

Sherman County Journal
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Giles L. French Editor
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WE'VE GOT TO TRY
The writers who wrote such glowing stories about our entrance into the bright new world of the sixties have now begun to make their apologies for their errors, the first of which was in saying that 1960 was the start of a new decade.

Right now economists are concerned about the Gross National Product (GNP) which hasn't been rising as fast as some think it should. In fact, it sometimes appears that it was invented to give some one a chance to herate it. Our GNP was as big as the people made it; we made as much stuff as people wanted to buy. More advertising or perhaps better merchandise at a lower price might have increased the units, but not the total. In other words American manufacturers did not fail the consumers in quantity.

The Russians, these apologists say, are catching up with us. Very likely. The world will be a better and safer place to live when the Russians have TV, washing machines, and all the gimmicks and gadgets that keep us occupied. The quicker they catch up the better the world will be.

The Russians very wisely took advantage of our vacation from reality while electing a president. Every four years we engage in a national brawl that handicaps and confuses business, takes our mind off foreign affairs and confirms the suspicion of the world that we are half crazy. A world power cannot afford a whole year of partisan politics.

The president we elected has intimated that we must go to work instead of resting expensively in the arms of government, a most surprising statement for an American politician, especially one from the party most responsible for our disgraceful giveaways. It was encouraging and something may come of it although to date the trend has been toward more money for more voters for more prestige and more publicity.

What is wrong with the United States is serious but nothing that a determination to work would not cure. If taxes were lowered to encourage the savers, if restrictions on hiring could be relaxed, if the lax and lazy could be stimulated to activity and stopped from leaning on the arm of government we could go on being a great nation.

WILDERNESS BILL
We are gradually coming around to a new theory about the use of the open land the government still owns and which is called "wilderness" because it has a romantic sound. It has occurred to some observers that the greatest danger to a wilderness is people.

People tramping around packing the earth, setting fires; a picked flower is soon a bit of garbage. The reason for it the lack of responsibility. A stockman who takes his herds into a forest reserve has a responsibility to the government which can revoke his permit; he fears fires for they rob him of the grass he has bought. A logger is (in these days anyway) imbued with certain principles about conservation and he leaves as many small trees as possible and burns his brush.

Those who go into the woods or the open spaces with no responsibility create the greatest damage. Roads are built so that anyone with an auto and a hunting license can go almost anywhere. He needn't leave his name or assume any responsibility for his acts. If the fire he leaves burns grass or trees he can read about it in his home in perfect safety. The stock he shoots belonged to some one else. So now the lovers of the outdoors, the man who likes to get away from it all for a day or a week as well as the professional are coming to realize that just building roads to every pretty spot or good trout stream isn't the solution to anything but how

to despoil nature. A man who packs into a fishing place respects it more than if he drives to it. The government is doing too much pearl casting. Making the wilderness available to people is only a part of it; making people respectful of wilderness is more difficult.

ON BEING USEFUL

It is undoubtedly true that the only reason any person or any institution is tolerated is because it is useful. One that has served well and long may get a short reprieve after usefulness ceases if it isn't too long and nothing occurs to hasten the advent of the successor.

Probably the trigger for the thought came from the recent decision of Oregon banks to close Saturdays. Banks will place in the economic life of most of us. New they have decided to do their job less well. That means that another agency will have to fill their place on week ends at first. That might be a good thing. The millions of dollars resting quietly—but profitably for banks—on deposit could be used for a great many things.

The same problem concerns many persons who retire: They may have plenty of money but without occupation (if able) they have no excuse for living as they contribute nothing to the nation's economy or social well being. Once, before everything became so big, the advice of an elder was worth while as it still is in local affairs.

Everything, man or business, must make a place for itself and then must keep at it until some new skill or new service is developed. Change is all about us: what became of the clanging forge of blacksmith shops, cooper, typesetters, farmers, Chautauqua speakers? Some were made obsolete by conditions, some by failure to perform the service adequately and at a competitive price.

PIGGY-BACK TAX

Some enterprising legislators in search of something new to tax and earn a share of the eternal enmity felt toward tax agents, have come up with an idea for taxing "rail transport containers" which means the piggy-back vans sometimes seen on railroad flat cars getting a ride from here to there. The tax would be similar to that levied against other freight cars and the money would go to counties in the manner of regular railroad taxes.

One newspaper expressed some regret that the money raised—if the tax should possibly be passed—would not go to the highway commission which loses the ton-mile tax on such piggy-backs. Collecting a highway tax for non-use of highways is so far fetched as possible. But if that could be done it would not be long before there would be a tax on a car standing in a garage because it was contributing nothing to highways.

But these piggy-backs must pay a highway tax when they are rolled off the flat car and hauled to the delivery point so the highways get some money from them and rather easily. The bill, of course, is another small battle in the big general war between railroads and trucks. Piggy-backs serve a fine purpose for the highway traveler by keeping some of the freight business off the highways and we hope they increase. It seems fairly clear that they are already subject to tax under Sec. 3 of the present law which says that all property real and personal of a railroad company shall be taxed.

BOARDMAN DEAL

It must be realized that any action toward using the Boardman bombing range depends on government contracts for missiles, rockets, planes and the other fantastic material the planners have concocted. Aerojet might have come if it had gotten contracts to justify. Now Boeing has agreed to take the Boardman site as a safety measure—a standby.

That doesn't mean it will not be used. It certainly will be if we keep on with the cold war—or war of bluff and preparation. Even Boeing does not know what the place will be used for. A great number of people may be required or a very few. No one can plan for it with present information.

It may mean a good deal to Sherman county or a very little. Around many of the big missile and rocket plants there are smaller manufacturers who make parts. Because some parts of Sherman county will be closer to a major dam and able to get cheaper power it may be feasible to locate some satellite plants here.

Whether that is done or not probably depends on the attitude of the residents. If they resist, do not make land available, do not welcome site engineers or help recruit enough labor it is likely

that industry will go to some other place. If we remain at peace we might just do that—discourage industry; in war time we could not.

It seems to this writer to be important that Sherman county make up its mind about industry. Do we want it, or do we want to keep on raising wheat? If we remain inert the decision will be made by others and we may not like it.

INSPECTORS

Bring back again the happy days of Caesar, Brutus, Hector They bought and sold, they lived and died With never an inspector.

In caveman days, to get a wife Upon the bean you cracked her, Then dragged her home, but nowadays Both first see an inspector.

In Eden's garden, Mother Eve With a few leaves bedecked her The fruit they ate, today would wait Till passed by an inspector.

In other days, out in the park We loved our girl and necked her Today you try it in your car And quick comes an inspector.

The little hen once laid her eggs As nature did expect her But now each step, from nest to nest Is checked by an inspector.

Her coop, her rooster, everything With which they can connect her The farmer, dealer, grocer, all Are bossed by some inspector.

The cow must not give up her milk For beef you can't dissect her Unless the smell of all her parts Suits some darn fool inspector.

When all is ended and Old Nick Has got each malefactor We hope in each hot spot in Hell There sizzles an inspector.

Anonymous

Charalaise Cattle Origin Explained

Some interest has been shown about the place of Charolaise and Charbray cattle. Local experience is limited with these type cattle. Experimental work has been conducted at the Miles City, Montana station and currently at Squaw Butte station at Burns. Recent information from Dean Frischknecht, livestock extension specialist, outlines the present thinking by OSC.

"Charbray is a cross between Brahman and Charolaise. We feel that in Oregon our European breeds of cattle more nearly suit our environment, and do better under our conditions than cattle having Brahman blood in them."

"We feel that in a warm climate such as the gulf area in Texas and other areas of the deep south there is a place for the Brahman breed and cattle carrying blood of this breed. In our hard win-

IN THIS WORLD by Giffner
THE NATION'S FIRST GASOLINE TAX WAS IMPOSED BY THE STATE OF OREGON IN 1919... PURPOSE: TO PAY FOR HIGHWAYS.
LOYAL M. GRAHAM, OREGON LEGISLATOR WHO PROPOSED THAT TAX, RECENTLY SAID: 'I NEVER THOUGHT IT WOULD GET OUT OF OREGON!' BUT IT DID!
TODAY EVERY STATE HAS A GASOLINE TAX. ON A NATION-WIDE AVERAGE THESE TAXES COME TO 10 CENTS A GALLON, INCLUDING A 4-CENT FEDERAL LEVY, AND THEY BRING IN MORE THAN 5 BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR.
ON JUNE 30 THE FEDERAL GASOLINE TAX IS SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO 3 CENTS A GALLON, AT THE SAME TIME SOME OTHER HIGHWAY-USER TAXES NOW SPENT FOR GENERAL PURPOSES WILL GO TO HIGHWAY FUNDS, RESULTING IN A NET GAIN OF OVER 200 MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S HIGHWAY FUND.
I. M. GRAHAM OF FOREST GROVE, ORE. CELEBRATED HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY, NOV. 20, 1960.

ters in the north, we know that these animals do not stand the cold as well as our European breeds of cattle.

"Regarding the Charolaise, which is a French breed, we know that these animals certainly have scale, and we should be able to use this quality in our breeding. One thing that concerns me is the poor quality of some Charolaise bulls I have seen in Oregon. I believe that a Charolaise is not a magic breed, and that each individual should be selected on his muscling and conformation as well as his breed. We know that Charolaise crosses have done well in our northern areas. These animals usually grow quite rapidly; however, they do take a little longer time to reach a choice grade in comparison to our ordinary Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn breeds."

"When I was in Miles City, Montana, two years ago, they were experimenting with Charolaise-Hereford crosses in comparison to their purebred Hereford cattle. It was interesting to see that the crosses generally grew a little faster than the purebred Herefords. However, their one outstanding line of purebred Herefords, which is known as Line I, was equally as rapid growing as the Hereford-Charolaise cross. We saw the steers from these crosses and were told by the men running the experiment that the Charolaise-Hereford crosses were going to weigh over 1100 pounds by the time they reached the choice grade. We therefore feel that our breeders need to be a little careful, so that they do not get cattle that will be too big for our market. We feel that steers should be able to grade choice by the time they reach 1100 pounds. We know that the markets are

discriminating on steers weighing over that figure."

"I would discourage the use of Charolaise bulls, and I would caution those using Charolaise bulls to make sure that the animals have heavy muscling and the desirable beef type conformation."

4-H Club News

The Knitting Stars with Mrs. Myrie Smith as leader met Feb. 6 at the school. The meeting was called to order by Joy von Borstel. The roll was answered by how we could improve our knitting. We had a Valentine party. Kathleen King, Pamela and Connie Ketter brought refreshments of punch, cake, cookies and candy. Future plans are to hurry and get our sweaters done. Lorraine Stark, reporter

The Wasco Jr. Bakers with leaders Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Barnett met Feb. 2 at the Wasco school cafeteria. A Valentine party for mother and grandmothers was planned for Feb. 16. Mrs. Spencer demonstrated how to properly set a table. We had ice cream and cookies for refreshments. Ellen Nisbet, reporter

BAKE SALE

Saturday, Feb. 11

BEEFO'S

9 to 12 a.m.

WASHINGTON AND "SMALL BUSINESS" By C. WILSON HARDER
When giants battle, the little fellow often gets trampled.
This situation happens all too often in the retail food field when in a given market several big chains start warring on each other. This usually happens in markets where more chains have entered the market than there is room for.
But in trying to annihilate each other, the chains usually do great damage to the independent stores in the area. It is not possible to sell, for example, coffee that costs 72 cents per pound for 49 cents, week after week, without something compensating for this loss.
In the case of the big chains, when they are losing money on coffee and many other items week after week in one locality, they merely mark up prices in their stores in other localities.
This recourse, obviously, is denied the single store operator who has to cut his prices to stay with the warring chains in pricing in order to hold trade.
Generally speaking, this absurd price cutting to wage war is illegal. But usually, before the moribund Federal Trade Commission gets around to the problem in any particular market, it is much too late.
Yet, in this season of the year, when the legislatures of most states are meeting, it is perhaps unnecessary to wait for remedial action from Washington.
In some areas, the cat has been skinned another way. Any state legislature can pass a law that prohibits any merchant from limiting the sale of an item at a special price. The usual method, for example, when coffee is being sold 20 cents, or more, below cost, is to limit sales to 1 or 2 pounds to a customer.
Yet, it only takes a simple law to make it illegal to restrict the offering of any item. While a chain may not particularly mind losing 20 cents on one or two items to lure a customer away from somebody else, they will not make such bankruptcy producing offers if they cannot limit quantities.
Here is how this works. If they cannot limit quantities, there is nothing to stop a competitor from backing up a truck and paying cash after case of the merchandise for less than he can buy it for, and turn around and selling it at high prices, or even the same price.
In the parlance of the old western prairie days, this was called fighting fire with fire.
Thus, any state legislature in the nation can do a great deal.
And, in the strictest of ethics, of quantity is quite in order.
After all, why should any seller be permitted to specify just how much he will sell of an item to any one customer. In addition, widespread adoption of such a law would prohibit this growing practice of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Feel surrounded by a host of other income tax forms?

Well, don't look now—but, brother, you are.

A "count-down" taken by the tax information committee of the Oregon Association of Public Accountants discloses that there are 18 different forms for computing and filing state income tax.

"Some taxpayers need to use only one or two of these," Ivan Smalley of Eugene, chairman of the info committee, reported. Others—especially employers—must use several and in many cases very nearly all the forms."

And then, of course, there are federal and local forms—but that's another story.

Here's the OAPA compilation of the "homework" assignments for Oregon state income taxpayers:

Form 65—Partnership Return. Special return to show total income of partnership and distribution to each partner. No tax is paid on this informational return since income is carried on individual partner's Form 40.

Form 20—Corporation Excise Tax Return. This form is used by most general corporations for reporting income and tax on business done in state.

Form 20-1—Corporation Income Tax Return. Applies to certain corporations not covered by Form 20.

Form 99-W—Individual Withholding Statement. Form given to employee, showing total wages and federal and state withholdings. "State" copy must be attached to Form 40.

Form 99-W—Employer's Copy of 99-W. For employer's file.

WANT ADS

OWN funds \$5,000 to \$15,000 to loan on farm land on conservative valuation at 6% for 3 years. Box 17, JOURNAL. 15c

FOR SALE: Dog, part Vizsla, part Weimaraner. David Moore Moro, Oregon. 15c

SPINET PIANO: Want responsible party to assume small mo. pyts. Also elec. organ. Write Credit Mgr., Tallman Piano Stores, Inc., Salem, Ore. 15-17c

BOATS—MOTORS—TRAILERS AT COST: Evenrude Electric 40 & 75 HP; Bellboy & Dot Boats. You can't beat my prices, must sell by January 1. Come in or call—terms available. OSCAR'S SPORTING GOODS, downtown MADRAS. Also Chinook Camp Coach. 10 ft. 8-9c

80 BED OREGON state approved nursing home located in beautiful Hood River Valley, with lovely fenced grounds. We accept all types of elderly cases, as well as room and board care. 31c-1fn

WINK-GOLDENDALE SALES Yard, Goldendale, Wash., has an auction every Friday at one o'clock. We have the market if you have the livestock. Guaranteed top prices. Frank Wink 33c-1fn

CUSTOM SLAUGHTERING by appointment only. Custom curing. Meat cutting, wrapping, sharp freeze. Kenney's Market, Grass Valley. Call ED 3-2345 for appointment. 23c-1fn

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. 35c-1fn

LIVESTOCK Men - Do it yourself - "Anchor Brand" Animal Health Products, penicillin, and instruments are available at your Co-op Oil and Supply at The Dalles. 20c-1fn

BOATS—MOTORS—TRAILERS AT COST: Evenrude Electric 40 & 75 HP; Bellboy & Dot Boats. You can't beat my prices, must sell by January 1. Come in or call—terms available. OSCAR'S SPORTING GOODS, downtown MADRAS. Also Chinook Camp Coach. 10 ft. 8-9c

FOR Agricultural loans see FLBA of The Dalles and the Mid-Columbia PCA, 4th & Court Sts. CPress 6-2468. 1fn

WANTED: Livestock for Consignment, The Dalles Livestock Commission, Inc. Sale every Saturday, 12:00 Noon. For information, Ed Coles CY 6-4672, or CY 6-4513. P. O. Box 631, The Dalles, Oregon. 13c-1fn

\$2.50 per hour or more for part or full time route work. Large repeat orders. Man or woman. Write McNess Co., Box 4014, Oakland, 23, Calif. 15c-1fn

Form 56-RA—Annual Reconciliation of Quarterly Withholding.

Employer's annual report covering all wages to withholdings during tax year.

Form 96-RA—Duplication of Form 96-R. For employer's file.

Form 96-W—Quarterly Return of Income Tax Withheld. Reports employer's remittance of state withholding tax paid and total payroll for quarterly period.

Form 96-WA—Duplication of Form 96-W. For employer's file.

Form W-55—Employer's Registration Report. Filed by employer at time of becoming subject to state withholdings.

Form W-13—Employer's Permanent Termination Report. Employer files when terminating an employee.

Form 99—Information Return. Information form by employers and other paying agencies reporting various forms of income not subject to withholdings such as commissions, rents, dividends, interest, stampage purchases, etc.

Form 96—Oregon Information Return. Summary report by paying agent covering all Forms 99 submitted by it.

Are you still there, Mr. Taxpayer?

The OAPA's information committee advises taxpayers to consult with the tax commission branch in their locality or with a qualified professional tax consultant when in doubt about what forms to file or how to prepare them.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF HEARING FINAL ACCOUNTING

All persons having objections to the final accounting of Virginia McIntyre, executrix of the estate of Afton McIntyre, deceased, shall file same before the 28th day of February 1961, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock a.m., which is the time fixed for settlement of said account and the County Court Chambers at Moro, Oregon, is the place fixed.

VIRGINIA MCINTYRE Executrix

DICK & DICK The Dalles, Oregon Attorneys for the Estate Jan 27, Feb. 3, 10, 17, 1961

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Sherman.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed executors of the estate of GUY C. ANDREWS, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County and have qualified. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified as by law required, to the undersigned at 6927 N. E. Broadway, Portland, Oregon within six months from the date hereof.

Dated and first published on February 3, 1961. Last publication on February 24, 1961. C. P. ANDREWS (EXECUTOR) P. M. ANDREWS (EXECUTOR) O.R.S. 116-505

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the Estate of W. L. Dilling, deceased, are required to present them with vouchers to the undersigned, at the office of Marie Hoskinson, County Clerk, Sherman County Courthouse, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice. The date of first publication of this notice is January 27, 1961.

LEWIS J. DILLINGER Administrator

DICK & DICK

The Dalles, Oregon Attorneys for the Estate Jan 27, Feb. 3, 10, 17, 1961

Eureka Lodge No. 121 A.F.&M.

Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings each month. Visiting members cordially invited to meet with us. Max Belshe, W. M. Irving Hart, Secretary

HARLANDVIEW GRANGE

Meets first and third Saturdays each month at 8:00 p.m. Earl Gentry, Master Florence Bruckert, Sec'y.

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78 O.E.S.

Meets every second Thursday of each month. Visiting members invited. Moro, Ore Erma Johnson, W.M. Dorothy Heater, Secretary

Taylor LODGE A. F. & A. M.

Wasco Meets First and Third Tuesdays. Visiting brethren welcome. Harland McDonald, W.M. Vernon Root, Secretary

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 114

Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Florence Thompson, N. G. Helen Martin, 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

Competence and Equipment come first as the qualifying factors in funeral service. Spencer & Libby funeral home 3234 800 KELLY AVE.