

Polio Poster Children Form March of Dimes Honor Guard

1950 drive, following nation's worst epidemic, will be led by Wanda Wiley, escorted by poster children of past four years.



1946: Donald Anderson, Ore.



1947: Nancy Drury, Ky.



1948: Terry Tullus, Miss.



1949: Linda Brown, Texas



1950: Wanda Wiley, Texas

MARCH OF DIMES poster children whose plight and progress depict the fight against polio will tour seven cities in the 1950 drive, January 16-31. They will make a concerted appeal for greater contributions to provide effective continuation of patient care, research and educational programs sponsored since 1938 by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

March of Dimes poster children of the past four years will form an honor guard to escort the 1950 March of Dimes poster girl, Wanda Wiley of Austin, Texas, on a tour of seven Eastern cities on behalf of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis during its drive, January 16-31, it was announced recently.

The five children, all of whom have been helped with March of Dimes funds, will lead the nationwide appeal for greater contributions to continue patient care, research and education programs sponsored since 1938 by the National Foundation. The re-call of poster children from the past emphasizes the need for increased funds following the nation's worst polio epidemic last year. The cities they will visit include: Washington, D. C.; New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; and Detroit, Michigan.

Eight-year old Wanda Wiley is the second consecutive poster child chosen from Texas to symbolize the annual March of Dimes. Her selection points up the fact that polio may strike an area in successive years and that, while the majority of patients make quick and complete recoveries, thousands, like Wanda, face a prolonged and costly uphill fight long after the epidemic has subsided.

Wanda was stricken in 1948, two weeks after her 16-year old sister was hospitalized with polio. Both girls were respirator cases for several weeks; both were sent to Georgia Warm Springs Foundation for convalescent care, with all expenses paid for by the Travis County Chapter of the National Foundation. More than \$8,000 in March of Dimes funds has been expended to date for the care and treatment of the two Wiley sisters. Wanda is now able to get about on crutches and in a wheelchair. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Brown, Jr., 234 Cromwell Drive, San Antonio.

Wanda's honor guard in the 1950 March of Dimes includes the 1949 poster girl, Linda Brown of San Antonio, Texas, who will celebrate her fifth birthday on January 13th. Stricken three and a half years ago, Linda has only a slight limp today as evidence of her bout with polio. Home treatments, regular hospital checkups and corrective surgery have steadily improved her condition. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Brown, Jr., 234 Cromwell Drive, San Antonio.

The other poster children participating with Wanda and Linda in the 1950 March of Dimes are: 5-year old Terry Tullus of Laurel, Miss., 1948 poster boy; 7-year old Nancy Drury of Louisville, Ky., 1947 poster girl; and 9-year old Donald Anderson of Warm Springs, Oregon, 1946 poster boy and first polio patient ever chosen to symbolize the national appeal.

Terry, stricken in 1945 before he had learned to walk, has made continuous progress in overcoming crippling after-effects and now has progressed sufficiently to discard one of his two leg braces. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Tullus of Laurel, Mississippi.

Nancy, victim of the 1944 Kentucky epidemic, has completely recovered from her polio attack. Regular physical therapy at home and in the hospital for several years has restored her limbs to full functional use. She

Douglas Fir Sawmills On West Coast Continue To Show Gain In Output

PORTLAND, ORE., JAN. 25 —For the fourth consecutive year since the end of World War II, Douglas fir sawmills have shown a gain in lumber production over the previous year, according to H. V. Simpson, executive vice president of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

West Coast mills in 1949 produced 9.51 billion board feet of lumber, topping the previous year's 20-year record output by 190 million feet, Simpson said. The relatively small, compact Douglas fir region of Western Washington and Oregon maintained its leadership at the nation's most important lumber producing section and accounted for 28% of the nation's total lumber cut.

The lumber leader said shipments of Douglas fir, West Coast hemlock, Western Red cedar and Sitka spruce lumber from this region during 1949 totaled 9.868 billion board feet, a gain over the previous year of 680 million feet. Orders for these four fine woods, as West Coast Lumbermen designate these top commercial species, reached 9.95 billion board feet in 1949, exceeding orders for 1948 by 1.1 billion board feet.

The weekly average of West Coast lumber production in December was 184,427,000 b. f. or 115.6% of the 1943-1948 average. Orders averaged 174,994,000 b. f.; Shipments 187,113,000 b. f. Weekly averages for November were: Production 193,626,000 (121.4% of the 1943-1948 average); Orders 204,170,000 b. f.; Shipments 214,475,000 b. f.

Fifty-two weeks of 1949 cumulative production 9,594,981,000 b. f.; Fifty-two weeks of 1948, 9,405,104,000 b. f.; Fifty-two weeks of 1947, 8,962,268,000.

Orders for Fifty-two weeks of 1949 breakdown as follows: Rail 6,999,382,000 b. f.; Truck 446,733,000 b. f. Domestic Cargo 1,516,742,000 b. f.; Export 322,657,000 b. f. Local 667,640,000 b. f.

The industry's unfilled order file stood at 520,346,000 b. f. at the end of December. Gross Stocks at 658,654,000.

Shortest History of Civilization — "Adam to Atom."

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Your Taxes..How They Are Assessed

(Editor's note: the following information concerning property taxation goes into considerable detail in explaining the taxes you pay and the manner in which they are arrived at. Although the percentages may not fit your particular locality, they explain the procedure in which your taxes are arrived at.)

For an understanding of real property ad valorem taxation, it is first necessary to define terms used in the technical matter of determining taxes.

Ad valorem is a latin term meaning simply "according to value."

A mill is one-tenth of one cent, and is written thus: .001. Therefore a levy of sixty-three and three-tenths mills would be written as \$.0633 (or six and 33 hundredths cents).

The word levy, for this purpose, is the amount of money in mills to be collected against each dollar of assessed value.

A budget for a taxing unit is the amount of money to be spent for the operation of the unit or district for one fiscal year (in some cases, such as the state, for two years).

The amount of money set up in an operating budget in a county has two controlling factors. The first is a budget commission of three to six men, either elected or appointed for a given term of office. The second is the state constitution's limitation on budget increases from year to year.

The Allocation

The budget commissioners are presented tentative or requested budgets from the various departments of the county each year. After the budget requests are all in, the commission determines how much shall be allocated to each department. The final hearings on the total budget are open to the public.

Though it is up to the commission to determine the amount of the budget, they are limited in their decision by the state constitution. The six per cent limitation says in effect that the budget (for the actual amount to be spent shall not exceed by more than six per cent the highest budget of any one of three preceding years, except by direct vote of the people.

Here is a hypothetical example:

The 6% Limitation
Assume that a county had a budget of \$375,000 in 1947; of \$400,000 in 1948, and \$395,000 in 1949. The 1950 budget can be larger than the highest of

these (the \$400,000 in 1948) by six per cent, or \$24,000.

Thus the 1950 budget cannot, under the constitution, exceed \$424,000.

The only exception to this limitation is when the voters themselves vote additional funds to be spent. (This is what is meant when a tax election ballot explains that the proposed levy is "in excess of the six per cent limitation.")

Levies are established by simple long division. The budget (amount to be spent) is divided by the assessed value (or taxable value) of all real property in the county, to arrive at the levy in mills.

Here's another hypothetical example.

Assessed Valuation
Say you are the owner of a house with an assessed valuation of \$1,660, located on a lot assessed at \$340, for a total taxable value of \$2,000. In other words, it is this \$2,000 valuation which is subject to ad valorem (according to value) taxes.

Let's say further that your house is located in City X, which is surrounded by school district Y, which is in turn located in County Z. Thus you are subject to city, school district and county taxes.

City Z has a budget of \$5,000, which a total assessed valuation within the city of \$200,000. School District Y has a budget of \$210,000, with an assessed valuation of \$7 million. County Z has a budget of \$500,000 with an assessed valuation of \$60 million. And, since your hypothetical house is located in all three areas, you have to pay your share of each of the three budgets through taxes.

Here the long division comes in again. The city divides its budget by its assessed valuation (\$5,000 divided by \$200,000) and arrives at its millage rates — \$.025, or 25 mills. The school district does the same (\$210,000 divided by \$7 million) and gets a millage rate of \$.030, or 30 mills. And the county also follows the same procedure, dividing \$500,000 by \$60 million, getting a millage rate of \$.0083, or eight and three-tenths mills.

The total millage rate (\$.025 plus \$.030 plus \$.0083) is \$.0633, six and 33 hundredths cents, or sixty-three and three-tenths mills.

The next step in determining the amount of tax is to multiply the assessed value of each individual piece of real property by the combined millage rate. Your property has a total assessed

valuation of \$2,000, so this is what happens.

Tax Levies
County levy of \$.0083 times \$2,000 equals a tax of \$16.60.

School district levy of \$.030 times \$2,000 equals a tax of \$60.

City levy of \$.025 times \$2,000 equals a tax of \$50.

So—\$16.60, plus \$60, plus \$50 results in a total tax on your property of \$126.60.

If, on the other hand, your \$2,000 house is located outside the city, but still within the school district and county, your tax would be \$16.60 plus \$60, or \$76.60.

This article does not pretend to cover ad valorem taxation in detail, but is written to give a general idea of the procedures which result in your basic taxes. In addition to city, county and school district taxes, your property may be subject to special taxes which have been voted by the people of the area in which you live, in special taxation elections, either within or outside the six per cent limitation.

These may include a special school tax, a bond redemption tax for construction of buildings or other improvements, a postwar fund tax, a special city tax (the continuing levy for Medford's parks and swimming pool maintenance, recently approved by Medford voters, is an example), a fire patrol tax for rural areas, or an irrigation district tax.

Oregon Fairs Profit From Racing Programs

PORTLAND, (Special) — Revenues from racing have enabled the Oregon Fairs association to expand its program greatly according to Herman Chindgren, president of the organization, which concluded its annual meeting here recently.



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