

The 1928 Model Cheney Weeder represents the highest achievement in Rotary Rod Weeders. It is the result of sixteen years of development and practical use of the machine in every part of America. For harder ground, for quack grass, morning glories, Canadian thistle, sow thistle, large weeds of any kind, small weeds or where both large and small weeds exist, this machine will be found steadily removing your crop enemies and building up your soil for growing large crops.

MORO HARDWARE & IMP. CO.
AGENTS FOR SHERMAN COUNTY
Moro, Oregon

Cause For High Farm Taxes

Oregon Voter.
Farmers do get the worst of it in taxes in a number of Oregon counties. It is through the millage levies and city property exemptions they are made to carry more than they should of the tax burden.

Take the 2-mill state aid for elementary schools, for instance. This spreads evenly over all the property in each county. It originally was adopted as a plan to aid rural schools. In some counties it operates successfully in this regard, but in other counties the effect is exactly in reverse. In the majority of Oregon counties, farm property actually contributes to and endows the schools of the county centers of population through this tax. Property within the majority of the rural school districts actually pays out more in taxes under this millage than the districts receive in aid. A readjustment should be sought. If impossible to readjust, the tax should be repealed, as there is no sound reason, either in justice or economic conditions, to continue a tax which takes money from farm lands to educate children living in the centers of population.

Another inequity to rural property is involved in the millage for higher educational institutions. We admit we do not know how this can be corrected unless by such a reorganization of tax support of our state colleges whereby, if young men and women are to be educated at taxpayer expense, only such property will contribute as lies within the school district whence the student comes to the college. The facts are that agricultural property contributes today about twice as heavily per student sent to college from farms as city property contributes per student sent from the cities.

In previous articles we have pointed out the inequity to agricultural property involved in the market roads millage tax. Only such farm property as is directly tributary to the market road obtains a benefit from this tax. The terminal market city, where those farmers drive in to trade, also receives a substantial benefit, probably an excess in proportion to taxes paid under this millage act. The farm property that is not directly tributary to the market road obtains no benefit, but has to pay the tax.

A tax discrimination to which our farmers have given too little attention is that involved in relieving cities from payment of taxes on the value of public properties within the cities. In excess of a hundred millions of property within the limits of cities of Oregon is tax-exempt. It consists of school and church sites and buildings, courthouses, city halls, waterworks, municipal lighting plants and various other kinds of property exempted from taxation because of its use for a public or privileged purpose. Where the farmer comes in is that he has to pay state and county taxes in excess of what he would have to pay if the cities, schools and churches were charged with their full

proportion of valuation in distributing the state and city tax burden. The lower the valuation of the city, the higher the tax the farmer must pay for county and state purposes. To charge the cities with their proportion of state and county taxes, based on full value of property in and out of cities regardless of exemptions, would materially reduce agricultural taxes.

With tax burdens as high as they are in rural districts, it is high time for farmers to examine into the situation. A survey should be made of tax distribution in each county in proportion to actual values of all property and in proportion to direct benefits obtained from taxes. Such a survey would reveal a discrimination from which agriculture is suffering substantial economic loss.

50,000,000 Acres Exported

The output of approximately 50,000,000 acres of American farm land was represented in last year's exports of cotton, wheat, wheat flour, barley and rye, according to an estimate by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department, announced April 5th by Dr. Julius Klein, director. Official figures give the combined value of these exports during 1927 as \$1,226,266,045. It is estimated that from 112,000,000 to 120,000,000 acres were required to produce the entire domestic crop of these commodities.

In announcing the estimate, prepared on request, Dr. Klein pointed out that the export acreage figures would be increased materially if consideration was given to other leading commodities, such as tobacco, corn, corn fed pork, and cotton textiles.

Nearly 9,500,000 bales of cotton, valued at \$826,000,000, found their way into foreign countries during 1927. It is estimated that it required about 30,000,000 acres of land to produce just the raw cotton exports.

During the calendar year 1927 export trade in wheat, wheat flour, barley and rye amounted to 8,337,000 short tons, representing the production of about 20,000,000 acres.

The largest share of the cotton was shipped to Germany, that country taking about 2,811,000 bales, valued at \$230,695,000. The United Kingdom imported 1,694,000 bales valued at \$140,167,000 while Japan, the third ranking country in our cotton export trade, took 1,437,000 bales. France followed with 945,000; Italy, 670,000; Russia, 475,000; Spain, 315,000; British India, 262,000; Belgium, 266,000; Canada, 264,000; China, 243,000; and the Netherlands, 135,000.

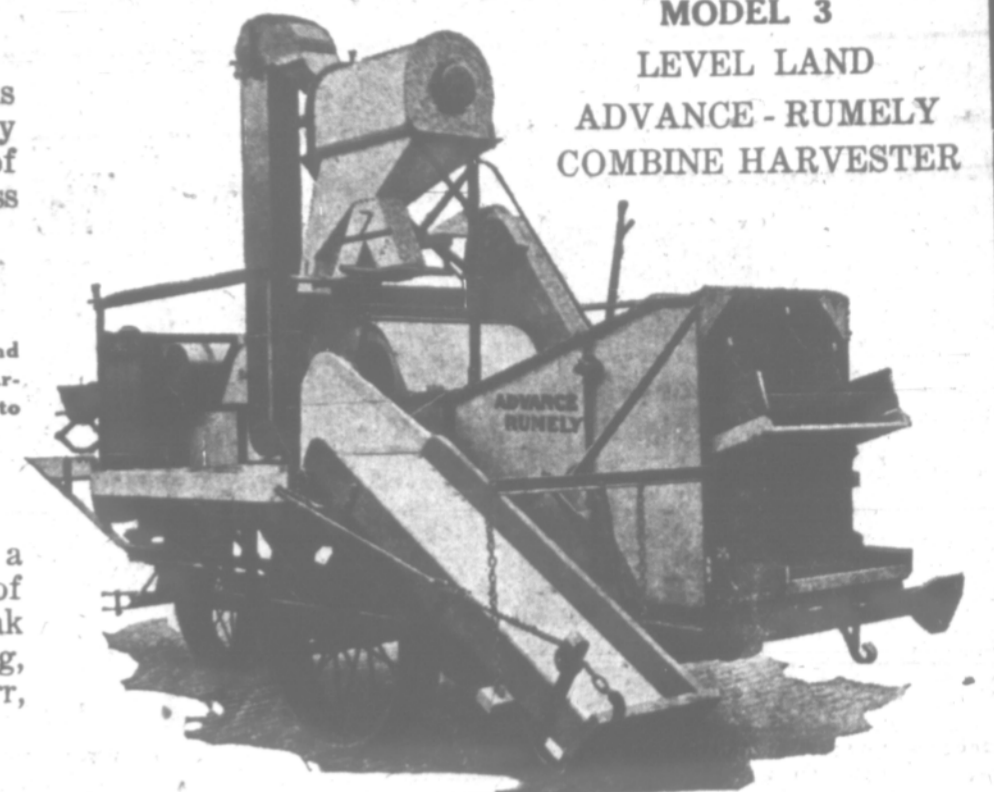
Flour exports during 1927 represented 12,826,000 barrels. In addition to the acreage and farm labor represented by this figure export shipments of flour also involve the labor of more than 3,000 men working in over 450 average sized mills every working day of the year. Export trade in flour represents over ten per cent of the country's entire flour trade.

Advance-Rumely Combine Harvesters

MODEL 3
LEVEL LAND
ADVANCE-RUMELY
COMBINE HARVESTER

Hillside Models now on display at Moro, back of Phillips Harness Shop.

Made in 12, 14, 16 and 18-foot header, guaranteed to level up to 60% hillside grade.



I will carry a complete stock of parts in the Bank of Moro building, next door to Kerr, Gifford Co.

FOR PRICES AND TERMS SEE
C. H. LARSON, MORO, OREGON
AGENT FOR SHERMAN COUNTY

Taxation's Big Appetite

William Fortune of Indianapolis, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Washington, urged a crusade for wise economy and better efficiency in local government. Reductions totaling \$1,000,000,000 annually, he said, might be effected. Mr. Fortune recommended:

A crusade against waste in government by applying the modern methods of business in local government.

Preventing the further multiplying of local taxing districts by which a single community is burdened with a complexity of tax levies and permanent debts.

Efforts to bring about co-ordination of national and state taxation systems to eliminate duplication and inequities.

Revamping of antiquated systems of administrative service in state, city, county and township governments.

Establishment of a state central agency to inspect and supervise public officials to check against fraud and mistakes, and to give public officials

helpful administrative advice.

Setting up of a supervisory system in the states, which would have the power to check local tax levies, bond issues and loans, with the proper safeguards for home rule.

Taxation has become the biggest born creature of government. It is consuming so prodigiously that we are becoming conscious that it is taking strength from the productive elements of life, and may seriously weaken the body it feeds upon, unless it can be restrained.

The signs of danger are before us. The demands of local governments are running ahead of the apparent growth in national income, and are swelling out of proportion to the increase in population.

In 1917 the average per capita cost of government in 248 cities was \$19.07. Eight years later it was \$35.76.

The total debt in these 248 cities amounts to \$105.71 per capita.

It is significant that the curve in local expenses continues to be upward.

How much more can be piled on sagging backs? Shall we go on adding to the load, until we break down the burden bearer?

— From California Tax Digest.

Our largest flour markets are the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Cuba, China, Brazil, Germany, and the Philippines.

The bulk of the exports of wheat grain during 1927 found its way to the principal European countries such as the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, Greece and the Irish Free State. Important buyers outside of Europe were Japan and Brazil.

It is interesting to note, according to Dr. Klein, that from 200,000 to 250,000 freight cars were necessary to haul the flour and grain products to seaboard for shipment to foreign markets.



He: Why do you refuse me?
She: Well, you see, I'm a girl
man's daughter and I give 'em
the air.

On The Great Plains Now Presbytery Meets at Moro

The introduction and rapid increase in the use of the small "combine" or combined harvester-thresher has had a market effect on wheat harvesting methods in the Great Plains. Investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture show that farmers in the wheat belt, from Texas to Montana, are setting aside their headers and binders and are using combines in ever-increasing numbers. Larger acreages of wheat are being handled by individual farmers, demand for transient harvest labor is less, costs of harvesting are lower, harvesting and threshing losses have been decreased, quality and condition of grain have not changed materially and grain is being marketed in a shorter period.

Large combines have been used for many years in the wheat-growing districts of the Pacific coast. It was not until 1918, when the small prairie-type combine, equipped with an auxiliary engine was introduced, that farmers of the Great Plains were provided with a machine which has proved to be practical, efficient, and economical under most conditions.

Only the extremely skillful can defy public opinion without getting crushed.

The Presbytery of Pendleton convened for a two-day business session in the Presbyterian church at Moro on Wednesday, April 18th, at eight o'clock. A very interesting and helpful sermon was preached by Dr. Lewis of Bend, the retiring moderator. His theme was "The Supremacy of Christ," showing that Christ and his teachings are reaching multitudes of human hearts and bringing the world to an acknowledgement of his power.

The new moderator elected was Dr. Bruce of Pendleton. A feature of the Wednesday evening service was the communion of the Lord's Supper, at which a large congregation was present.

The service on Thursday evening was preceded by a supper served by the Dorcas Society in the church dining room and closed with the ceremony of installing Rev. Arthur Hicks as permanent pastor of the Moro Presbyterian church.

It may take nine tailors to make a man, but one Christmas is easily enough to break him if he is the happy father of nine children.

Poor men and poor umbrellas generally get left.

SHERMAN COUNTY
TRACK MEET FIELD

Grass Valley, Oregon, April 28, 1928

Ball Games, Tennis, etc. in the forenoon Ball Games, Tennis, etc.
Track and Field Meet in the afternoon Track and Field Meet
Declamatory Contest in the evening Declamatory Contest

BRING LUNCH :: STAY ALL DAY

Special Arrangements Are Being Made To Make It An Enjoyable Affair

ALL DAY GRASS VALLEY, APRIL 28 ALL DAY

COME SEE SHERMAN COUNTY'S BEST