

Sherman County Journal
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Giles L. French Editor

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RACKETEERING

The same newspaper this week told of federal government efforts to prosecute Jimmy Hoffa and that the administration had probably found a way to pass some more legislation through the house. Methods described to accomplish the latter was by exerting pressure on congressmen over the new judgeships, election aids, etc.

The sole point of this editorial is to state that the methods used by the administration to obtain congressional support for its legislation which is not favored by congress is identical with the methods used by Jimmy Hoffa to get his way in the teamster's organization and with employers. The only difference is perhaps in the kind of threats; Hoffa's may be more physical and the administration's more political. The destruction of the victim by one means or another is threatened to accomplish the purpose.

That is racketeering. That is gangsterism.

ABOUT NEGROES

So far as we are concerned we do not believe that the discrimination against Negroes is entirely because of color. A good part of it in the south must be because the Negro has a different attitude towards life not motivated by a skin full of ambition. Negroes are in the position of trying to achieve an easy way of life without having developed the economic ability to sustain it. Whites don't think that is proper.

There can be no argument that the south has handicapped itself by withholding education from Negroes and that part of the nation cannot be prosperous with forty or fifty percent of the population unable to earn enough to create more than minor demand for goods manufactured.

Certainly the south should recognize the ability of the numerous mixed bloods who have acquired an education and presumably a more Caucasian way of looking at life than that held by the average Negro.

But the government is equally wrong by insisting that everyone must be treated alike. Everyone isn't treated alike in any society. Even in Moro not everyone is invited to all events. An American has the right—or thinks he has—to choose his companions.

The way things are going under the several supreme court rulings the blacks are getting more aid and comfort than the whites. They are not getting it because of ability or organization or ambition but because of numbers—politics. The country will not be helped if they achieve a better place in the world by anything but ability.

It is understood by Negro leaders that the administration has no interest in them for any reason than politics. Boosting the blacks is a part of the "liberal" creed and that creed is wrong about so many things it is doubtful if it can long continue as a major factor in public affairs.

YEAR 'ROUND SCHOOL

Arthur Fleming, the new president of the University of Oregon, is making plans for holding classes at Eugene on an eleven month basis. That approaches the year around program of other universities. It is also being tried in some high schools.

The reasons to have a school vacation during the summer has long been out dated. There is more seasonal work during the summer when crops are harvested but the work is done by imported help to a great extent.

The investment in school buildings is so great that it is surely uneconomical to have them empty during a quarter of the year. Many of the teachers would be willing to work the year around and take their time off in bigger chunks so they could travel or get another degree. Altogether full time college education seems feasible and desirable.

We can think of no good reason for wishing to speed up high school education. Most pupils of high school age need four years in which to mature and while continuous schooling might help them get more learning there is no need of sending them to college any quicker. They are callow enough now as freshmen.

CRUCIAL TIME

We suppose that if a large number of farmers, and also a bunch of researchers, were questioned about wheat growing, the period of greatest danger to a wheat crop would be a matter of dispute and unsolvable.

But the last week or weeks get the most attention because then the goal is so nearly accomplished that any danger seems like snatching a crop right out of the farmer's hand just as he was about to pocket it.

We are in the final week or two for a large part of Sherman county's 1961 crop. Most of it looks good and is ripening with a good color. There has been no long continued east wind (knock-knock) to shrivel the berries as they formed in the head; moisture has been sufficient and although the rust did some damage it does not now appear to have ruined any fields. May be the final weeks are not the important ones.

Certainly the weeks before the

crop comes up in the fall are crucial ones for if it is never born there is no crop without reseeded and that is an ill-timed matter. Then any week in the winter may ruin a crop or thin it out until it will be a feeble thing forever; any week in spring may be too cold or a part of continued drouth until the crop is damaged.

It is trite to say that the wheat farmer is a gambler who risks his capital in an effort to multiply it. It is a long gamble running nine or ten months in any one of which some sort of disaster may happen. In addition to the normal growing risks there is the risk of violent weather such as hail or shattering winds or beating rains to lodge the grain. And the danger of fire constantly grows as highway travelers toss their cigarettes into dry grass and speed on down the road as destructive as some intentional saboteur.

HOUSING BILL

Probably no Sherman Countian expects to get anything from the housing bill, just made into law. Maybe they could be for it without hope of sharing in its benefits. Maybe not.

It is not inconceivable that some one in this county could borrow from the federal government to build a home. But the restrictions have always been such that the government does not lend in small towns.

Some elders might eventually go to live in apartments financed through one feature of the law, but Oregonians are building such housing pretty fast without benefit of Kennedy.

In fact, the law was not designed to help folks like us. It is for city people primarily. Building contractors will get the greatest benefit and the material suppliers. The lumber industry may be helped although other material is favored for big city building.

A good part of the huge pile of money will go to building housing for the low rent group. They will be subsidized and their votes assured in theory—maybe in reality.

This administration has not read enough history. Psychology or philosophy to realize that a fair percentage of any population is always in need of help if it is to keep up with the others. The more comfortable it is made in its condition the longer it will remain there. Money spent to educate and to encourage them to improve is better spent than money that goes to make life soft.

ABOUT THE COUNTY

Some changes were made the first of July. Now deputy county clerk is Clara Houston who left her job as clerk of School District 17 for that job and now clerk of the school district and office help at the school is Carol Dae Brisbane, formerly deputy county clerk.

Daniel Constant and son Don of Culver City, Cal., were visiting recently in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Byrd and family.

Mrs. Leta Eslinger has moved to the Balzer house and the Balzers have moved to the Moro Hotel to take charge.

Tracy Fields Hope To Celebrate 16th

Mrs. Trace Fields who spent some time in the hospital in The Dalles recently is home and feeling quite well excepting the arm which was broken and that hurts quite badly at times says Mrs. Fields. Mrs. Fields says she and her husband lost a wheel on the Biggs canyon grade and ran into the bank wrecking the car and putting Mrs. Fields in the hospital with cuts, bruises and shock and a broken arm.

The Fields had scheduled a 30th wedding anniversary at that time so had to postpone it on account of the accident. Now they have made plans to go ahead with the celebration July 16 (Sunday) at the Rufus Grange hall from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m. as they originally planned. They would like for all their friends and neighbors to call at that time. Mrs. Fields plans on wearing the same dress that she was married in 50 years ago, and which she wore on her 25th wedding anniversary.

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Oregon Farms Bigger

Oregon farms grew an average of 120 acres in size and went up 50 percent in value during the five years between the last two farm census periods, reports Mrs. Eivera Horrell, extension agricultural economist at OSC.

The agricultural census of 1954 showed farms in the state averaging about 386 acres in size. By the 1959 census, this average had grown to 507 acres, Mrs. Horrell found as she studied reports from the USDA.

This change in size resulted largely from combining existing farms, not by bringing new land into agriculture production. Total amount of cropland in the state held steady at about 5.3 million acres. After correcting for the change in the census definition of a farm, Mrs. Horrell found the number of farms decreased by 5,215 during the five-year period, with around 43,000 farms now in the state.

During this same period, value of land and buildings per farm in Oregon jumped from an average of \$27,789 in 1954 to \$41,684 in 1959.

The 1959 census classified a little over half of the state's farms as commercial. Of these, nearly 70 percent sold over \$5,000 worth of products a year, but only 45 percent sold over \$10,000 worth.

About 100 different products come from the state's farms, Mrs. Horrell noted. USDA listed the 10 leading Oregon commodities, based on estimated cost receipts as cattle and calves, wheat, milk, eggs, barley, greenhouse and nursery crops, strawberries, hay, potatoes, and ryegrass seed in that order.

Farms are second only to forests as a source of primary income to the state, generating more than half-a-billion dollars in buying power each year. And this takes into account only the cost receipts from farm sales, plus the first step in marketing beyond the farm gate.

Taking into account businesses related to farming, such as suppliers of goods and services as well as processing and distribution industries, gives an idea of the full impact of agriculture on the economy of the state.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLLOWING WARRANTS WERE ISSUED BY SHERMAN COUNTY, OREGON more than seven years prior to July 1, 1961, and not presented for payment.

NO.	DATE ISSUED	TO	AMOUNT
Y-542	7-2-47	Geo. W. Drinkard	\$ 4.78
Y-1174	6-2-48	Blaine C. Miller	5.77
Y-1530	1-6-49	Joe Peters	5.70
Z-256	6-7-50	R. J. Bruckert	5.65
7369 (road)	2-1-50	City of Moro	1.75

If not present for payment within 60 days from July 1, 1961 they will be canceled and payment thereof will be refused.

Marie Hoskinson
County Clerk

Publish June 30, 1961 and July 7, 1961

WASHINGTON AND "SMALL BUSINESS" By C. WILSON HARDER

There seems but little doubt this first session of the new Congress with a new Administration, will be concerned about tax reformation.

In the past few years, most attempts, with a few exceptions, to adjust tax laws have been met with the cry "the Treasury will lose." Thus, it would appear that the demands of the U. S. Treasury have become almost sacrosanct in nature. This is a dangerous point of view.

It will be much more to the point if all proposals to change the taxing regulations were to be considered from this point of view "what will this change do to stimulate the domestic economy of the United States?"

The northern neighbor Canada maintains a common sense attitude toward the welfare of its domestic business life.

For example, Canada recently did these things. They trebled the tax on dividends received by foreign parent corporations from their Canadian subsidiaries, and took the same action on the withholding tax on income earned by foreigners on Canadian stocks and bonds. They also put a special 15% tax on the income of branches of foreign owned corporations doing business in Canada.

Of course, the type of mentality in Canada that matches that which has so long prevailed in the U. S. State Dept. cries that these measures will discourage foreign capital from coming into Canada. These walls are not cutting much ice with the government.

It has just gone ahead and offered new tax incentives to its own domestic business to encourage it to expand.

Canadian tax laws had provided that small corporations making \$25,000 or less per year, paid 21% tax, with 48% paid on earnings over that level. This, incidentally, corresponds with the U. S. rates of 25% and 32%.

However, in order to give the small corporation a better opportunity, the firms can now earn up to \$25,000 per year before paying the higher rate.

In addition, they are permitting firms which develop new products, or new types of goods, to take the first year double depreciation on any capital investment made to produce this new wealth.

Of course, in the meantime, the northern tier of the United States is being flooded with cheap bread, baked in Canada by lower priced help from non-price supported wheat. And in the timber areas, every cutting season Canadians pour into U. S. woods with their equipment bought in Canada, to take home more dollars to Canada.

Canada is also going to strengthen its protective tariff system. Some may claim Canadian government is unsound. Yet two world wars and Korea took a proportionately bigger drain out of Canada than they did out of the U. S.

Yet, Canada has lower taxes on business, and Canadian dollars, when exchanged for U. S. dollars, still bring a premium. It looks very much as if the U. S. government should take lessons from the Canadians on how to be "unsound."

How To Grow Roses Told By Expert

Prize-winning roses with less work and expense for the grower. That's the goal of an Oregon State plant pathologist. Dr. Ira W. Deep.

If research underway at the OSU agricultural experiment station turns up what he's looking for, rose growers some day may not have to spray so often to control powdery mildew.

Iain MacSwan, OSU extension plant pathologist, points out that powdery mildew is a major disease of roses in Oregon—both in home gardens and nurseries. Most severe in spring and fall it stunts and weakens the rose plant and ruins the looks of the leaves.

In studies the past two years, Deep and Allan Bartlett, a research fellow at OSU, have found that four chemicals when used weekly are all about equally effective against the disease. These recommended chemicals—all sprays—aresold under the names Karathane, Actidione PM, Mildew King, and Phaltan. (Phaltan as a dust doesn't do quite as good a job as it does as a spray. As a dust, it's about as effective as the old standby sulfur.)

Now Deep is trying to discover if any of these four recommended chemicals can do a better job than the others when applied at 10 day or 2 week intervals.

In addition to work with chemicals that control rose powdery mildew, Deep and Bartlett are studying why some roses are more resistant than others to the disease. Although no varieties are immune to powdery mildew,

LET US DO YOUR PRINTING Journal

Portland Public Docks Continues Cargo Lead!

For the fourth consecutive year Portland Harbor leads all Pacific Coast seaports in the movement of dry cargo tonnage.

Figures compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce show Portland in first place with 2,606,650 tons, 244,200 tons ahead of second place Los Angeles and 443,250 tons ahead of third place Seattle, for the calendar year 1959.

Continued expansion of Portland Public Docks, assured by approval of a recent 9 1/2 million dollar bond issue, is now under-

WANT ADS

HAY FOR SALE: Mixed alfalfa and intermediate wheat grass, no weeds, no rye, no dirt. \$20.00 a Ton. Paulen Kaseberg, Wasco. 35-7c

WANTED: 20 Ton good quality, baled wheat hay, delivered to hay barn at Fair Grounds.

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LEGAL NOTICES

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

DORIS LORRAINE PRICE, Plaintiff,)
vs.)
ROBERT L. PRICE, Defendant.)

NO. 3070

S U M M O N S

To Robert L. Price, 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 suit, on or before four weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to so appear, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded there, to-wit, for a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between plaintiff and the defendant.

This summons is served upon you pursuant to an order made by the judge of the above entitled court on the 8th day of June, 1961, which order prescribes the time for the publishing of this summons as once a week for four successive and consecutive weeks and requires you to appear and answer the complaint herein four weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons. The date of the first publication of this summons is the 16th day of June, 1961.

BROWN & VAN VACTOR
Post Office Address:
Pioneer Building, The Dalles, Ore
Attorneys for Plaintiff
June 16, 23, 30, & July 7, 1961

Eureka Lodge No. 121 A.F. & A.M.
Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays evenings each month. Visiting members cordially invited to meet with us
Max Belshe, W. M.
Irving Hart, 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

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78 O.E.S.
Meets every second Thursday each month. Visiting members invited. Moro, Ore Edna Paulson, W. M.
Dorothy Heater, Secretary

HARLANDVIEW GRANGE
Meets First and Third Saturdays each month at 8:00 p. m.
Earl Gentry, Master
Florence Bruckert, Sec'y.

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 114
Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome.
Mary Brackett, N. G.
Helen Martin, Secretary

Taylor LODGE A. F. & A. M.
Wasco Meets First and Third Tuesdays. Visiting brethren welcome.
Harland McDonald, W. M.
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