

Sherman County Journal

Fifty-first Year No. 30

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Official County Paper



Washington D.C. June 1—An undisclosed fact is that President Roosevelt has not opposed the suggestion that his name be placed on the presidential primary ballot in Oregon. Friends of the President are now working without publicity, to deliver the 10 delegates of that state to Mr. Roosevelt or anyone he may indicate. Back of this is a bit of psychology. Oregon is one of the early primary states and should carry the Democratic primaries it will have large advertising value.

Two other names will probably be filed to contest with Mr. Roosevelt; Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, a long time progressive, and Sen. Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri. Buddies of Clark who served overseas with him are reportedly performing missionary work for him in both Oregon and Washington.

James A. Farley, immensely popular with organization Democrats in the northwest (as elsewhere), will not permit his name to be used if he is convinced in time that Mr. Roosevelt's hat is in the ring. To Mr. Farley the third term idea is distasteful, but if Mr. Roosevelt wants a third term—a suspicion growing with each day—Farley will give his chief the same support he did in 1932 and 1936, for above all else Farley is loyal to the core.

Among the reasons why Mr. Roosevelt is expected to seek a third term is the general assumption that much of the new deal policies will be discarded if any one else is installed in the White House. There is no new dealer in sight sufficiently strong and blessed with Roosevelt's personality who could hold the gains made by the present chief executive. It is argued, therefore, that to prevent the new deal policies from being wrecked, Mr. Roosevelt will head the 1940 ticket by permitting himself to be re-elected.

Power of Bonneville Dam is on the verge of a thorough shake up for Secretary of the Interior Ickes is far from satisfied with the way that government owned project is being operated. The pruning knife will be applied to the personnel. Ickes being satisfied that there are more people on the payroll than necessary. Too much overhead for the amount of business; too much outgo and not enough income because of the delay in selling power. The secretary is now instituting an inquiry as to why only 200 kw have been sold.

Although appointment of a permanent administrator is expected in two or three months at the latest, the ideal man for the position has not been found. He must be a man "power minded" and with a nationally known name.

Undercover agents are now working in certain navy yards and military reservations to locate the Communist missionaries who have created a disciplinary problem in these places. In the yards they are also watching for evidences of sabotage, for the navy high command knows that several costly accidents to the machinery of vessels did not happen. These are matters told in strict confidence to members of a congressional committee but like most confidential testimony leaks out. If the suspicions of the officers are verified and the culprits found a sensational chapter will be written.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says that sugar beet acreage in Oregon could be increased 14,000 acres. On in Washington 10,000 acres. On the Owyhee project (there is a factory at Nyssa) the allotment for 1939 is 16,322 acres. The irrigable area of the project will be 100,000 acres and with the adjoining Vale project, brings the total to 130,000 acres. "which could well support two additional factories with an initial development of 7,000 acres each or 14,000 acres". On Yak-

Continued on Page Two

Artificial Flies for the Nation's Critical Anglers



With the old-fashioned worm fishing becoming a thing of the past, thousands of fishermen are using various kinds of flies to attract their prey. Here workers are busy in a Freeport, Maine, factory, one of the country's largest, turning out flies made from the feathers of bright-colored birds imported from all parts of the world. The feathers must be correct as to color, size and weight for the fish they are meant to lure. Feathers shown include peacock, ostrich, kingfisher, African jungle cock, and Mexican macaw feathers.

Three County Students Are OSC Graduates

Among the 691 seniors who finished their work at Oregon State college Monday were three from Sherman county. Ellen Lavon Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cox of Grass Valley received her degree in home economics. Gordon Omar Fraser, third and last of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Fraser of Moro, graduated in agriculture and Charles Allan Tom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis A. Tom of Rufus, successfully completed a course in agriculture.

Accountants Here To Check Income Taxes

Two income tax accountants have been here this week at the court house interviewing those who made return for state income tax in the past three years and those who are suspected of evading the tax for a like period. This is in the nature of a check up by the state to audit the books of taxpayers and others to see if the tax law is being obeyed or not.

Marashino Cherry Circular Available

Cherry season always brings many requests for information on how to make marashino cherries in small quantities at home. At Oregon State college, which pioneered in commercial methods of making marashino cherries has recently issued a circular of information which tells how to modify the large scale commercial methods and apply them to gallon lots of pitted cherries.

Preparing marashino cherries involves bleaching, stemming and pitting, leeching, dyeing, applying the syrup and the desired flavor. Although dyed cherries are generally flavored with imitation marashino flavor, other kinds may be used, such as almond extract, lemon, or grenadine. The bleached cherries are also sometimes dyed green and then flavored with mint.

The mimeographed circular No. 198 also contains detailed instructions and addresses of places where dyes and other materials may be purchased.

William Cauthers Suffers Stroke

William Carruthers was taken to the hospital again Wednesday afternoon suffering from what was diagnosed as a stroke upon his arrival there. Mr. Carruthers had recently returned from the hospital where he underwent a major operation caused by an injury while working on the mail truck. At last reports he was still unconscious and his recovery is still in doubt.

Mrs. LeRoy Wright and infant son returned home from The Dalles hospital Friday.

Loan Rates Slightly Higher In 1939

Oregon farmers cooperating with the AAA farm program will be able to get government loans on this year's wheat crop at rates somewhat higher than in 1938, according to announcement made by N. C. Donaldson of Corvallis, executive officer.

The loan value of wheat will be increased seven cents in most cases and where there is a high protein content it will be increased even more, he stated. Although the 1939 loan program will be similar to that of 1938, there will be these three principal differences:

1) Rates to farmers are slightly higher in the Great Plains and Pacific northwest areas. For Oregon this means a basic terminal rate of 73 cents at Portland for No. 1 soft white wheat as compared with 67 cents last year.

2) At country points where rates are computed on the basis of terminal rates, the rates are raised by a cent. For example last year the rate at Pendleton was 15.4 cents less than the rate at Portland. This year the difference is 14.4 cents.

3) The loan rate on hard red spring, hard winter and hard white wheat is increased to include an allowance for a protein premium where farmers can obtain protein tests or certificates of protein content.

AAA county committees will certify producers who are eligible for these 4 per cent loans and will be responsible for grading and inspecting farm stored wheat. Only growers who have signed farm plan estimate sheets indicating participation in the 1939 program, and who have seed within their wheat allotment will be eligible.

"The announcement of the program two months earlier than last year will greatly aid farmers in planning their operations," said Donaldson. He pointed out that last year loans totaling \$3,807,274 were made on 7,934,111 bushels of wheat grown by farmers in nine Oregon counties.

Hood CE Members To Be Here Sunday

The Hood Central Endeavor Union will send a group of its young people here to Moro for a special meeting with the local society next Sunday afternoon at 4:00. They will put on the program for the occasion and will advise with the people here as to plans for the coming year. The seven o'clock meeting will be called off.

SEWER SYSTEM GIVING TROUBLE

The sewer system of Moro has been a cause of worry for the marshal and some others for a couple of days, resulting in much digging, a wetting or two and some added information as to the course of the city's drainage system.

D. E. Stephens Here From Washington D.C.

D. E. Stephens, coordinator for the bureau of plant industry and the soil conservation service with headquarters in Washington D.C. was here this week in that capacity and also as former superintendent of the Moro experiment station and resident of this town for over 25 years, back for a visit with the home folks. Mr. Stephens says he would like to be living here again, that all he knows about national politics is what he reads in the papers and that he must end his western trip by July first. In line of business he believes that the research department of the soil conservation service is receiving more attention which may result in its getting more than the 5 percent of the money expended for soil conservation.

Wheat Markets Continue To Rise

While domestic wheat markets continued to strengthen little change occurred in the general situation. The market influence of the unfavorable prospects in the United States winter wheat area and poor seeding conditions in Argentina were about offset by the generally favorable progress of European crops and continued heavy offerings of Canadian and Argentine grain. Beneficial rains over much of the spring wheat area in the United States and the Canadian prairie provinces improved spring wheat prospect but continued dryness with high temperatures in western portions of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas caused further deterioration in winter wheat.

Prospects Satisfactory

Prospects in Europe remained generally satisfactory. Conditions in Germany on the acreage remaining for harvest are about average. The abandonment of acreage this season is officially placed at 8 percent for winter wheat and about 1 percent for rye. Warmer weather improved the condition of wheat in France but the crop is still backward.

Weather cleared during the week in Italy but indications were that excessive rains had done considerable damage to the crop. A semi official report for Roumania placed 1939 production at about 40 million bushels under the 1938 harvest. Prospects generally throughout the Balkan countries are reported satisfactory following recent rains. Rains replenished sub-soil moisture in the central Russian wheat area but in southern sections, especially in the Ukraine and the trans Volga region the benefit was small. Prospects in the Ukraine and Caucasus area are reported very good but no authentic information is available relative to the Volga and trans-Volga areas. The Indian wheat crop was officially estimated at 364,500,000 bushels or approximately 38,000,000 million under the 1938 harvest.

1939 Not Driest Spring, But Only Two Are Worse

Yields of Wheat Little Affected By Moisture That Comes In Spring

This has been a dry spring, a very dry spring, as all will attest. It has not, however, been the driest spring since accurate weather data has been kept. It was not even the driest March, nor the driest April, nor the driest May, but with two exceptions it was the driest spring, so the prophets of doom are not so far from the mark.

The driest spring was in 1924 when it rained .48 in March, .12 in April and .05 in May for a total of .65 for the spring months. June was little better, bringing but .27. The crop: April plowing made 23 bushels and May plowing made 21 bushels on the station.

The other driest year was 1930 when March brought .65, April .20 and May .27 for a total of 1.18. In June it rained a mere .14 and the April plots made 13.1 and the May plowed plots 16.6.

The total precipitation for March, April and May this year was 1.19 and the distribution has been .93 coming in March .03 in April and .23 in May.

The year 1929 was about the same as this year and 1930 for it rained but 1.20 then. June brought .62 that year, however. The yield was 14.4 on April plowed plots and 12.4 on May plowed plots.

The relationship between spring moisture and crop yield is very indefinite. It is deep soil moisture that is important. For instance in 1932 the three spring rainfall and yet the year is not remembered as a good one at all. In 1916, a year with a record to shoot at, 4.17 inches fell in the three spring months.

The condition of the winter wheat is still fair and while there are brown spots in nearly every field they are on light ground which is not expected to mature a crop except in exceptionally good years. The great majority of the grain looks good, not dark and rank, but healthy and able to stand a continued drought if the weather remains cool.

As for the spring wheat, it is still suffering along on the nourishment it can derive from one thin tap root. Insufficient rain has fallen to make the crown roots develop and unless it does come there cannot be much of a crop of spring grain. Perhaps a few fields have received enough rain to develop the supportive roots but there have not been many.

EUROPEAN WHEAT SITUATION UNCHANGED

Winter wheat prospects in Europe showed no material change. Beneficial rains were received in the Balkan countries and prospects seasonal cold weather retarded growth in France and Germany and heavy rains reduced prospects slightly in Italy. The conditions of the German winter wheat crop was officially reported as severe. Prices held about unchanged in other European countries but general rains are needed for both winter and spring wheat crops in Russia.

In the United States, further deterioration occurred in winter wheat and moisture was urgently needed in the spring wheat area. Winter wheat continued to make fair to good progress in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi river but west of the river moisture was badly needed in some areas. Most of Kansas continued dry although local rains were received in southeastern and south central districts. Unfavorable weather continued in Nebraska and the crop deteriorated both in this state and in most of Kansas. In western portions of Texas and Oklahoma the crop was suffering from lack of moisture. Little or no rain was received in the spring wheat belt and the soil dried rapidly in most places. Relatively lower temperatures however tended to mitigate the dryness. Soil moisture was still sufficient for present needs in North Dakota and South Dakota, but in Minnesota some wheat was still ungerminated and stands are uneven. In the Pacific Northwest high temperatures were retarding growth and rapidly reducing moisture supplies.

County Health Nurse Returns To County

Katherine Morse, Sherman county public health nurse, returned to Sherman county Thursday, May 25. She has been relieving in the Lane county health unit in Eugene for the past seven weeks.

Miss Morse states that she will resume her previous schedule for Sherman county, spending Monday in Moro, Tuesday in Grass Valley, Wednesday in Wasco, Thursday in Kent, and Friday in Rufus. During her stay in the county this time she plans to hold the child health conferences for infants and preschool children. Complete details of these conferences will be ready later.

Snell Gives Warning To Motorists

Approximately 440,000 motor vehicle operators in Oregon have yet to apply for license renewals due July 1, 1939, it was announced today by Earl Snell. There are about 460,000 licensed operators in the state and to date slightly over 20,000 applications have been received at the secretary's office.

New permits will be mailed out so as to reach operators about June 15 when they become valid. All those who have already applied may expect their new cards on or about that date.

Persons under 70 years of age who hold current operator's licenses may renew their permits by mailing an application accompanied by \$1 to the secretary of state's office. Persons over 70 years of age and those who do not hold a current license must see an examiner first.

Applications may be obtained at offices of sheriffs, police chiefs or from the motor vehicle operator's division at Salem.

Operators who had not yet sent in their applications are urged to do so at once in order to avoid inconvenience to themselves caused by a last minute congestion which might delay service in the motor vehicle division.

Joe Morrison was here Memorial day from his home near Arlington.

Governor Ponders Appointment Of Successor To McMahon

by A. L. Lindbeck

The resignation of Arthur K. McMahon of Albany as chairman of the state liquor control commission is believed here to be the forerunner of the long expected shake up in that organization. In acknowledging receipt of McMahon's letter of resignation Governor Sprague asked him to continue in office until he can find a suitable successor, lending weight to the report that the governor was desirous of continuing McMahon on the commission at least until the expiration of his term at the end of this year. It has been intimated in official circles close to the throne that the governor may attempt to prevail upon the Albany attorney to continue with the commission in spite of his announced desire to retire.

It is regarded as a practical certainty that Otto J. Runte, state liquor administrator, will be replaced as the first step in the reorganization of the commission's set-up.

A "foreign army" will invade Oregon next month. A whole infantry regiment of the Washington national guard is scheduled to visit Camp Clatsop June 16 and 17 according to word received by Major General White. The visit will not be entirely a social affair but will be resorted to in order to give the guardsmen training in motor movement and field bivouac.

The first detachment of the Oregon national guard will move into Camp Clatsop next week. This will be the camp supply train under command of Lieutenant Colonel Raymond F. Olson which will arrange for the supply and subsistence of the Oregon troops during their 15 days stay in camp.

While the opinion of the United States supreme court last

Cultivation Can Kill Weeds, Says Experimenter

Best Method Possible In Dry Years Is Result At Northwest Weed Farm

County Agent LeRoy Wright returned from the annual pilgrimage of county agents to Lewiston Idaho to see the weed eradication experimental farm with some new information about how to get rid of weeds or to get along with them.

Many experiments have been made in cultivating perennial weeds as a means of getting rid of them and the manager of the station claims it is possible to kill morning glory by cultivation alone. Cultivation methods may have failed because the ground was worked too often. Best results were obtained by working the land every fourteen days although a couple of days either way is nearly as good. Farmers who tried the clean cultivation method often worked the ground every three or four days, which is not so satisfactory, according to the weed farm official.

Frequent Cultivation Good

White top may be killed best by cultivating the ground every eighteen days is the word received from the same source.

Morning glory, it is explained, expands the plant food of the root rather fully in fourteen days. If the plant is cut off too soon it has not drawn much strength from the roots and they continue to send out shoots.

The best method of treating morning glory with chemical is to apply sodium chlorate after October first, says the experimenter. The reason for this is that the sun deteriorates the chemical if it is applied earlier in the year. Another method is to put the chemical on dry and plow it under.

Dry years are best for the cultivation method and wet years for the chemical treatment. The experiments tend to indicate that it is unsatisfactory to summer-fallow the ground and crop it alternately and expect to kill Morn-

(Continued on Page two)

week in the suit involving income taxes applied only to the right to tax salaries of federal judges the ruling of Justice Frankfurter should serve to quiet the contention still maintained by many jurists on the state bench that their salaries are immune from taxation. All Oregon judges have been paying the state income tax in recent years but the payments have been made in the form of voluntary contributions rather than legally imposed taxes.

The state forestry department will do its scouting this summer in a new Ilwaco five-seater airplane, the purchase of which has just been approved by the forestry board. In addition to scouting work the plane will also be utilized in carrying food and supplies to men engaged in fire fighting in isolated areas. Last summer several tons of supplies were taken in to the men fighting the Smith river fire by this method parachutes being used in dropping the supplies from the plane to the ground. Of 23 cases of eggs delivered by this method forestry officials said, only five eggs were broken.

Carl Cover, former assistant to the state budget director, is out of a job as a result of an order from the federal social security board abolishing the post of personnel director with the State Unemployment Compensation commission which he has held for the past two years. The federal board ordered the position discontinued as of April 30 but the unemployment compensation commission made an effort to have the order rescinded. In a telegram this week the board refused to reconsider its original order.

Population of Oregon's 10 institutions is at an all time high of 6979 inmates, an increase of 94 during the past year. This number

Continued on Page Two