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Giles L. French Editor
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DEPRESSION

News still revolves around the economic slump, not because it is of such great importance but because there is nothing else of more interest. It isn't much as depressions go but enough to stir that band of politicians who profit from the public's troubles by spending more of the public's money for headlined activities.

There will always be debate about the causes of depressions because no one ever knows for sure. But when enough people quit—for any reason—buying goods and inventories get large there will likely be a depression. Not every line will be affected. People are still buying food and clothing at a good rate. Probably what started it was the auto business. Manufacturers of cars raised prices, continued making cars bigger and more decorated and gadget loaded, centralizing advertising.

People quit buying so many American cars and gave their attention to the little foreign models giving some indication that they were weary of the kind of conspicuous consumption provided by tall fins and white side-walls. Careless workmanship of high priced UAW labor had a part in it, too.

Building fell off when the interest rate was raised and building materials stayed high. Lumber dropped then, throwing northwesterners out of work.

Now it is planned to have the government put more money into circulation by reducing discounts and direct lending. Perhaps there will be lowered taxes and excises on cars. There will be inducement to more home building.

The effect will be to permit continuance of the mistakes of car builders whose failure to meet demand was a large part of the cause for the depression. Another effect will be continued high prices for lumber which so recently priced itself out of competition. Government aid will prevent price reductions that would have cured the big inventories in jig time.

For almost thirty years we have worried about how to stop depressions. In the next thirty years we may wish we had never succeeded (if we have) for the effect of government spending to prevent economic slumps may well be worse than a depression. For depressions taught business and individuals how to economize, how to meet new demands, how to adjust. If government puts up enough money to prevent a downturn there will be no need of learning new things, no need to get better, no need to work harder.

EISENHOWER VETO

As expected the president has vetoed the farm bill which was a political gimmick passed to put him on the spot. It did. In parts of the United States where farmers derive benefit from huge federal payments, the wheat, corn and cotton areas, there will be resentment. That was the point. The farm aid situation has been too long on dead center. It needs change; it needs factual regrouping of forces and a new set of prejudices. The farm bloc is not as strong as it was. This is probably true because the farmers who derive benefit from government payments are fewer and less politically potent than they were a few years ago. Only a small percentage of farmers do get federal payments.

While farmers do not like Secretary Ezra Benson he seems to be holding his position pretty well and there is little hope of defeating him by passing the bill over the president's veto.

We do not think the farm situation will be helped by a continuance of the battle between Benson and the high supports advocates.

Farmers in this country are forty percent out of business. They would certainly be in better position if they could grow wheat on all their land at the market price. They can probably never do that as long as the present government program prevails with its protection of the small wheat grower who produces with out the handicap of quotas.

For the benefit of the American farmer there should be some sort of compromise to realign the forces and get rid of the present farm program that is stifling the enterprise of some of our most useful citizens and is binding agriculture into a straight jacket.

ALL SEWED UP

A woman writing in the current Atlantic, presumably from Florida complains about a condition in the schools there that prevails in Oregon as well. It is teacher certification.

Teacher certification was started so school boards could be assured that teachers had the requirements necessary to instruct children. Because no one knew or knows what these requirements are the whole thing was based on educational standards or, worse than that, on the number of years of attendance at a school.

It wasn't so bad as long as certification was more or less in the hands of school boards or laymen. But they became lazy or uninterested and the school men took over the task themselves, not so much the administrators as the teacher teachers. And, led by the theories of the impossible John Dewey, they made a study of educational methods a stern requirement for all teachers. It helped their racket.

In some states, if one has enough hours of education, he can be qualified to teach without knowing hardly anything about the subject matter. That isn't considered necessary as long as one knows how to do it.

Teachers are beginning to rebel against so much know-how and so little "know" and it must be said that Oregon has never been so bad as some states.

But certification here is about as bad as anywhere. Because it is entirely in the hands of the teaching fraternity it is used to limit the supply of teachers and hold up wages. It is a labor union tactic all done for the very noblest of purposes. Sure, sure. Teacher certification should be put in the hands of an independent board composed of school board members, laymen and administrators and the primary consideration should be the pupils instead of the teachers.

WHERE'S THE CHINOOK

While March was never our windiest month it was the month often considered so because it was the month of the westerly chinook. It came over the hills from the Cascades laden with moisture from the snowfields and warm enough to melt the snow and warm the earth after its long winter freeze. It swooshed and whistled, rattled the windows and sent the cattle away from the straw stacks to hunt for grass along the sunny hillsides.

This year there was little or no chinook in March. Instead it rained and rain was something a chinook would not abide. Rain made the chinook angry and it drove the clouds, whether the fleecy ones or the dark, laden ones ahead of it across the sky and beyond the horizon while the farmer stood in his arid acres and mourned for his drying crops.

The country is changing say the youngsters to whom every little variety is a change. Certainly the absence of the chinook is a change from old times of March winds but next year it may be back, it's vigor unabated, its eerie sound as weird as ever in the dark night, flitting the clouds across the face of the moon, and causing small boys to remember the ghost stories they had heard.

GOOD APPOINTMENT

The governor is to be congratulated on his appointment of Kenneth Fridley to the highway commission to succeed that dependable veteran Charles Reynolds. This district has never before had a member of the commission.

We also congratulate Mr. Fridley whose record in public service has largely been made in Sherman county. When he gets acquainted with the commission's problems we think he will be wise and fair in his decisions and we believe he will study the state carefully to acquire the knowledge necessary to do his job well.

Letter From IFYE Student In South

Grenada Company
Puerto Libertador
Dominican Republic

Dear Friends:
The sun is shining brightly. The white, fluffy clouds in the deep blue sky contrast sharply with the waving fields of sugar cane. It is a beautiful day for taking a train ride through the cane fields.

We walk over to the train yards where a small, narrow-gauge steam locomotive is coupling to empty cars, preparing to regress into the country. Upon our arrival near the train, the engineer, a man as black as the smoke coming from his engine, stops and speaks to us in an English dialect typical of the British islands to the north. "You all

wanna take a ride?" With an affirmative answer we mount the little "puffer" and start our trip to the country.

As we travel down the train track, which forms a main artery through the heart of the cane plantation, we see many colorful sights. To our left now are black Hessian peones, armed with double-edged cane knives clearing a path through the waving giant stalks. To our right is the evidence of yesterday's cutting, large piles of devalued cane stalks. Now the hauling crew has taken over this cane with their wooden-wheeled ox carts, pulled by six oxen. As we travel a bit farther, we come to a train siding where cars are being carefully hand loaded with cane. A few yards back of the loading operations is a rustic weigh house where each cutter's cane is weighed before loading it onto the car. Here we observe real progress in transportation located on the scales; a rubber-tired ox cart.

Traveling on farther, we pass along the side of a slow, winding river. Here we see the native women working, some collecting the day's water supply in five-gallon cans or gourds which they haul home on their heads. Others are knee deep in water washing clothes; others are spreading the clothes on small bushes and bunches of grass to dry.

Now that we have arrived at the end of the line, we deposit our empty cars, hitch onto a string of full loaded ones, and slowly make our way back to the mill.

This experience is quite typical of Ingenio Consuelo, the 50,000 acre sugar estate where I am now staying. Until last year, the company was American owned and operated, but Dominican Sugar Company, as part of its program of buying out foreign producers, bought the mill and estate for a reported \$35,000,000.

The mill is a rather intricate piece of machinery, so in my two weeks here I have not yet fully comprehended it. First of all the cars of cane are winched into the doorway of the mill. A large cable crane is lowered from beams in the ceiling. Chains are wrapped about the whole car load of cane, and thus the cane is transported to a conveyor. From the conveyor, the cane goes through a series of grinders where the juice is extracted. The juice is then transported through pipes to the distillation side of the mill, where it is converted to crude sugar and molasses. The mill has an overall capacity of 4000 tons of cane a day.

The major part of the sugar

from the Dominican Republic is exported to Europe as the United States has a quota basis on foreign sugar producers. Being one of the later countries to develop its sugar industry, this country has a small quota. There are some very strong feelings here on this, for the major imports come from the states, yet they can't maintain the balance of trade with the sugar restrictions.

The cheaper grades of molasses on the other hand are used to care for the alcoholic desires of the country, mainly the production of low price rum.

The office manager invited me to a party one Saturday night when I first came here. I hardly knew what it was all about until I got there, but it turned out to be a "little Mardi Gras" starting the Lenten season. I have a hard time understanding Spanish anytime, but this was even worse for all the girls were disguising their voices to go along with their costumes. Groups of 5 to 10 girls were dressed alike so they could be quite uninhibited and yet not risk identification. As soon as we stepped in the door, I was dragged onto the floor to dance. I think it was to have been a tag dance, but drag dance would have been more descriptive for after a tag both girls proceeded to take you with them.

John Taylor, the other IFYE, and I went about 15 miles to a nearby town to show our slides at a Baptist mission school. There are two types of transportation here to travel in, the public cars and the "gua gua", a 20-passenger bus. We decided to go by the latter to save money and also to see how the common class travels. Some fun! About every mile we stopped for some man taking a sack of potatoes to market, a flock of chickens, or perhaps a goat. A big rack on top the bus provided space for most of the sacks of produce and the fringe of chickens tied all the way around the top rail added greatly to the beauty of the procession. The goats and the "there's always room for one more" opinion of the driver didn't make things too comfortable inside, however. We made the trip in 50 minutes so felt quite lucky at that.

The banana supply is running short on this side of the island so from here I'll be going to United Fruit Company's plantation on the northwestern corner of the country to finish my IFYE experiences. With inspiration like that, I should be able to finish my stay here in high spirits and get another letter sent back home.

Sincerely yours,
Bill Coats

WANT ADS

FOR SALE: Young, heavy red hens, \$1.00. Mrs. Bob Boynton. Moro, Oregon 22p

FOR SALE: Good house in Moro with ample land for garden, fine location, solid foundation, paved street. See Giles French 22c

STATE WIDE PAINT CO. complete painting and decorating service, spray or brush. Phone CY 6-3977 or CY 6-5293, 1205 E. 12th St. Vern Campbell and Jack Null, The Dalles, Or. 38tn

LUMBER for your ranch or farm, competitive mill prices. Thoren Lumber Co., Lyle, Wash. 8-tn

FOR SALE: Completely remodeled 2 bedroom home in Moro. Call JO 5-3602 or JO 5-3528. 12c ttn

LOST: 3 yearling registered Hereford heifers, branded Lazy S over S on right side. Last seen at mouth of Little Ferry Canyon on Sherman Co. side of John Day. Reward for their recovery. Sid Seale, Condon, Ore. 12c ttn

Taylor LODGE A. F. & A. M. Wasco, Oregon

Meets each First and Third Tuesdays

Elton Medler, W. M.
Gordon Harper, Sec.

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116 Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome.

Ann Miller, NG
Helen Martin, Sec.

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.

Orlow Martin, N.G.
Leo Watkins, Secretary

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 Gilmore, Secretary

HARLANDVIEW GRANGE Meets First and Third Saturdays each month at 8:00 p. m.

Helen Bruckert, Master
Florence Bruckert, Secretary

Custom Slaughtering by appointment only. Meat cutting, wrapping, sharp freeze. Kenny's Market. Grass Valley, Oregon. Call ED 3-3245 for appointment.

STRAYED: From ranch in Rutledge 1 lge polled Hereford cow, 1 dark red Hereford cow, 1 yellow-red Hereford cow. Vernon Eakin, Ph. ED 3-2559 Grass Valley, Oregon. 22-4c

EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY: You do not need selling experience to become a Watkins Dealer. Excellent profits. Car or truck needed but no capital investment in stock. We can start you now. Write The J. R. Watkins Company, 3903 Brooklyn Avenue, Seattle 5, Washington. 22-27c

FOR SALE: Oliver Diesel OC 6 track layer; Mack truck; 2 5-bottom John Deere plows with hitch; 15 sections International springtooth; 12 sections John Deere rotary hoe. J. R. Yocum, Rufus, Oregon. Phone GI 2-5583. 22p

WANTED: Horses to break or train; some horseshoeing. Sandy Sanderson, Moro Hotel. 22-3p

FOR SALE: Automatic Washer & Deep Freeze. Mrs. E. E. Barnum, Moro, Oregon. 22-23

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SCHOOL ELECTION UPON QUESTION OF INCREASING TAX LEVY OVER AMOUNT LIMITED BY SECTION 11, ARTICLE XI, STATE CONSTITUTION

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in School District No. 3 of Sherman County, State of Oregon, from 2 p. m. to 8 p. m. on April 14 at Rufus School, in said school district, for the purpose of submitting to the legal voters of said district the question of increasing the tax levy for the fiscal year 1958-1959 over the amount limited by section 11, article XI, of the Constitution of Oregon.

The reasons for increasing such levy are: There is no tax base for a 3rd class district, therefore the entire levy must be voted in excess of the 6% limitation.

The amount of tax, in excess of the 6% limitation, proposed to be levied for said fiscal year is \$45,091.15. Dated this 21st day of March, 1958.

ATTEST
Jean Brown
District Clerk
William M. Huck
Chairman Board of Directors
21-22c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the Estate of Orville L. Hockman, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, with the proper vouchers, and duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Administratrix of the Estate of Orville L. Hockman, 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: March 28, 1958.

Cecil Hockman
Administratrix
T. Lester Johnson
Attorney for Administratrix
21-24c

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, her Final Account as Executrix of the Estate of H. T. Peugh, deceased, and that Monday, the 21st day of April, 1958, 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.

Gertrude L. Peugh
Executrix
T. Lester Johnson
Attorney for Executrix
20-23c

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

MORRISON OIL CO.,
Plaintiff
vs.
FRED G. SMITH, SR.,
Defendant

No. 2977 SUMMONS
TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

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 Court and cause on or before the expiration of four weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons. If you fail to so appear and answer, plaintiff, for want thereof, will apply to the above entitled Court for the relief prayed for in its complaint, to-wit: directing and compelling the defendant to sell and convey to the plaintiff, by a good and sufficient deed, the following described parcel of real property.

Beginning at the South West corner of the following described tract, thence in an Easterly direction along the North line of Highway 30 a distance of 150 feet; thence in a Northerly direction a distance of 70 feet, parallel with the West line of the following described tract; thence in a Westerly direction 25 feet, parallel with the North line of Highway 30; thence in a Northerly direction 30 feet, parallel with the West line of the following described tract; thence 125 feet in Westerly direction parallel with North line of Highway 30; thence 100 feet in Southerly direction, along West line of the following described property to point of beginning: A tract of land located in the East one-half of the Southeast quarter of Section 31, Twp. 3 N., R. 17 E., W.M. being described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Northerly right-of-way line of the re-located U.S. Highway No. 30; said point being 64.66 feet North and 942.42 feet East of the N. W. corner of Block 11 in town of Rufus, Sherman County, Oregon; thence running N. 27 degrees 17' West 647.35 feet to the Southerly right-of-way line of the Union Pacific Railroad; thence along said right-of-way line N. 59 degrees 59' E. 74.5 feet; thence S. 56 degrees 53' E. 715.34 feet to the Northerly right-of-way line of U. S. Highway No. 30; thence along said right-of-way line S. 58 degrees 00' West 234.67 feet; thence on a 2825 foot radius curve to the right 194.4 feet (the long chord of which bears S. 59 degrees 58' W. 194.3 feet) to the point of beginning.

The Northerly portion of the above described tract being subject to a perpetual U. S. Government flowage easement, being described as Northerly of the following described line: Beginning at the S. W. corner of the above described tract; thence along the Westerly line of said tract N. 27 degrees 17' West 327.06 feet to a true point of beginning of this description; thence running N. 57 degrees 30' East 246.75 feet to the Easterly line of the above described tract and there terminating. Tract contains 3.9 acres of which 1.16 acres is subject to flowage easement.

Or, in lieu thereof, a decree of the Court vesting title in the parcel of real property hereinabove described in the plaintiff.

This summons is published by order of the The Honorable E. H. Howell, Judge of the above entitled Court, duly made and entered.

Date of first publication: March 28, 1958.
Date of last publication: April 25, 1958.

DAN J. KENNY
Attorney for Plaintiff
1212 Failing Building
Portland, Oregon 21-25c



Long Lasting

POINT 1 IN THE USE OF SHELL ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

Shell NH3 keeps feeding the plant gradually until harvest time. Shell NH3 is being used in the Northwest for many crops. This long lasting ammonia fertilizer gives your plant the richest source of nitrogen available today.



POINT 2 IN THE USE OF SHELL ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

The experimental use of Anhydrous Ammonia at the Pendleton experimental station (14" rainfall) has proven that this nitrogen does not move out of the root zone, thus giving the plant the maximum use of the nitrogen you apply. See your local Shell Serviceman for more information . . . the man to know to make your crops grow.

FARM CHEMICALS

Wasco — GI 2-5201

