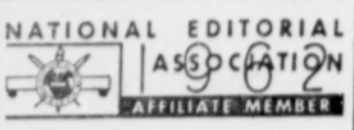


Sherman County Journal

Giles L. French Editor
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OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER
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HIGHWAY FUND DIVISION

A citizen of Portland last week
made a pitch for more highway
funds for Multnomah county thus
continuing an argument that was
once considered settled. It is the
one having to do with the city's
share of highway funds.

Theoretically, we suppose, every
county should share equally in
the division of highway funds
allotted to the counties. Parenthetically
we may say there is serious
doubt about the value of the
policy of giving any state highway
funds to either counties or cities;
but that is a different argument.
But there are good reasons for
giving Multnomah county two-thirds
of its normal allotment which has
now been raised to 70 percent.

Cities and county towns were
always glad to pay a road tax for
the construction of roads that led
to them. In Oregon municipalities
paid the full road tax and took
but half of it from the county.
The idea was that rural residents
would come to town if the roads
were good enough.

The same rule applies to Portland
which is in a small county where
there is a small need of roads
anyway, most of its throfares
being streets. Multnomah has
no road tax and neither has
many western Oregon counties
subsidized by O&C funds.

But Portland's arrogance has
been stimulated by additional
representation and some part of its
citizens are out to get the full
measure of road funds. Apparently
it doesn't care whether the roads
leading to it are improved or
not. May we warn the city that
when it doesn't care about
construction of such roads rural
Oregon will not care either, and
will go elsewhere.

Portland has always suffered
because of its economic monopoly,
it being the only large city in the
state. That arrogance was somewhat
curbed by its lack of political
monopoly. Now, that it has
both it seems destined to destroy
itself—and if that's what it wants
to do we can do nothing about it
but stand on the sidelines and
hope the end comes quickly.

HISTORIC NONSENSE

A news story with a Bend date
line referred to the proposed
construction of the new road down
Butler canyon to reach Tygh Valley
from the top of Tygh ridge as a
rebuilding of a historic road.
It is no such thing.

The Canyon City road went up
a different canyon and didn't get
into Tygh Valley at all. It went
to a different place over a different
route. There's no history
back of the Butler grade road before
1919 after a compromise between
A. M. Wright and the then
representative from Wasco
county which caused both counties
to get a leg of the Dalles-California
highway.

The Canyon City road went
south and a little east of Boyd
to the top of Tygh ridge and
dropped down to Sherar's bridge
in a series of cut backs to the
short canyon south of the old
Sherar house. It was a steep and
rocky road, one that wool hauling
freighters had to double up or
drop the trail. Not that the Butler
canyon road is a freighter's delight,
or ever will be, but it is better
than the road Old Man Sherar
built.

The destination of the Canyon
City road was east, up the John
Day to serve the settlers who had
settled in that valley after the
gold rush of 1862. Sherar bought
his bridge in 1873 when the gold
rush was over and his pack train
venture no longer profitable. But
he figured that the country would
be settled and need a road and
made a fortune following that
idea.

The destination of the present
road is south. It permits farmers
from southern Wasco county to
get to The Dalles more easily. It
is too steep to be of important
commercial significance as the
railroad hauls the lumber and
the Wapinitia road takes the
stock.

OUTRAGEOUS

Every time we read a list of
approved contractors for construction
we wonder how long the
economy can tolerate the prices
paid. As it is, few individuals and
private firms can afford to build
much of anything. Funds for construction
are most often raised by
taxes unless private companies
have some very good way of being
assured of income. Utilities are
one example, firms with government
contracts another.

Citizens who vote against budgets
or big expenditures are castigated
as bumps on the road of progress
when most often they are
merely expressing dislike for the
prices involved.

What makes the prices so high?
High wages are the main cause.
But high wages are not the worst
of it. Working rules that make
possible the collection of wages
without performance of much
work, do more damage.

Unless this country can bring
about a reformation of its economy
so we can go ahead with
rebuilding the factories so they can
compete with foreign nations we
are on the downhill path. The
argument is often made by the
self-styled intellectuals that we
must spend more money on public
works and less on ourselves. That
is an economic phantasy. We already
spend too much on government
projects.

No one else can afford to
spend. The price is too high. If
voters would stop all public projects
until the price came down
they would be doing the nation a
great service. Working isn't going
to hurt anyone.

LET PEOPLE DO IT

It looks as if this administration
is making an effort to have
the next Snake river dam built
by the federal government which
would freeze out local private
companies and the Washington
electric co-ops, both of which
have applications for a permit.

We hope the Federal Power
commission refuses to let the government
build the dam.

We fail to be impressed with
the argument that federal power
is the cheapest. The cost of federal
construction is always more and
the operation is also more expensive.
It may seem cheaper because
it pays no taxes.

Actually the government would
get more out of it if private companies
built the dam. In the first
place it would get 52 percent of all
profits made from the dam and
its operation in corporation taxes;
next it would get much better and
cheaper management by private
industry and then the government
would also collect taxes on the
dividends that were eventually
paid to stockholders of the private
companies.

If any other agency could get
as much as 60 percent of the profits
of a business without investing
a dime it wouldn't be caught
putting a lot of money into it.
Unless, of course, it wished to
build up a sort of government's
empire for political reasons.

This government needs to conserve
what money and tax resources
it has, not expend them. It is
heavily in debt, has many pledges
to support various projects and
subsidized nations, groups and
persons. It may lose its good supply
because of deficit financing.
We can think of no agency so
poorly prepared to invest millions
in anything than the federal
government.

WHAT'S MONEY?

Back in New York a man has
won a verdict of \$3,500,000 for
libel because someone intimated
that he might be a communist
and accused him of associating
with that group. He hired a good
lawyer and won the case.

We are sure that we are acquainted
with many persons who
would be a communist for much
less than \$3,500,000 and we know
of very few whose feelings could
be hurt in that amount. They
just don't have that many feelings.

Neither do we know whether
or not the \$3,500,000 is collectable
for not many people who go
around calling others communists
carry that much in their wallets
or their banks. The lawyer will
get his first having done nearly
all the work anyway.

Whatever else may be the lesson
in the story, it certainly
shows that the once valuable
dollar has gone down hill to beat
the band in these United States.
And in a time when a president
can call business men—or some
of them—SOBs, it is worth \$3,500,000
to intimate that a very private
citizen may be a communist.
We've got to do some new
arranging of values.

FIXED PRICES

Makers of some goods are trying
to revive the policy of permitting
manufacturers to set retail
prices on their product. It was
ruled out some years ago, but
small retailers still like the
idea.

Buying anything these days is
a somewhat hazardous venture.
There is a wide variation in price

In Our Time - 4-Poster
COSTLY DIAMONDS AND COMMON SUGAR
ARE BOTH FROM SAME CARBON SOURCE...
BUT ONLY SUGAR IS PRECIOUS TO LIFE!
CARBON IS PRESENT
AS CARBON DIOXIDE
IN THE ATMOSPHERE,
(0.03%)
SCIENTISTS RECOGNIZE
THAT ONLY A PLANT HAS THE
POWER TO CONVERT THE
ATOMIC ENERGY OF THE SUN
INTO NOURISHMENT
SUITABLE FOR LIVING
MATTER...
BY A PROCESS CALLED PHOTOSYNTHESIS, WHICH
MEANS ABSORBING LIGHT & THE ENERGY OF
SUNLIGHT IN THE PRESENCE OF CHLOROPHYLL
(THE GREEN SUBSTANCE IN LEAVES) COMBINES
CARBON DIOXIDE FROM THE AIR WITH MOISTURE
FROM THE SOIL TO FORM SUGAR AND OXYGEN...
A COMMON MISTAKE
HAS BEEN TO BAN
SUGAR FROM REDUCING
DIETS... YET A
TEASPOON FULL OF SUGAR
(8 CALORIES) SATISFIES THE
APPETITE FASTER... SUGAR
IS ENERGY FOOD.

which may or may not be indicative
of quality. Few buyers have
enough knowledge of foods, clothes,
machinery or anything else to
prevent their being fooled.
If manufacturers could set
prices they could guarantee a certain
standard of excellence, they
say. They can now but it is harder.
We are so dedicated to bargain
hunting it doesn't seem likely
that the bill will get much support.

Cattle Feeding Test
Going On Now

Another step toward the day
when Oregon cattlemen may be
largely self-sufficient in producing
fast-gaining, high-quality finished
beef with local feedstuffs is
reported in recent feeding trials
in eastern Oregon.
A test lot of cattle a OSU's
Malheur branch experiment station
near Ontario made extremely high
gains—averaging 3.18 pounds
daily—over a 154-day period on
high concentrate rations comprised
mainly of locally-grown feeds.
Trials were directed by E. N.
Hoffman, branch station superintendent,
with Dr. J. E. Odfield,
OSU animal nutritionist, assisting
on ration formulations.
The gains—comparable to the
best Midwest Cornbelt performances—
were obtained with rations
made up of 45 percent steam
colled barley 22.5 percent ground
sorghum, 22.5 percent dried molasses
beet pulp, and 10 percent
protein supplement.
Protein supplement, the only
ingredient not produced in quantity
in Oregon, may also become
an Oregon product in the future.
The Malheur station last year re-

LET US DO
YOUR PRINTING
Journal

WASHINGTON AND
"SMALL BUSINESS"
By C. WILSON HARDER
In analyzing the figures that
will be publicized to support the
attempt to slash U.S. protective
tariffs to lie in with the so-called
European Common Market, it is
perhaps important to bear in mind
the story about the government
statistician who drowned while
wading across a river with an
average depth of two feet.
Stripped of all non-essential
verbiage, the plans proposed
have but one final result. That
C. W. Harder is the establishment
in the United States of a bureaucratic
economic dictatorship.
Perhaps the best evidence of
this result is found in the publication
"Import Competition and Small
Business" written by Howard S.
Piquet, senior specialist in international
economics of Library of Congress.
Drawing most of his data
from 1934 as his latest date
which was before the full effect
of modern production machinery
given to European nations by
the U. S. give away programs,
and before the rounds of
wages increases in U. S. since
then, and before the increase
in the minimum wage that
was made law, he finds that
many American industries
cannot compete with wage scales
of Europe in a free market.
He points out, due to European
subsidiaries, other means.
Big Business can protect itself.
It is the small business
of America that will suffer.
But he also raises the question
whether or not those American
industries which are primary
National Federation of Independent Business

Rejection of Turkey Deal Hailed

Wiley Clowers, president of the
Oregon Farm Bureau Federation,
said today in Salem, "the overwhelming
rejection of the Turkey
National Marketing Order coming
on the heels of the defeated Cochran
Freeman Farm Bill by Congress,
would indicate to Secretary Freeman
the supply-management programs
are not acceptable to lawmakers,
farmers or consumers."

Clowers said the rebuff by turkey
producers who last week voted
down National marketing program
predicated on government agents
setting production quotas on
producers is heartening to all who
believe private industry can
plan its own business better than
government bureaucrats. He
said the farmers of this nation
will never yield to government
as long as they have the opportunity
to work out their own
means of solving problems.

The Farm Bureau president also
reminded farmers that this is a
good time to press for congressional
approval of the Farm Bureau
program of voluntary land retirement
to aid farmers in returning
to the market system which
has built this country and
provided reasonably priced food
for millions of people. "The only
thing wrong with our traditional
market system is that there are
dedicated people who do not want
to give it a chance to work," said
Clowers.

Clowers also rebuked the Department
of Agriculture for its
announced intent to decrease the
buying of turkeys as a form of
rebuke to turkey growers who vot-

- Bethlehem Chapter No. 78 O.E.U.
Meets every second Thurs
day each month. Visiting
members invited. Moro, Ore
Edna Paulson, W. M.
Dorothy Heater, Secretary
HARLANDVIEW GRANGE
Meets first and third Saturdays
at 8:00 p. m.
Alex Belshe, Master
Agnes Benson, Secretary
Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 114
Meets 2nd and 4th Tues
days of each month. Visi
ng members welcome.
Cecil Hockman, N. G.
Clara Houston, Secretary
Taylor LODGE A. F. & A. M
Wasco, Meets the first
Tuesday of each month.
Visiting brethren welcome.
Frank D. Reid, W. M.
Vernon Root, Secretary
Eureka Lodge N. J. 121 A.F.A.A.
Meets on the 1st and 3rd
Thursday evenings each
month. Visiting members
cordially invited to meet with us
Bill Hall, W. M.
Irving Hart, Secretary
Moro LODGE NO. 113 I.O.O.F.
Meets 1st and 3rd Tues
days in I.O.O.F. hall. Tran
sient and visiting brothers
cordially invited.
Floyd Haines, N. C.
Leo Watkins, Secretary

ed down the national order. When
government agencies are allowed
to use tax money in such a way
that it penalizes people for re
fusing to buy centralized govern
ment it is time for the people to
take a long hard look at other
programs, he said.

JO 5-3298. 34-6c
WANTED: To lease wheat ranch.
Have equipment; will furnish
references; 15 years experience.
Clair Kemerrer, Condon. 34-17a
WANTED: Harvest job or all
summer. Call Patty or Lori Al
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some grass, reasonable. Harland
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freeze. Kenny's Market, Grass
Valley. Call ED 3-2345 for ap
pointment. 23c
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Meat products, penicillin, and
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your Co-op Oil and Supply at
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anteed top prices Frank Wink
ranch, Goldendale, Wash. has
an auction every Friday at one
o'clock. We have the market if
WANTED: 20 tons good quality
wheat hay, delivered to Sher
man County Fair Grounds. Call

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT
NOTICE is hereby given that
the undersigned has filed in the
County Court of the State of Ore
gon for Sherman County, his Final
Account as Executor of the
Estate of Vleda D. Van Gaasbeck,
deceased, and that Monday, the
16th day of July, 1962, at ten
o'clock A. M. of said day in the
court room of the County Court
in Moro, Sherman County, Ore
gon, have been fixed by the Court
as the time and place for hearing
objections to said Final Account
and for the settlement of said es
tate.
Clark Van Gaasbeck
Executor

T. Lester Johnson
Attorney for Executor
June 15, 22, 29, & July 6, 1962

NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that Ethel Andrea Strong, Execu
trix of the Estate of E. Truman
Strong, Deceased, has filed in the
County Court of the State of
Oregon for Sherman County, her
Final Account, and the Court has
set the 21st day of August, 1962,
at 10:00 o'clock a. m., in the of
fice of the County Judge of Sher
man County, Oregon, in the Coun
ty Court House at Moro, Oregon,
as the time and place for the
settlement of said accounting and
for hearing objections to the same,
if any.
ETHEL ANDREA STRONG
Executrix of the Estate of
E. Truman Strong, Deceased
J. Tracy Barton
The Dalles, Oregon
Attorney for the Estate
July 6, 13, 20, and 27, 1962

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and Equipment
come first
as the qualifying factors
in funeral service.
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Doors Open 10 A. M. FRIDAY Morning, July 6th
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