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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The northwest has no complaints to make about the budget message given to congress by President Eisenhower. It seems more than generous. There is a big \$20,000,000 for John Day dam and it will keep engineers and contractors both busy to spend that by next winter. The Dalles dam will be completed and most of the other projects will receive sufficient funds.

Nevertheless the cry is heard that no new starts were recommended. In the first place it is best to care for the projects already started and in the second place it is not proven that we need new starts. We are talking about selling power to California which doesn't indicate a shortage right away.

If the government can keep on spending so many millions for interior improvements and still keep a balanced budget it is not in bad shape and in a pinch we could surely get along without some of the construction that is planned.

Coming at tax paying time the budget message with its promise of a balanced figure and possible tax cuts in future, the message will be popular. We don't think politicians are going to protest too much about its economy features. In fact, economy may get to be a political asset instead of a liability. When the majority pays no or small taxes economy may get few votes, but when the majority is heavily taxed economy will be popular.

GOLDEN AGE

Years ago it was common in history classes to discuss golden ages, pointing to some era in the history of a nation as the golden age. There was some speculation about the golden age of our own country and of our county, and very naturally, every one wished that he could be alive in that glorious time. There was also talk about the golden ages of man himself and man, the individual.

By now, we are sure, those who pondered such subjects have come to realize that the best years of life are those in which he does best by his neighbors and lives in closest conformity with his ideals. Golden ages are not necessarily gold plated years.

By gross income standards it could be argued that the 1950's were the golden years for Sherman county. Certainly the incomes have been most satisfactory. But incomes by themselves tend to make an age a gilded age instead of a golden age.

There was as much satisfaction in living in Sherman county in the 1930's when everyone was poor, when there was little money and less credit. But when everyone was friendly, no one assumed superiority and we made our own entertainment. In those times, too, the county did the best it could. By which, we mean every farmer and resident produced as much as he could by keeping stock and taking care of things in general. Now we blithely fly on one wing and get money without half trying.

Which makes us wonder if golden years are years of ease or years of effort.

WHEAT IN TROUBLE

A news report in the East Oregonian quotes Dick Baum, administrator of the Oregon Wheat Commission as saying that wheat is in trouble. He continues to say that the past year has shown that acreage allotments won't work.

A lot of observers have known for much longer than a year that acreage allotments were not working and it has been discussed for a long time. For us, we are not at all certain that bushel allotments would work much better.

What the industry needs is some means of reducing the production of wheat other than price. Farmers are afraid of reduction by a price cut. No one can blame them for that because the surplus has grown so large that prices might drop very low if turned entirely loose.

It will be remembered that once Pres. Eisenhower agreed to freeze

federal stocks if farm groups would agree to crop reduction by the price method. At that time there were some who said that price method wouldn't work because farmers would grow more grain to keep up their income. That we do not believe.

We doubt if wheat would drop below \$1.25 a bushel even if there were no controls. That is, if the surplus were impounded. Wheat is worth that for feed, there is a foreign demand, although lower than last year, there is no major protest over the price of bread and the bakers would be foolish to give aid to big price drops. At \$1.25 and no acreage allotments farm income would be satisfactory and feeders could use more wheat to take up the difference in production. Industry might use more at that price.

We talk to many farmers who would like to see it tried.

GIVE AWAY PROGRAMS

The assumption by the spenders, mostly although not exclusively Democratic, that the federal government should spend millions of dollars for public housing, for aid to schools and similar projects is based on a psychology we think is wrong.

It says to the poor or the unfortunate or the unsuccessful (call them what you will) that because of your condition we will give you something to equalize your status to that of those who have been able to do better. We do not want you to turn communist or riot or disturb the peace and, frankly, we want you to vote for us.

We think there is too much carrot in the offer and too little stick.

A better way would be to give rewards to those who build their own home. These could be in the way of some tax relief for instance.

It is an observable fact that man is inclined to lay down on the job and accept a low standard of living if it comes easy instead of striving for better things that require greater effort. We do not like to see government encourage this weakness in humankind. By guaranteeing minimum standards for everyone it does just that.

It may well be that we should have more education in this country. Can we accomplish this by putting more money into schools? We doubt it. We first need a plan and certainly need to arouse the interest of the youth who will be getting the education. It might well be that if we aroused the interest the additional money would not be needed. Our very material concept that everything can be done with money cannot be proven correct.

Letting congress take money out of the till to go out and buy housing or education is like the boss who sent a young employee out to buy a left-handed money wrench. The youth came back with a wrench and a big bill and who was to say he was wrong?

SMOKING AGE

Some reformer has introduced a bill in the legislature to permit the sale of cigarettes to youths at 16 instead of 18 giving as the reason that young people begin to smoke at 16 anyway. We do not doubt that and we might go on to suggest that the whole section of the law may as well be repealed.

No one knows why young people think they should smoke. Reasons given are that they want to appear as adults, that they think it is smart, that they want to experiment. Smoking is probably the most foolish habit in which humans indulge. No kind of smoking is stimulating enough to be exciting, nor enough of a sedative to be consoling. It is expensive and offensive. Thousands—and we think the number is growing—get along without it.

It is possible that if it wasn't against the law young people would be less interested in smoking. It is certain that some sort of defiance seems necessary at that age, however foolish it may be. Then, the legislature must consider, what law would youth defy if smoking were made legal?

PREVENTION

We hope that the meeting of the legislature and the pettiness of politics will not becloud one statement made by incoming governor, Mark Hatfield. He said that we should spend money to prevent the need for institutional services rather than spend money to expand such services.

There are many reasons why elders are in state institutions and not all of them are the elder's fault. Employment practices, lack of filial concern, abandonment of the commitments, inflation of the currency are all reasons why some elders go to institutions.

It is not likely that either the elders or their families enjoy the system. Therefore, some steps to prevent so much institutional care should reduce the need for it, make for more happiness and cost less money.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Lawrence Kenny, Administrator of the Estate of Zella Kenny, deceased, has filed his First and Final Account in said estate, and that Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, 1959, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M., in the County Court Room in the Court House at Moro, and place for hearing of objections, if any, to said First and Final Account and the settlement thereof.

Lawrence Kenny
Administrator
Donald E. Heister
Attorney for Estate 12-15c

News of 4-H CLUBS

The Dizzy Needles knitting club met at the Masonic hall for its monthly meeting on Jan. 8. Jacques "ucholtz gave a demonstration on casting on stitches. Velma McKean was a visitor. Judy Dunlap and Pat Alsop served refreshments.

Pat Alsop, reporter
The Moro Livestock club met at Kenny Dunlap's home for its monthly meeting. Films were shown on "How to Judge Livestock" and "Profitable Beef Production." Questions were asked on the last one. There was a discussion on the shows coming up. Refreshments were served by the hostess.

Karen Powell, reporter
The Come and Get It cooking club met January 14, at the church with 15 members present. Anne Miller demonstrated a simple table setting. We discussed our plan for the balance of the year.

Refreshments of cookies and punch were served by Gwen Ross. Barbara Gilman, reporter

The Happy Healthsters met with leader S. N. Stivers January 20 at the grade school. Bob Parker called the meeting to order. Weights were taken of all members. Noel Hockman reported on the structure of the foot. Rickie Johnson reported on care of the ear. At the next meeting Vernon Astell will report on the body and Steve Irzyk on the nose.

Bob Parker
The Grass Valley Livestock club met at the school lunch room with Freddie Rolfe as a visitor. Each answered roll call by naming feed for all animals. Minutes were read and corrected by Eddie Eslinger and Sheri Rolfe. Nancy Alberty gave a report on Herefords, Nancy Crews on Angus and Dean Ruggles on Shorthorns. Tommy Thompson showed the beginners how to use their reports on their livestock and handed out reports for our livestock.

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Helen Bruckert, Master
Florence Bruckert, Secretary

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.

Floyd Haines, N. G.
Leo Watkins, 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.

Clarence Higley, W. M.
Clyde Gillmor, Secretary

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

Ann Miller, N. G.
Helen Martin, Secretary

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78 O.E.S.
Meets every second Thursday each month. Visiting members invited. Moro, Ore.

Annabelle Keiso, W. M.
Dorothy Heater, Secretary

Taylor LODGE A. F. & A. M.
Wasco, Oregon
Meets each First and Third Tuesdays.

Doug Shull, W. M.
Carl Tuggle, Secretary

Captivating Circles

TOO YOUNG to swim in the Pacific Ocean, Patty, 3, and Grady, 2, get around this handicap by using a tub as their private pool at San Diego, California.



TO KEEP those whiskers from getting singed, this ingenious cigarette smoker uses a circular ash guard. After all, you don't grow a luxuriant sample like this every day.



TO PLEASE his boss, and also the customers at this Miami, Fla., pool, Corky, the porpoise, daily plunges through a paper-covered hoop. The 500-pound clown is star of the show.



TO TRAIN students at the Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., school of the U. S. Army Engineers, these International crawler tractors are used for earthmoving demonstrations. The 10 tractors are part of an array of 234 machines operated in the six-weeks' course.

Omar Helps Smut Situation

Results of the annual wheat-inspection program in Oregon, Washington, and northern Idaho showed a decrease in the amount of the black fungus disease, smut, for the second straight year, it was reported Tuesday at the annual Pacific Northwest Smut Control meeting in Portland.

A total of 25,104 lots of farmer-owned wheat were inspected at 286 points in the three states last year, according to J. A. Browning, USDA agricultural marketing service grain supervisor who made the report. Of these, only 5.9 percent graded smutty.

This was less than half the amount of smut found in 1957, when 17.4 percent of the wheat samples graded smutty, Browning said. In 1956, nearly 30 percent of the samples were found to contain smut.

Greatly increased use of the new smut-resistant wheat variety, Omar, was given much of the credit for the decrease in amount of smut. The rapid swing to Omar from the variety Elmar was the greatest change in wheat production in recent times, said W. R. Raymer, OSC extension plant pathologist.

To date, the new race of smut that attacks Omar has not been found in Oregon wheat fields,

TRAVEL HIGHWAY 97 OKANOGAN CARIBOO TRAIL



Raymer added, OSC farm crops and plant pathology scientists made an extensive survey of eastern Oregon wheat fields last year and found no evidence of smut in Omar fields.

Smut that was found in a few samples of Omar wheat this year was probably due to cheat grass smut or to mixtures of Omar with a smut-infested wheat variety, Raymer believes.

In order to protect the valuable Omar wheat variety against possible infection with soil or seed-borne smut in the future, Raymer emphasized that farmers should treat all wheat seed, including Omar, with the chemical HCB. A comprehensive seed-treat-

ment program for all wheat planted in Oregon should protect the Omar variety for some period of time, until Omar can be replaced with still higher-yielding, smut resistant wheats now being developed on Pacific Northwest experiment stations, Raymer added.

WANT ADS

Custom Slaughtering by appointment only. Meat cutting, wrapping, sharp freeze. Kenny's Market, Grass Valley, Oregon. Call ED 3-2345 for appointment.

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. 38ftn

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