

Sherman County Journal

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SHERMAN COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

Forty Fifth Year

Moro, Oregon, August 18, 1933

No. 41

ALLOTMENT MEETING ATTENDED BY MANY

Organization Of County Under Farm Relief Administration Act Started

LEADER TO BE APPOINTED

Two Committee Meetings To Be Held Next Monday In County

The interest the farmers have in the new farm plan was displayed Tuesday night when over a hundred wheat growers left their harvesting and drove to Moro to listen to the plans for county organization under the rules of the farm recovery act.

The meeting was conducted by Charles W. Smith, county agent for Morrow county and temporarily in charge of organization of County Wheat Control Associations in Gilliam, Wheeler and Sherman counties. Mr. Smith gave a brief explanation of the procedure to be followed in setting up such an association for this county.

Delegates to a temporary committee which was to district the county were named. They were: Harry Proudfoot, Locust Grove; A. J. Smith, Wasco; J. M. Yocum, Klondike; J. B. Adams, Moro; A. C. Kruger, Hay Canyon; J. B. Coon, Grass Valley; Roy Powell, Erskine; L. J. Davis, Kent; E. M. Alley, Rutledge; Herman Schilling, Michigan; Rufus, another voting precinct, was not represented.

These men divided the county into seven districts, Locust Grove, Wasco, Klondike, Hay Canyon, Moro, Grass Valley and Kent, each with approximately the same number of bushels. These districts will be the units of the county wheat control association.

A meeting will be held in each one of these communities within a few days at which time a delegate will be elected to the county association. He will become a member of the county board of directors and will be chairman of the community committee. Two others will be elected to serve with him. Voting will be by acreage of wheat in 1933 crop. Every farmer who has signed an application for contract will be permitted to vote for delegate to the county board and for community committeeman.

The first of these meetings will be held Monday afternoon at 1:30 at the Klondike grange hall at which time a county board member from that district will be elected and community committeemen for the Klondike community will be chosen. F. L. Ballard, county agent leader for Oregon, will attend the meeting.

In the evening of the same day, August 21, another meeting will be held at the courthouse in Moro which Mr. Ballard will attend. At that time the Moro community will choose their county delegate and community committee.

The temporary organization committee elected Tuesday night will have charge of the meetings in their communities until the community committees are elected. To interest farmers in the community meetings an educational committee of three for each community was appointed by the temporary committee. They were as follows: Klondike: J. M. Yocum, H. H. White, and Lee Dehler; Wasco: A. J. Smith, H. B. Pinkerton and C. A. Tom; Locust Grove: H. D. Proudfoot, E. H. Watkins and Fred Hennagin; Moro: J. B. Adams, W. S. Powell and Dewey Thompson; Harlandview: A. C. Kruger, Wilford Belsh, and J. B. Davis; Grass Valley: J. B. Coon, Karl Eaton and E. M. Alley; Kent: L. J. Davis, C. B. Andrews and J. H. Wilson.

A map in another column will give some idea of the districts, as divided by the committee at Tuesday night's meeting.

The county board of directors

Farm Loan Association Prepared To Go.

The national farm loan association that started the process of formation several months ago has finally achieved that mark and loans are being approved by the office in Spokane. The association was formed under a ruling by government officials that permitted the formation of a new association whenever the old ones were unable to continue loaning. While land valuations are reduced several men have been able to finance themselves satisfactorily through the new company.

which is composed of one director from each community in the county will elect an executive committee from its members. The president of the board of directors will be chairman of the executive committee and two others will serve with him. The vice-president of the county board will act as a member of the executive committee when it is impossible for a regular member to attend the meetings. Directors will hold office until two weeks prior to the first Saturday in July after election making the term of office approximately one year.

The secretary of the county allotment committee will be temporarily appointed by the head of the extension service in counties where there is no county agent. Where there is a county agent he may act as secretary. Otherwise a member of the board shall be elected secretary.

Each community will have a committee composed of a chairman, who is also director on the county board, and two other persons. These will be elected immediately in the several districts.

There may be paid field supervisors and the members of the county allotment committees and the community allotment committees may be paid if the members so decide. These expenses will come out of the payments made by the government to the participating farmers.

The county committees shall determine the base period for the county, which may be either three, four or five years; then they will find the average acreage and average production for that period and give to each farm its allotment based on 54 per cent of the total average production. Divisions between landlords and tenants will also be partially under the county allotment committee.

Community committees will be given the job of checking up on the land in their communities. They will see that the land taken from production is a fair sample of the whole farm and in every way help the county committee. All allotments will be published in the county paper so that everyone may know what everyone else has raised and may raise.

In his preliminary talk about the plan Mr. Smith touched on an important subject to many farmers in this county when he said that it was the present opinion that no one would be allowed to go into any new business using the contracted acreage. If a man already had a herd of dairy cows or a flock of sheep he could, of course, continue with them, but that it was not probable that farmers would be permitted to increase livestock to such an extent that it would interfere with established livestock growers.

One statement made by Mr. Smith will please those in the county who suffered from hail storms within the past four years. It was to the effect that the county allotment committee could adjust bushelage that was low because of acts of God.

The county committee will be permitted to give the county a five year allotment even though individual farmers are based on a four year period. This will result in a stepping up of original production figures for this county.

Since organization has started in this county it is expected to move rapidly for there is little time before the first payments are to be made on September 15. The county secretary has been appointed and is on the job. The first community meetings are scheduled for next Monday at Klondike and Moro and actual signing of contracts can begin as soon as farm allotments have been made.

Newspaper Files of Years Ago Tell of Early Day Happenings

From the Observer August 21, 1914.

Mrs. W. B. Johnston left Wednesday for a visit with relatives at Washougal and Vancouver, Washington.

Ray Hansell left town Monday with a new seed cleaner for the Hansell farm at Erskineville.

R. C. Evers was forced to discontinue threshing operations before he had intended by reason of having the fuses of his engine burned out in a move up a steep grade.

M. J. Duffey is being entertained by his son Attorney G. J. Duffey, on his way home to LaGrande from Portland.

From the Observer August 19, 1904.

Charley Jones of Wasco, purchased an acre of T. J. Cochran last week for \$50, giving him access to water and making his dry pasture more valuable.

E. H. Moore, E. R. Hickson and E. V. Littlefield were angling after Des Chutes trout Sunday but never a one they saw.

The E. O. L. Co. expects to market 50,000 sacks as rental from their Sherman county holdings.

Calbreath and Johnson have moved their combine to the John M. John-

son farm where 300 acres of wheat is pining for the reaper.

Early to bed and early to rise, hustle all day and advertise, in the Journal is one of the mottoes that will make any business a success.

Emile Jeansen has leased the F. H. Fraser farm for four years, buying the farm outfit to run it with. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser expect to live in Portland in the future.

From the Observer August 23, 1904.

Moro school directors have secured the services of the best educators in the county—Prof. C. E. Brown and Miss Hattie Gordon.

Al Hembree is a happy man this week. The duplicate casting for his broken engine got here on the 18th from the east, and he began work on the 20th, after nearly two weeks loss of time.

Mrs. Starnes and sister were in a runaway scrape on the 18th and were thrown out with slight injury. The team got away and smashed the buggy.

A little son of John Brown, Grass Valley, had an arm broken on the 17th, being thrown from a horse.

Miss Bertha Johnson and Mrs. L. Horning, of Hood River valley are visiting friends and relatives here.

Sherman Countians Enjoy Swim In John Day

Had the census taker been looking for a goodly part of this county's citizens last Sunday afternoon he would not have found them. Nearly two hundred Sherman countians were reclining on the sandy beach across the Cottonwood bridge in Gilliam county or were paddling about in the John Day to escape the heat.

The swimming hole at the bridge is very good this year there being enough shallow water for children and non-swimmers to play in and enough deep water for swimmers. The bridge makes a good point from which to dive for those expert enough and brave enough to try it.

Canning Troubles Hard To Spot

"Trouble shooting" for home canners has convinced Lucy A. Case, extension nutrition specialist at Oregon State college, that about 50 different things may go wrong and spoil the food—yet she is just as strong an advocate of home canning as ever.

A puzzled and rather discouraged homemaker recently brought to Miss Case some cans of peaches from a batch of 50 half gallon jars that had spoiled. It turned out that standard screwtop jars had been sealed with inferior aluminum caps. Tiny holes were found in these caps, evidently eaten through by the acid in the fruit. As soon as this occurred air got in and the food was spoiled. Standard caps with the name of the jar manufacturer stamped inside the top, probably would have prevented this loss of good food and labor.

Jars of spoiled peas were examined, some of which showed a slight leakage. The lids were of the self-sealing type with screw band, and the sealing composition was entirely gone in places, leaving the glass against the bare tin. In completing the seal of the jars, the owner had failed to

PROBING RACKETS



The smile on the face of Senator Louis R. Murphy of Iowa should not encourage the racketeers, for he is a member of the senate committee that is bent after those individuals with the intention of putting them out of business. Senator Murphy is conducting the investigation in Chicago.

hold the lid still while the screw band was turned. As a result the sealing composition, softened by heat, had probably been displaced, causing a poor seal. In another case the composition lids were apparently of last year's manufacture, and all of the jars had failed to seal.

Other jars of spoiled peas were brought where undercooking was the cause of spoilage, as they had been processed with hot water only two hours. Another homemaker whose peas had spoiled, had allowed the peas to stay in a hot kitchen all night, and half the next day, piled deep in a metal tub. The peas were probably soured before canning. Two hours from garden to can is an excellent rule, as is picking in shallow porous containers, such as small baskets, says Miss Case.

Fire Department To Be Organized Wednesday

Organization of a fire department in Moro is gaining headway since the visit of engineer White of the insurance bureau, who told the city fathers that such an organization was necessary if rates were to be kept at their present figure.

The council has appointed Joe Truitt as fire chief. A general meeting has been called for Wednesday night August 23rd at which time the other officers of the fire company will be elected. It is expected that some additional equipment will be purchased and that a fire company that may be reasonably proud of its efficiency will be developed.

WEATHER REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 18

DATE	MAX.	MIN.	PRECIP.
AUG. 10	95	65	.00
" 11	95	60	.00
" 12	97	54	.00
" 13	100	60	.00
" 14	100	67	.00
" 15	101	59	.00
" 16	101	68	.00
Total for week			.00

PARDON, PLEASE

Due to mechanical trouble we are unable to set several columns of news this week. Fortunately the story about the allotment meeting of Tuesday and those to come next week was in type before the trouble began. We will endeavor to have it all for next week's issue.

Fruit Stains Yield Readily To Prompt Action

Summer means fresh fruit. Fresh fruit means clothing stains. And clothing stains mean grief and trouble for the homemaker unless she is prepared to act promptly and intelligently when a stain occurs, says Mrs. Azalea Sager, extension specialist in clothing and textiles at Oregon State College.

Practically all fruit stains, when they are fresh and still moist, can be removed with boiling or even warm water she says. After they have dried they become more difficult to handle, especially the stains from peaches and those with red and purple coloring. Here are some pointers she gives on removing stains:

As the majority of stains are set by alkalis, it is better to avoid the use of soap on all fresh fruit stains. The color in some materials may be affected by the juice from grapefruit and lemon. If the discoloration is slight the color may be brought back by holding the spot over the fumes from an open bottle of strong ammonia. Or baking soda may be sprinkled on both sides of the color affected, moistened with water, and allowed to stand until the effervescence has stopped. Then rinse the spot with water.

On white or washable materials fresh stains are most easily removed by stretching the stained material over a bowl and then pouring boiling water on it from a height of three or four feet, so that the water strikes the stain with some force. A little rubbing alternated with applications of boiling water is helpful on stains in which fruit pulp is present.

If the stain is on material such as silk or wool it is better to sponge it. Spread the stained article right side down on a clean white blotting paper or cloth pad. Sponge with a clean, lintless cloth (preferable the same material as that stained.) Change both the pad and sponging cloth as soon as it becomes soiled.

Further information on stain removal may be obtained from extension agents or from the home economics extension office, Oregon State college, Corvallis.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ross and daughter Frances, and Virginia Rowland motored to Hood River Sunday. Miss Rowland journeyed on to Portland.

Miss Le Velle Wood, Assistant Professor of Institutional Economics, Division of Home Economics, and Director of food at the Women's Residence Hall of Kansas State College, Manhattan, visited at the home of T. J. Henkle the past week. Miss Wood was a teacher in the Wasco high school several years ago.

Miss Gladys Wright, who has been touring the United States with friends, returned home Friday. The party making the trip left Portland early in June and drove east through the south. They covered 12,000 miles, visited 37 states, Mexico and Canada. Many of the national parks were visited and a week was spent at the World Fair in Chicago.

Seed Loan Office To Help Defray Expenses

"Borrowers from the Government Seed Loan Office, who are without Funds or other means of credit, may use the proceeds of a portion of their 1933 crop to defray actual harvest and threshing expenses providing an equal amount is applied on the Government loan, according to a statement issued this week by L. J. Paulson, Regional manager of the Crop Production Loan Office at Minneapolis, Minn.

Without requiring the filing of liens the Government has authorized buyers to permit harvesting and threshing allowances in amounts not to exceed a total of \$2.00 per acre upon presentation of receipted statements for such expenditures, providing remittances are made on a parity. When other lien holders are involved, their rights must be given the consideration their secured position requires.

The plan will work as follows: Where a farmer is otherwise unable to pay harvesting expenses of, for example, \$50.00 he must market \$100.00 worth of grain. In this case the buyer would be authorized to allow necessary expenses up to \$50.00 and to remit the other \$50.00 to the Government Seed Loan Office toward the payment of the Government loan.

It is anticipated by Mr. Paulson that all grain buyers will follow the procedure adopted by the buyers last year in making a check for the harvesting and threshing expenses directly to those who furnished the harvesting and threshing equipment, supplies, or labor, thus insuring payment of the bill for the protection of the buyer.

The crop buyer will hold the receipts or statements of harvesting and threshing expense for verification by Government field inspectors, and must show that a remittance to the Seed Loan Office was made in an amount equal to that allowed for expense."

Civil Service Soon To Give Examinations

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations as follows: Cost and Production Superintendent (Shoe Factory), \$2,000 a year, less a deduction not to exceed 15 per cent as a measure of economy and a retirement deduction of three and one-half per cent; Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans. THIS EXAMINATION IS REANNOUNCED FOR THE REASON THAT AN INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS WERE OBTAINED FROM THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION, WHICH CLOSED RECENTLY.

Steward (for filling the positions of Steward at \$2,600 a year and Assistant Steward at \$2,300 year, less a deduction not to exceed 15 per cent as a measure of economy and a retirement deduction of three and one-half per cent; Federal penal and correctional institutions throughout the United States.

Junior director of Social Work (Junior Warden's Assistant), \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year, less a deduction not to exceed 15 per cent as a measure of economy and a retirement deduction of three and one-half per cent; Federal penal and correction institutions throughout the country.

Assistant Director of Social Work (Warden's Assistant), \$2,600 to \$3,100 a year, less a deduction not to exceed 15 per cent as a measure of economy and retirement deduction of three and one-half per cent; Federal penal and correction institutions throughout the United States.

Full information may be obtained from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office of the first or second class, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Let the Journal do your printing

HARVESTING NEARLY DONE IN COUNTY

Good Weather Lets Farmers Make Fair Time

MANY BREAKDOWNS OCCUR

Yield Expected To Average Between 16 and 20 Bushels

It won't be very long now until one riding over the county will find few fields still covered with wheat. The machines have been at it for about two weeks in full blast and longer than that in some parts of the county and a large part of the county is now stubble, wheat sacks and straw piles instead of standing grain.

A few fields that are finished and figured up have gone 15 to 17 sacks for what is probably the best yields in the county this year. One of the Field's places and Emil Anderson's are in this class.

On the other side of the ledger there are lands in the county that have grown wheat that is not making better than four sacks, but they are exceptional as the better ones. The average of the county will be close to 8 sacks according to most estimates.

Weather for the past week has been hot and dry. That is what makes the wheat thresh easily, but it is hard on the live stock that haul it around. Breakdowns have been especially bad this year as machines were not repaired as completely as usual before the start of harvest.

Hauling of wheat has not gotten into stride so far this year except in the Wasco territory. There trucks are bringing it in as fast as the wheat bucks can take it away. In the south end of the county the elevators are getting the most of the wheat with little stacked grain being hauled to date.

Extension Service Explains Control Plan

Some misunderstanding seems to exist in respect to the amount of wheat that farmers in Oregon can grow under the wheat production control plan, says the Oregon Agricultural Extension service, which has been asked by the secretary of agriculture to assist in the education phases of the wheat plan.

"Although the domestic allotment for each state and each county is set at approximately 54 per cent of the average 1928-1932 production, it is not correct to assume that no more wheat can be grown even if all wheat growers sign up," explains the extension service. "The 54 per cent allotment is the amount upon which cash adjustment payments are available, but each farmer who agrees to cooperate in the plan can produce up to his previous average less only the cut set by the secretary of Agriculture."

The amount of the cut cannot be over 20 per cent. In other words, a grower will be able to raise somewhere between 80 and 100 per cent of his average farm production as determined by the allotment committee of the county wheat production control association, but adjustment payments will be available only on the allotment portion of 54 per cent of his average production.

Just what the acreage cut will be for next harvest will not be known until it is announced by the secretary of agriculture on August 24. The reduction for the 1935 harvest will not be known until some time next year, the extension service says.

Read the ads in the Journal