary Lena Gibson, deceased

BROWN & VAN VACTOR 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 property 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 34 ton pick-up and other items. The complete listing may be examined by contacting the undersigned at Moro.

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the Estate of Everett H. Nichols, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, with the proper vouchers and duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Administrator, with Will Annexed, of the Estate of Everett H. Nichols, deceased, at the office of T. Lester Johnson, Attorney at Law, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this Notice, to-wit: January 3, 1958.

Wesley E. Nichols Administrator, with Will Annexed T. Lester Johnson Attorney for Administrator 9-12c

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF SHERMAN

CAROL LEE BAKER, a minor, ) by and through her guardian, ) ALICE C. MORRIS, ) STEWART ROY BAKER and ) GARY DOUGLAS BAKER, ) minors, by and through their ) guardian, VELMA K. BAKER, ) Plaintiff, )

vs. MILDRED F. TURNER, also known as MILDRED COS- TELLO, single, IRENE MONROE and R. J. MONROE, her husband, JOHN DOE MONTAGUE, the unknown heirs and devisees of each and all of said defendants and of M. K. FRENCH, also known as M. R. THA FRENCH, and MARTHA MONTAGUE, Deceased, and of C. F. FRENCH, also known as CHARLES F. FRENCH, Deceased, and also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien, or interest in and to the real property described in the complaint herein. Defendants )

SUMMONS

TO: The above named defendants and each of you IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the expiration of four weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons. If you so fail to appear and answer, plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in their complaint, to-wit: The quieting of the plaintiffs' title in and to the following described real property located in Sherman County, Oregon, to-wit:

Lots 5, 6, & 7 and the Southerly one-half of Lot 4, Block 13, CLEMENTS ADDITION to the City of Grass Valley, Sherman County, Oregon.

This summons is published by order of the honorable E. H. Howell, judge of the above entitled court.

The order is first dated December 21, 1957.

Date of first publication January 3, 1958. Date of last publication January 24, 1958. Beattie, Hibbard & Caldwell Hogg Building, Oregon City, Ore. Attorneys for plaintiffs 9-12c

an INTERESTING tip... open or add to your savings account on or before January 10 and earn interest from January 1 THE DALLES BRANCH U.S. NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND

A superior service of personal attendance THAT COSTS NO MORE Spencer & Libby PHONE 234 800 KELLY AVE. A wide range of prices that meets all wishes