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 Giles I. French, Editor
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OF EDUCATION

We cannot help but be concerned over what appears to be a tendency in our schools. Every day we can read that the nation is getting behind, that too few young persons are learning to understand physics and chemistry and thus endangering the nation's defense and slowing its material progress. We also read that the educated make more money than the uneducated.

A cursory perusal of most any high school curriculum will show a preponderance of material subjects. There is mathematics, physics and chemistry and the inevitable physical education, shop and home economics. There is some English, a recent popular uprising having preserved that course for some time, and there is a little history disguised as a social science.

In reality most of the subjects taught are not educational in the definition of an older generation, nor is the reason given for going to school one indicating an interest in education.

Certainly the student of physics studies the history of physics; that is about all it is. The history of mankind has been discarded for the history of metals; the possibilities of mankind are neglected to study the possibilities of inert objects, stimulated perhaps by electricity.

We do not see how young people can be educated at all. Where can they get knowledge and appreciation of the slow journey of mankind from the cold caves, protected by dim fires from predatory animals to understandable speech, to writing for the preservation of thought, to government? Where will they learn the history of thought and its development to the conquering of fear? Where will they learn about and understand the beautiful things that have been written and painted and sung by their ancestors in reaching for a goal much higher than the mechanization of material objects? Not from the modern school.

JOHN DAY

Evidence of the hero worshiping of minor men often crops out in a legislature to take up time that since the start of this session has grown much more valuable. It is doubtful if voters are going to be happy over paying legislators \$60 per day (\$6000 per 150 day session plus \$20 per day expenses) to spend time over changing the name of John Day to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

At best it is an example of pettiness that had better be restricted to the discussion of the callow.

John Day was a Virginian, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, who signed as a member of the Astor party that came across the plains with Wilson Price Hunt in 1811 as a hunter. A man who could find enough meat to supply members of the party with seven or eight pounds of venison or buffalo per day had accomplishments that were recognized as superior in a day when superiority had to be earned. He and Ramsey Crooks were relieved of their guns, by that time empty, near the mouth of the present John Day river by Indians who also were attracted by the clothes of the white men and, it being winter, took them too. They didn't get to the fort near Astoria until well along in the summer. John Day performed many services to the Astor party and later to other, and more successful fur companies before dying in Idaho. The point is that his place in the history of the north west is well established and not to be changed by future years.

That is not the case for Franklin Roosevelt. If the nation's present trend toward socialism continues to the nation's eventual disintegration he may become a sort of god to the incompetent as the political originator of government giving on a national and bankrupting scale. Should the nation's citizens eventually revolt against the perversions of political socialism his name will not be proper for a dam or anything permanent. Really FDR had nothing to do

with John Day dam. He did have a share in Grand Coulee and Bonneville but we know of no movement in the once very Democratic state of Washington to rename Grand Coulee in his honor. And no one seems anxious to change the name of Bonneville dam although Benjamin Louis Eulalie deBonneville might have been made into a hero from rather common clay by Washington Irving.

Certainly those who live near John Day dam should have a little more to say about its name than those who live far away and whose interest is political, not historical. Note is taken that Jack Smith, Don McInnes and Clint Haight, three Democratic representatives from eastern Oregon, are reputed to be the dissenters in party councils, greatly to their credit.

A major point is that if legislators want to get \$60 per day they should put aside petty trifles like this.

CIGARETTE TAX

At each session of Oregon's legislature a bill for a cigarette tax returns as surely as one to raise the pay of state officers, and is much more surely defeated. This is very exceptional in the United States where the cigarette tax is a usual means of raising money for states.

We don't know why Oregon persists in letting cigarette smokers puff without penalty of a tax maybe because sales taxes are taboo in Oregon (with notable exceptions), perhaps because Oregonians feel sorry for cigarette smokers instead of wishing to penalize them. If so, it is a more adult attitude.

A strong sense of petty morals pervades American taxation. Let something become known as bad and legislators hasten to tax it, not so much for the money, it seems, but to penalize evil, to strike a blow at the devil. Besides by taxing such evil things the urge to eliminate them is blunted and the pious are stilled.

Little can be said for cigarettes; they are a constant fire hazard, they are extremely filthy; they, and their addicts, smell to high heaven and they are a major means of destroying furniture. Why men and women develop the habit may come mostly from a sense of defiance that is characteristic of the young and callow. But millions cannot still for a whole half hour without them—or won't try.

As a means of using tobacco cigarettes are a pious habit despite their reputation as a killer. Uncle John, who chewed a cut of Star every day, would have scorned them; they have none of the grace of a cigar and none of the comfort and satisfaction of a pipe. Cigarette smokers transmit a sense of nervousness, looking here and there for an ashtray with every puff, squinting the eyes, constantly in motion. They look unhealthy.

Maybe Oregonians are really

WE DOUBT IT

THE USDA is making its campaign for approval of the wheat referendum sometime in early summer and the reports in newspapers of what its representatives are saying causes some skepticism.

Farmers are told that unless the wheat referendum passes the price of that grain will drop to around a dollar a bushel. Considering that the world price is well over twice that it sounds unlikely unless the government releases all it has stored for a generation, but we do not think it has either the nerve nor the ignorance to do that.

The Portland price is \$2.23 this week, not all of which can be ascribed to the loan price. As a feed grain wheat should be worth around 2 1/2 cents a pound which is \$1.50 per bushel. And if it were used for feed grain the surplus would soon disappear.

The trouble with the USDA in this regard, as in others, is that it labors under the delusion that it is the only factor influencing the market. The world would not fall apart if the government went back to its job of governing, men and women would still eat wheat, maybe more than they do now.

The population is growing rapidly, not only here but every place, and he who has food to sell can sell it at a good price for as far into the future as any one can see. American farmers will, in the long run, be better off to depend on the world market than on a manipulated market that is not always manipulated in their favor.

OLD FOLKS HOMES

We have been unable to figure out what will happen to the many homes for the retired when the homes themselves have gotten old and approach—some of them, anyway—the classification of slums. Remember, that few slums have ever been built, most of them have gotten to be slums by neglect and change of ownership and new demands. Some of these fancy domiciles for the aged will fall into decay and in turn will reap the same criticism as the homes they now displace.

County Ramblings

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The Economic Research service of the USDA reports that U. S. farmers are producing more food and fiber per hour of work than ever before.

New ERS figures show that farm output in 1961 at one per cent above 1960, hit a new record level. This record was set with four per cent fewer man hours of work than in 1960. As a result farm production per man hour last year rose four per cent to a new high.

Last year's peak marked the continuation of trends evident over the last half century. The number of man hours of farmwork was at its highest in 1918 when it reached 24 billion. Since then it has declined at an increasing rate. The 9.6 billion man hours used for farming in 1961 was 5.5 billion less than in 1940 and 14.5 billion less than the 1918 peak.

The number of man hours has decreased for a number of reasons. Among the more important are bigger farms and farm enterprises and greater mechanization. Last year, work on crops took almost half the total man hours, 4.5 billion. Care and handling of livestock and poultry and their products accounted for another 4 billion man hours. The remaining billion were used for repair machinery, build fence and handle other overhead operations.

While the number of man hours drops, total farm output climbs steadily. Last year's record was nearly a fourth above 1950 and more than double the level of half a century ago.

CALFHOOD VACCINATION

Calfhood vaccination, rated today the most important prong of the brucellosis eradication program, reached its highest point in Oregon in calendar year 1962, according to state and federal departments of agriculture veterinarians. Under the cooperative program 170,160 calves were vaccinated last year, a gain of more than 20,000 over 1961 and about 80,000 more than four years ago.

BANG'S VACCINATION

Both Dr. A.G. Beagle, federal official in charge in Oregon and Dr. Glenn B. Rea, state veterinarian, rate the 1962 report as encouraging in the efforts to develop full scale vaccination.

Backing up the vaccination effort are three other phases of the program: blood testing, market cattle testing and milk ring testing. The latter two are actually screening devices, one used largely to trace beef cattle reactors back to the ranch; the milk ring test and each animal then blood tested to find individual reactors or suspects.

Sherman county had a good increase in vaccination in 1962 up to 685 head. Previous testing had been 445 in 1959, 471 in 1960 and low of 210 in 1961.

Beef calves should be vaccinated at 4 to 12 months of age. Vaccine and veterinarian service is provided by the state.

AVERAGE PERSON
 If you are an average person, this year you will eat 324 eggs, 8 pounds of butter, 109 pounds of potatoes, 159 pounds of red meat, and you will wash it all down with 520 cups of coffee. In all, you will eat some 1335 pounds of food, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, and spend 27.2 percent of your income to feed yourself and family.

FARM PRODUCTIVITY

Productivity of the American farm worker is growing more than 2 times as fast as the productivity of workers in industry. In the '50s output per man hour in non agricultural industry rose 2.2 percent a year. In agriculture it rose 5.1 percent a year.

If our population reaches 230 million by 1975 (as is predicted) farmers and ranchers must increase production over 1960 by: 10 1/2 billion pounds of red meat.

23 billion pounds of milk.
 13 million tons of fruit and vegetables.

11 billion eggs.
 These increases will be necessary if we continue improving our diets at the same rate as in recent years.



Judge and Mrs. Vernon Miller state than any other product, extoured he C&H Sugar refinery maybe tourists. Mr and Mrs Bob while on a trip to Hawaii last Belshee were other Sherman month and learned that sugar countians on the tour brings in more income to that

IT'S YOUR LAW

Respect for Law Makes Democracy Live

When two cars crash, for instance, two kinds of law may go into play. One is criminal law and the other, civil law.

Under criminal law, the police and district attorney look into the accident and may decide that one or both parties broke a traffic law.

In a criminal action, the prosecutor must prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the driver broke a certain law. It is no defense for you that the other driver also broke the law. If the court finds that the prosecutor did not prove the crime beyond a reasonable doubt then the state will lose its case. The accused will go free. "Contributory negligence" is no defense to a criminal action.

The second kind of action that may grow out of an auto accident is a civil action. Anyone hurt in the crash may sue the driver or owner of the other car.

asking for money damages. In a civil action you have merely to show by a "preponderance" of the evidence, that the other party caused the accident. You as "plaintiff" do not have to prove your case beyond all reasonable doubt. But you must retain your own attorney and bring suit to collect damages.

Moreover, in a civil case, unlike the criminal case, other legal doctrines such as comparative negligence or assumption of the risk may reduce or remove all liability.

So a person may be held criminally liable and yet defeat a civil suit where the proper defense is available to him. Likewise, one may be held liable in a civil action and yet found guilty in a criminal action. This can be because of the greater burden of proof needed for a criminal conviction, or because not every case giving rise to liability in a civil action is made a crime.

"SMALL BUSINESS"
By C. WILSON HARDER

The question still pops up, Is government anti-business?

Many in Washington along with thousands all through the land think that government is actually anti-business.

There are others who take a differing position.

Their contention is that government is not actually anti-business. Rather, it is business-ignorant.

Both schools C. W. Harder of thought found ample confirmation for their views in the hassle that led to new rulings on expense account deductions for income tax purposes.

And even despite fact a mighty roar caused bureaucrats to revise some of the more radical regulations, even in its present form, the regulations show either an enmity toward, or an ignorance of business.

Some bureaucrats seem to feel that if Mr. A. buys Mr. B. a lunch, then Mr. A. should immediately get an order from Mr. B. in a free competitive society this seldom happens.

Cultivation of genius is a long process, and a never ending one. The major deals on business, whether it be the establishment of a new dealership or setting up a franchise arrangement are usually not hastily concluded.

Both parties in such arrangements usually talk to many

people, and it is usually most necessary to sustain talks and contacts over a long period.

Because after all, business is still largely done by people with other people, and for a successful relationship in business, it is necessary to ascertain if there is an adequate degree of compatibility. This is not learned in discussions over a desk top.

Thus, business spends some money in entertaining to gain information, data, new ideas.

And in entertaining, business provides a substantial amount of employment for restaurant workers, entertainers, musicians, transportation workers.

Of course, enforcement of the new regulations will require the government hiring thousands more to carry on the witch hunts. And while the measly amounts they get for the government will not pay their salaries, to say nothing of the millions of dollars that will be lost in executive time in business answering questions, this is not considered.

Because in Washington nothing is more sacred than making big government bigger. And this viewpoint is shared by the two biggest threatening forces in government today. One is the clique dedicated to undermining American free enterprise to accelerate socialism in the nation. The other is the group who early in life got jobs with government for security, know nothing about business, and feel their future security depends on more and more people joining the government payroll. The picture is not pretty.

Salem Scene
by Robert H. Elsner

Senate President Ben Musa has some definite thoughts on state government, taxes, and other problems facing Oregon's legislature. He discussed some of them earlier this week for "Salem Scene" readers.

Although his personal legislative goals for the 1963 session are limited, he strongly advocates a broadening of the state income tax base. "It's long overdue" he claims. "We've simply got to have it, to get more people paying taxes."

Musa says the legislature's overriding problem is to "get enough money to pay our bills."

But he doesn't feel the best answer is Governor Hatfield's net receipts tax which seems to have healthy bi-partisan support. Democrat Musa, a certified public accountant at The Dalles, has an alternative proposal for broadening the tax base to cover more taxpayers. It was introduced in the house by his wife, Rep. Katherine Musa early in the session. Commonly called the Musa plan it has three basic elements: (1) Reduce personal exemptions from \$600 to \$500; (2) remove the federal income tax as a deduction on state returns; (3) create a minimum filing fee, ranging from \$5 to \$7.50.

Unlike the net receipts tax bill which would bring in more than \$30 million in additional revenue Musa's proposal would raise considerably less—an estimated \$4 to \$6 million in new tax money.

We're not shooting for more than that," Sen. Musa explained. "Natural growth would increase revenues in future years as more people come to Oregon."

He emphasizes that the Musa plan "has no intent" of raising the rates of present state taxpayer. "And if it did somehow raise their rates we would recommend a corresponding rate reduction," he added, in explaining that the primary purpose of his bill is to get minimal taxes from wage earners who pay nothing. The proposed filing fee would accomplish much of this.

"Oregon will eventually have a cigarette tax," he predicted, "because we simply have to raise the money." He supports it now, but feels that it should include all tobacco products and not just cigarettes, as has been advocated.

Musa admits that a tax referendum is quite likely with any tax program the legislature adopts. But he doesn't believe in "threatening or holding a club over the electorate" in warning them that if they turn down a tax increase it will mean a big cut in basic school support.

"But if the referendum is invoked, we'll have to come back and cut down somewhere," Musa added. "If we do find it necessary to curtail the education bud-

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT
 NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County, his Final Account as Administrator of the Estate of Celia Rider, deceased, and that Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1963, at ten o'clock a.m. of said day in the court room of the County Court in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, have been fixed by the Court as the time and place for hearing objections to said Final Account and for the settlement of said estate.
 T. Lester Johnson
 Administrator

T. Lester Johnson
 Attorney for Administrator
 February 8, 15, 22 March 1, 1963

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
 IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF SHERMAN
 In the matter of the Estate of Rose Marie Balsiger, deceased:
 The County Court of Sherman County, Oregon, has appointed me Administratrix of the Estate of Rose Marie Balsiger, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate must present them to me at the office of Schwenn, Brink & Huffman, Lawyers Building, Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from January 18, 1963.
 EMMA TSCHARNER, Admin.
 Schwenn, Brink & Huffman, Attys. for Admin.

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