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EDUCATION

There is this to consider. Some of Oregon's editors are graduates of Oregon colleges and feel loyalty to their schools sufficient to cause them to support bigger appropriations. College presidents are duty bound to get all the money they can; that is part of their job. This week, between the two, there has been a concerted plea for the requested budget of the board of higher education that might weaken the resistance of any legislator.

If graduates support all school budgets taxpayers may well be afraid to grant them. More money, more graduates.

A college education is a very nice thing and some do well with it. To some it means little. A very small percent of the people can acquire a college education either because of limited ability or limited finances. How far the masses should go in subsidizing the education of the classes is a question legislators may well ponder.

We gravely doubt that the administration of Oregon's school of higher learning is so efficient that they actually need all the money requested. We doubt that present buildings are used to capacity. There is certainly competition between them for state funds equal to the competition for educational supremacy.

We are not impressed by those who would make us afraid of Russia and who try to increase funds for colleges because of that; we are not impressed by the numbers who are graduated or who attend and think the emphasis should be on the quality of graduates instead of the quantity; we think that extension is overdue and not very wisely done. There is another thing legislators might consider: As long as there is plenty of money there is no need for efficiency.

WHEAT LEGISLATION

Secretary Benson made a speech in San Francisco and Eisenhower in Washington about agriculture and mostly about wheat, which is in a worse condition than other major crops.

Majority leader Lyndon Johnson has a couple of senators almost ready to propose the Brannan plan which may become the Democratic doctrine and be the cause of a big fight over farm legislation in this congress which was expected to be fairly quiet on that topic.

We certainly do not think the Brannan plan would help farmers in the northwest. They would not like the regimentation necessary and it is not likely that they could exist under it. Politically they are weak being few in number and from thinly settled states. Small farmers would soon get the markets away from them by votes in congress.

Secretary Benson has failed more in his public relations than he has in his agricultural theory. He wants to let farmers regain their independence and their markets and has been frustrated by a congress afraid of sensible action.

In the northwest there has been agitation for a two price plan since the McNary-Haugen bill was first introduced. It is politically dangerous and there is no assurance that it would work successfully economically. But it might. We do have a two price plan now as far as export is concerned. If feed buyers could buy at the export price we would have a two price plan right now on a domestic basis. Or, if farmers fed their own livestock they could figure their feed price at any level they chose. But, of course, they won't as long as there is a higher price obtainable.

We see no chance for a sensible or workable farm program as long as government is involved in it. The laws of economics are so much more flexible than the laws of politics and are based on reason to far greater extent. Politics should never be used in an economic situation for it operates for different purposes and with different rules and has different aspirations. We therefore must conclude that the quicker the government can be entirely removed from farming the better off the farmer will be—and government, too.

SIX MORE WEEKS

Any early rising ground hog could have seen his shadow stretching along the ground on the morning of February 2 with no difficulty at all. And a late rising ground hog would have found sun at some time during the day. Dr. Krick, who may or may not, operate with more information than the ground hog says that the first week in February there will be some cold weather in these parts and the remainder of the month will be warm and damp. Man has always tried to peer into the future of weather and has inspected the inside of fowls and swine, made prophesies based on the look of the sky and the feel of the joints until the whole business of foretelling the weather came into disrepute. Many persons say that is just where it belongs and refuse to believe anyone and it must be said that such skepticism is often rewarded.

We do not know what the weather will be like but from experience will say that February will be warmer than January and each month progressively warmer until September which will be colder than August. And we are not a seer, nor a prophet, nor a scientist, nor a ground hog.

SALES TAX

A legislator at Salem has introduced a sales tax bill and that, be it known, is normal procedure. It will not be passed by the legislature and if it were passed it would not be tolerated by the voters. Therefore, it is a perfectly safe bill.

If this legislature assumes—and it will be an assumption, not a proven fact—that it has to continue Oregon's spendthrift economy and levy taxes necessary therefore, it will need to dig up some new tax. Either that or raise present taxes which would mean driving more industry out of the state. Oregon is a poor state for business from the tax standpoint.

Our prejudices about a sales tax are deep rooted and there seems little evidence that they are changing despite the gleams of hope reported by advocates of a sales tax now and then.

Then what, Oregon's trouble for years has been that it made life easy for the lower income bracket people and hard for industry. Oregon's pioneers came to hew out a living with an axe; its newcomers came to hew out a living with a vote. For these people taxes are low, unemployment compensation is high, welfare is easy, wages are high, schools are good and cheap, highways are excellent and the fishing exciting.

If Oregon is to reduce the numbers of such persons and to encourage the coming of those able to build industry and make jobs it can lower its income tax exemption to a figure that will bring in a good part of what is needed to balance that overstuffed budget and equalize the economy at the same time. It doesn't need to collect two per cent on every dollar spent; it can collect two per cent on every dollar earned above expenses.

The idea has been talked for years. It is as old as the sales tax and as new as Dr. Sly.

ADVERTISING

Along about now is advertising week. There have been few advertisements about it or we would know the exact dates.

There are those who say advertising is an economic waste which is a mouth filling phrase that is probably a verbal waste to most of us.

We make a living by advertising and are prejudiced in favor of it and everyone knows it and will be skeptical therefore. But, we are not the ones who get the most out of advertising. Those who buy food and clothing, machinery and household furnishings are the ones who profit because they can find out what things are selling for. They can find out the quality of the goods by a little reading and make up their minds quietly in their own homes and without the attention of an insistent salesman with an order blank outstretched.

American industry might have made all the gadgets used by householders but it couldn't have sold them without advertising. And without selling the researchers would be unpaid and unproductive, and even unhired. It is entirely possible that a third of those working would be unemployed if it weren't for advertising.

Does that mean that we might get along with a third less of the goods we use. Probably. The point is we don't want to; we enjoy them. And advertising informs us about them and directs us a place to buy them.

The National Grange master deplores the use of terms like "bread taxes". They do indicate that the position of the farmer is changing with the public and it may get worse before it gets better. Too bad no sensible farm program was adopted when farmers had more public support.

Letter From Salem

To editor and friends back home:

One of the most notable things, in my opinion, in legislature and the work pertaining to it by a legislator, is the fact that somewhere between the framing of the constitution and this fiftieth Legislative session, bias and self-interests have lead to a condition of legislating to correct effects rather than going back to the cause. This you can see represented in every one of the 1500 bills introduced, but there seems little hope that any change can be made without an entire revision of the past, but, however, our work now seems to consist mostly in the amending, and the construction, of very few new laws.

Daily observers of the legislative scene cannot help but be impressed with the wide variety of subjects which are brought to the attention of the legislature for consideration or rejection or approval, and the fact that these measures will in some way touch the lives of every citizen of Oregon.

For instance, a typical day in the legislature brought measures on the following subjects: Proposing an annual meeting of the legislature not to exceed sixty days in duration; several measures dealing with courts and court procedure; relating to savings and loan association; setting procedure for the election and inauguration of the governor; liability insurance for public officers and employees; a measure pertaining to the affairs of domestic insurance companies; providing for the procedure of exchanging state-owned land by the Board of Forestry; relating to affairs of the State Fair; some amendments to the provisions of the law relating to commodity commission; some new provisions of the Act relating to the Rogue River Coordination Board. The same day there were matters relating to fish, education, teachers, motor vehicles, collective bargaining, migrant workers, corporate excise taxes, labeling of fryer, public welfare, the crime of arson, public roads, and public records. We were pleased to note the revision as asked for relating to the commodity commission as this particular legislation will take two weeks work out of the Way and Means committee biennially, and in no way affect the structure of the commission itself.

On Wednesday of this week the appropriation bill was reported favorably by the joint Way and Means committee in the amount of \$1,790,000. On Thursday both the House and Senate passed the measure without dissenting votes. This is particularly significant as it displays a lack of partisan political feeling as regards the centennial and expresses graphically the approval of the representatives of all the people of Oregon that the Centennial shall be a success. Governor Hatfield will probably have signed the appropriation bill by the time you are reading this report.

The bulk of the funds appropriated will go for the main exposition at the Pacific International grounds in Portland. However, it should be pointed out that \$35,000 of the budget is to be allocated to the various counties to aid them in promoting local events to celebrate the 100th birthday party. The legislature also placed the budget under strict control of the Department of Finance and Administration to assure proper disbursement of allocated funds.

Signs of the Oregon Centennial are everywhere in Salem. A display in the Capitol rotunda reminds us of this anniversary event as we enter the Capitol building each day. Beards are sprouting on the chins of various members of the Legislative assembly until I have begun to look for Joe Meeks, or Jim Sublet, to rise in debate over fish and game bills and others in the main assembly.

This illustrates by way of a typical day the great variety of interests expressed in various measures and subjects for consideration of the legislature. While one must be alert to the needs and economy of his own area, he quickly comes to the realization that he must be attentive to the broad interests of the State of Oregon and the welfare of every section. While wheat is all important to the people of the Columbia River counties, the fish in that river are equally important to the fishermen at the mouth of the river. So it goes with timber, pears, apples, mining, stock raising, and the myriad of other interests which go to make up the broad economy of our state.

As these bills come to our desks we make every effort to take note of the various topics and then determine the interests of the folks back home and the broad aspects of the measures to all of Oregon. I would like to stress once more that I urge all of you to keep in touch with me regarding any legislation which interests or concerns you. If you see an item in your newspaper about a particu-

OREGON'S CENTENNIAL ALBUM PAGE 7

WILLIAM SIMON U'REN 1859-1949

FATHER OF THE OREGON PLAN
POPULIST—ORATOR—MAVERICK
REPUBLICAN—PROHIBITIONIST—
ATTORNEY—ORCHARDIST



LED FIGHT FOR INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM (1903), DIRECT PRIMARIES (1904), RECALL (1908), CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT AND OTHER REFORMS. WORKED FOR POPULAR ELECTION OF U.S. SENATORS. PERSUADED WOODROW WILSON TO SUPPORT 16TH AMENDMENT.

MY SOLE PURPOSE IN THIS LIFE IS TO SECURE FOR THE PEOPLE THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT AND EVERY OFFICE IN IT.

People's Column

To the Editor:

In answer to your editorial of January 30, 1959, about the Sherman County Fair, we feel you should have a few facts and figures correctly stated.

The Sherman County Fair receives an average of \$12,000.00 each year from state racing funds, to be more exact - from pari-mutuel betting. During the life of the racing (pari-mutuel) law, each county has received the sum of \$1,660,328.00. Of this amount more than 70% has been spent to improve, repair and maintain the Sherman County Fairgrounds and buildings. The County has allowed \$6,000.00 during that same period, \$2,000.00 each year for the years 1955, 1956 and 1957; the only other expense to the County has been the payment of insurance premiums on the buildings at the fairgrounds.

The gate receipts last year were the highest since 1951 and did not exceed \$3,000.00. The expenditures for entertainment and premiums for the 1958 Fair were as follows:

Premiums:	\$ 2,620.00
Rodeo	3,000.00
Races	1,000.00
Entertainment	
including Orchestra	1,500.00
This makes a total of approximately \$8,000.00, with \$5,500.00 spent on entertainment features. True, an expenditure of \$5,500.00 may be made to appear rather a large sum for entertainment yet most of this sum is spent right here in the county by the 68 cowboys entered in rodeo events, 15 race horse owners and their families, plus the numerous other personnel it takes to put on the program and who must spend at least one night and two days in the county patronizing our hotels,	

lar bill of this kind by all means let me know. I will secure for you a copy of the measure and try to advise you of the current status of the measure. Further, you then alert me to the interests of the people of my area and give me invaluable assistance in determining how I can best serve our needs.

This will be the week when we really start working toward our goal which is a 100-day session. Warmest regards to all, Frank M. Watherford

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

motels, restaurants and stores. The Sherman County Fair is the only show, or function, held in this county that brings out-of-the-county people to patronize local businesses.

More than \$6,500.00 of the pari-mutuel receipts was spent on improvements or repairs on existing buildings and facilities. In addition, \$2,000.00 was placed in a sinking fund to build a new exhibit building and new rest rooms. Both materials and labor are procured within the county whenever possible, thus adding even more to the percentage of money spent locally.

Had you attended one or more of our Work Days in the past two years you would have found that the fair grounds could be much improved and better equipped with the money available if more volunteer labor were offered.

Every member of the Fair Board serves without compensation and at considerable time and expense. We are glad to receive constructive criticism and suggestions at any time.

Yours for a better Fair and better entertainment,
Sherman County Fair Board
J. A. Cushman
Chairman

TO MY MANY FRIENDS OF SHERMAN COUNTY

It is hard for me to find words to express my feelings to you for the party and donation given in my honor. A room in the new hospital in my name is a grand tribute.

I only feel I was doing my duty. Thanks to each of you.
Sincerely,
(Miss) Cassie Holmes

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MORO COMMUNITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

9:45 Church School
There is a class for all age groups. Russel Belshee, sup't.
11:00 Church Service
This is Youth Sunday; young people are in charge of the service; the Junior Choir - the music.
5:30 Westminster Fellowship at the church.
8:00 Mariners meet at the church
Hosts to the young couples club from Wasco
Ernest C. Goodenberger, Pastor

TAXORAMA

The 1959 tax season is truly in full swing.

One proof is that February has a multitude of tax deadlines, the Tax Information Committee of the Oregon Association of Public Accountants pointed out.

February 2 has the following deadlines:

State withholding tax and state unemployment compensation reports due.

Individuals who elected to file early return in lieu of January 15 payment on estimated tax file final 1958 return and pay remaining tax in full.

Small corporations electing to be taxed at individual rates in 1959 file form 2553.

Employers provide employees with two copies of W-2 forms for 1958.

Employers deposit income and social security taxes withheld in December, if more than \$100.

Employers with holding less than \$100 a month in fourth quarter of 1958 file form 941 and pay income and social security taxes withheld in fourth quarter.

Farmers file annual social security tax return required for 1958 if taxes on employees in first 11 months of 1958 totaled less than \$100.

Housewives and farmers give each employe form SS-14 showing taxable wages and social security deducted.

Manufacturers, retailers, others not making monthly deposits of excises file fourth-quarter excise tax form 720; pay taxes collected fourth quarter.

February 10 deadline:
Employers who deposited income and social security taxes on time in fourth quarter, 1958, file fourth-quarter return, form 941.

Manufacturers, retailers and others who deposited excise taxes on time in fourth quarter, 1958, file quarterly return, form 720.

February 16 deadline:
Farmers file final income tax return for 1958 and pay tax in full if declaration was not filed by January 15, 1959.

Farmers deposit social security taxes on wages paid to employees in January, if taxes exceed \$100. Remit with federal-depository receipt form 450.

Employers deposit income and social security taxes withheld in January, if taxes exceed \$100.

County personal property tax report due.

(It is suggested that readers affected by any of these deadlines clip and save this information for future reference.)

WANT ADS

FOR SALE: Roasting hens at 75 cents each. Call JO 5-3585 14-5c

Custom Slaughterer 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

ORDER NOW for Spring delivery new 3 in. x 40 ft. aluminum tubing for irrigation NOW 35c per foot. Couplers and other sizes available. Muller FARM EQUIPMENT, Wade Rain Dealers, Case - Calkins - New Holland, The Dalles and Moro. 9-13c

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. Heisler
Attorney for Estate 12-15c

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Do you have children 15 or younger?

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The Dalles, Oregon.
Phone: CY 6-5359



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Please send me your COLLEGE COST COMPARISON folder which gives information on all 40 Oregon and Washington schools.

Name _____
Address _____
City or town _____ State _____
Age of Child(ren) _____