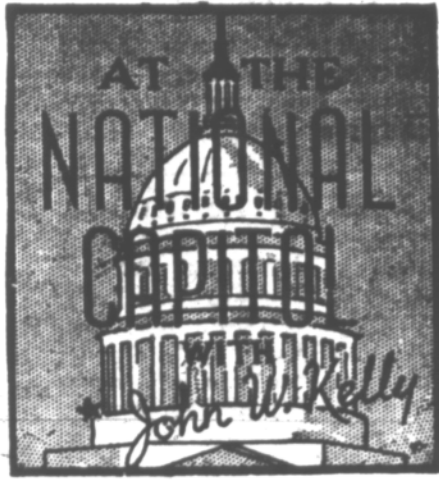


Sherman County Journal

Fifty-Third Year No. 17

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Official County Paper



Pending Bills Discussed By Representative

Giles L. French
It looks as if the unemployment compensation bills will get out of the judiciary committee this week, or at least some of them, and the work of the legislature will begin its final phase. While these bills have been given the spot of being the most controversial of this session they really are not so controversial as to cause a great flurry. No one would be seriously damaged if they did not pass. The law does need some amending however, and this will likely be done.

Washington D. C. Feb. 27.—Dollar a year men flocking to Washington are, in many instances, making a good thing of their temporary federal jobs. They are doing so well by themselves and their friends that OPM is quietly enlisting some of these men out and a congressional investigation is nibbling at them. A few of the top \$1 a year men, such as Bill Knudson and Sydney Hillman of OPM, pay no attention to hours and work until late at night. Others, however, make an appearance and after a couple of hours consider that they have performed their duty.

In the past ten days so many rumors have circulated in the capital about monkey business with awarding contracts of various sorts that a regular house committee is calling witnesses and delving into the reports. In the senate a resolution for a senate committee has been approved, and it will probably go into action shortly.

Among other matters, the special committee is expected to investigate why the war department had no plans for cantonments, airports and similar defense matters. The General public, and at least the members of congress, presumed that the war department had a complete program worked out in the event of an emergency (such as the present). No such program exists. What appears to be the answer is that the war department never contemplated raising a great army, such as is now in process of being formed and trained. There were no plans for expanding industries or building munitions plants. The entire scheme is far beyond their wildest imaginings.

A few known cantonments were to be used, but with the selective service many more were required. Came a rush to locate them, and also came a realization that the army was not prepared. Cantonments have been selected in places where there was no available water and after a start was made in construction the camp had to be abandoned and a new site found. One camp has been located on the edge of a swamp and millions of dollars will be required to drain the swamp and fight malaria, when a good dry location could have been found elsewhere. A racket developed in the purchase of cantonment sites and the government has paid a pretty penny to operate in the deal. Abstracts for land have been exorbitant.

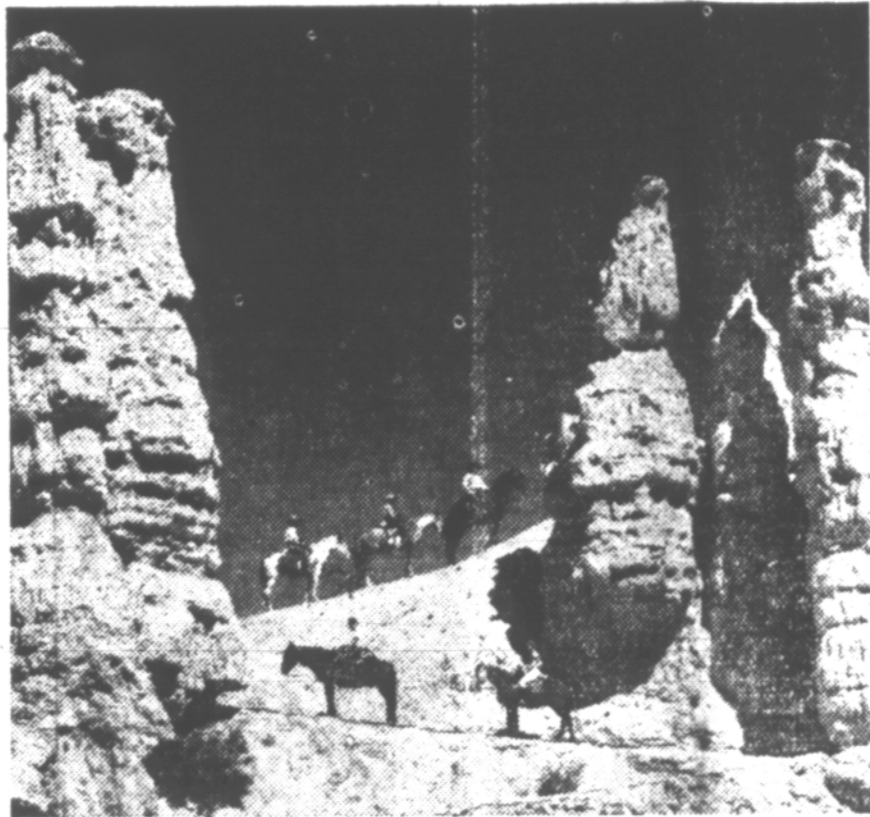
Rackets developed in cantonment construction. It has been necessary for an American citizen to join a union before he could work for national defense. To join a union applicants paid from \$50 to \$300, depending on the locality. Protests have come to members of congress against this practice in various sections of the country but nothing has been done about it by unions, contractors or army officers. And congress has only talked.

Why the price of army shoes has jumped: who tells the army where the contracts should be given: what part is being by the dollar a year men—all these are subjects which are to be investigated.

Unless the remainder of the nation looks out, the Columbia river area will be the principal source of pig aluminum in America. Contract is being negotiated to expand the Aluminum Company of America's use of Bonneville power to 200,000 plus kilowatts. Reconstruction Finance Corporation is all set to finance the Reynolds Metals Company in that area and the federal power commission has approved a special Bonneville rate for the Reynolds company. Millions of pounds of pig aluminum will be manufactured on the Columbia in 1942, with thousands of employees. National defense commission now admits there is a serious shortage, although a few months ago the statement

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Weird and Wonderful



A fairyland in vivid colorings best describes the spectacle of Bryce Canyon National Park in southern Utah. Bryce is a huge bowl-shaped canyon filled with countless rock formations tinted in every shade of the rainbow. This is one of the most unusual of our national parks.

Committees Offer Reports And Suggestions

Monday, February 17th at 2:00 p. m. at the Court house the committees, land use, crops, livestock, farm home and rural life, made reports which included recommendations and suggestions to be followed in this county over the next couple of years and for over a long time period. Following these committee reports and the discussions which followed the reports, Mr. E. R. Jackman, extension specialist in farm crops at Oregon State college, discussed briefly the market outlook, over the period of years to come and also discussed the problem of soil fertility and what it meant to the individual farmer. It was brought out during the meeting that for each bushel of wheat produced that on the average 35 cents worth of soil fertility was included. Mr. Earl Thompson, farmer fieldman for AAA, then spoke briefly on the correlation that the committee reports had in regard to the AAA program and its application to Sherman county. In fact it was brought out by Mr. Thompson that many of the recommendations and suggestions which were included in the reports could be brought about by applying the AAA program to the various ranches and to the county in order to arrive at the objectives set forth.

They will be called for induction either between March 17 to 21 or from March 24 to 28.

Word was received by Mr. Knighten, a member of the draft board, from Gordon Bringham, the first man called from here. He states that he is now located at Fort Ord, California, where he was transferred from Fort Lewis. He says, "We have good eats, a good place to sleep, good doctors, and if you mind what the officers say, you will get along good."

Another Man to be Drafted From County

County Agent LeRoy Wright and other local agents attended a conference on Thursday afternoon, February 27th, at the Union Experimental Station where various features of extension work as applied to this section of Oregon was discussed. In addition to these features the county agents had an opportunity of visiting the livestock feeding operations and research subjects as being carried by Mr. Richards, Superintendent of the Eastern Oregon Experimental Station at Union, where cattle and sheep are fed under various methods of feeding, in order that the farmers may have this information to be applied under a sound, fundamental basis.

Lindbeck Asserts Lawmakers Dilatory and Expensive

Salem, Ore., Feb. 27.—The 7th week of the legislative session finds every major bill still in the house of its origin; most of them are still held in committees to which they were referred in the opening weeks. This is especially true of the proposed amendments to the unemployment compensation act which remain in the hands of the House Judiciary committee, the proposed amendments to the workmen's compensation act still in the hands of the senate committee on industries, all of the old age pension measures, most of the educational bills and scores of other measures.

While in one sense these are classed as major legislation there is nothing in the hopper of either House of the Senate that cannot be scrapped without in any way seriously affecting the state or its citizenry. Probably the most glaring example of dilatoriness on the part of the lawmakers at this session is that of the so called speed bill. Introduced as senate bill No. 1 on the opening day of the session and meeting but little opposition this measure was not reported out of the committee on roads and highways until the fortieth day of the session and did not reach third reading until Monday of this week, forty-three days after it was first presented. The "big truck" bill which went down to defeat under a two to one

negative vote in the senate this week was held in committee more than five weeks before the legislators were given a chance at it. Defeat of this measure was somewhat of a surprise, having as it did, the blessing of Governor Sprague and the state highway commission and going out onto the senate floor with the backing of six of the members of the committee on roads and highways. While the legislators themselves are now working on their own time, their pay having stopped at midnight Friday, the pay of the small army of clerks, stenographers, pages, doorkeepers and other employees goes right on. With more than two hundred of these attaches on the payroll at an average of better than \$5 a day the lawmakers machinery is costing the taxpayers more than \$1000 a day. Sundays and holidays included.

In an effort to head off future attempts to raid the state's highway funds the senate committee on roads and highways is sponsoring a proposed constitutional amendment which would forbid diversion of highway revenues to any other purpose other than the construction or improvement of roads and bridges. The proposed amendment would not preclude the counties and cities from attempting to divert a slice of this revenue into their own coffers so

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Soil Erosion Is Great Problem In Sherman County

Short Term Leases, High Rentals, Cheap Wheat Held Responsible

Soil erosion is the most destructive problem confronting the farmers in the Columbia basin and in Sherman county. This problem is increased through the combination of tenant operations and low prices for wheat for all producers. Fundamentally the main defect in tenant operated land is the existence of short term leases, making it impractical for the operator to adopt practices which will help to prevent and control erosion under our system of farming.

In addition to the short time leases it is also found that in some cases rentals charged tenants on some of these farms are too high, thereby cutting operating capital and making it even more impossible for the tenant to adopt practices even though they do not cost any considerable amount more than their usual system.

The Sherman County Land Use committee considers it feasible in order to control soil losses from water and wind erosion to seed all steep slopes permanently to crested wheat grass; to divert out of production of wheat all blow land and seed it permanently to grass where the problem is serious; to seed all shallow land adjoining the canyons, breaks and scab patches permanently to grass; to adopt brush fallow on land which is susceptible to wind and water erosion; contour seeding on all slopes, and where the preceding named practices do not control erosion it is recommended that strip cropping be adopted on these serious problem areas to prevent erosion.

Another factor which indirectly affects and is discouraging to the American producer of agricultural products is foreign importations which have occurred under reciprocal trade agreements. All of the existing trade agreements tend to include products, which over a period of years, have been exportable from this country. The land use committee of Sherman county believes it advisable under trade agreements, that the products included should be based upon deficiencies and not upon agricultural products now in surplus or near surplus.

In order to relieve the pressure on the American farmer it appears very important that every producer increase his net income by adopting practices and increasing his enterprises on the ranch. In Sherman county, due to the low prices of the cereal grains, it appears there is a possibility of increasing the number of livestock on the individual farms, by developing the livestock enterprise to its highest degree. It is fundamentally sound as brought out by research and experimental information that wheat can be readily fed to finish livestock for market. At the present time somewhere in the neighborhood of three fourths of the cattle marketed in the Northwest are not grain fed. Public demand and national preparedness requirements call for higher quality meat than is now produced in the northwest. The wheat producer has the answer to this quality in the products now being produced on a good share of the tillable acres in the Northwest. These products are wheat, barley and oats. The deficiencies existing in the production of quality livestock in this county is roughage or hay. In order to produce this product to meet the demands the problems facing the land use committees will be answered to a large degree since it will be necessary to include in all farm programs the matter of additional grass for pasture and additional hay for winter feeding. This, in turn, will cause a reduction in the acreage of wheat for market as wheat. The present reduction of wheat in Sherman county is about 30,000 acres per year on the average. This is drastic curtailment and your local committee feels that until other producers meet such curtailment that further curtailments are not advisable here.

Charles Montgomery returned to Moro Saturday after spending two months in Portland with relatives this winter.

Available Feed For Livestock Discussed

At a meeting at the court house last week Joe Peters, Chairman of the AAA committee; the members of the county court, Judge Potter, and commissioner David Reid; Kenneth Martin, Chairman of the Land Use committee; and Mr. Campbell from the AAA, met with the county agent for the purpose of discussing the present census figures and the available feed supplies of the entire acreage in Sherman county which included the grazing land and crop land. The feed possibilities include chaff, grain hay, alfalfa hay and the grass hay now being produced. In the matter of pasture, the annual grains or rotation pasture, crested wheat grass pasture and native bunch grass pasture were discussed and carrying capacities established for each of these particular types of crops. The object of the survey is to combine the figures from the various counties and put them together in totals for the state, after which they will be broken down into areas in order that the authorities may be able to set up a state agricultural policy, using the perpetual livestock carrying capacities and the ultimate maximum figures of livestock for the state of Oregon. This information is to be used by the state land use planning committee and its sub-committees which include livestock, crops and range.

Sherman County Health Association Meets

The Sherman County Health Association held a meeting February 18th at the court house for the election of officers. Mrs. A. H. McIntyre of Wasco was elected president for the ensuing year. She will appoint others to help her with the years program from that vicinity so they can work together more conveniently.

A report was made on the seal sale showing a total of \$440.84. Of this amount \$110.12 will be sent to the state and \$330.72 will remain in the county to be used for various obligations of the association. Last year they paid \$100 toward the salary of the county health nurse, \$35 to Dr. Haufelt for dental clinics held in the five schools of the county, \$10 to Dr. O'Dell at the Eastern Oregon Hospital in The Dalles for a magazine called "Sanscript" for patients. The association now has a bank balance of \$575.72.

Moro Woman's Club Holds Meeting

The Moro Woman's club held its regular meeting Friday at the club house with Mrs. R. C. Byers as hostess.

Mrs. Russell Hollinshead favored with a solo, followed by a talk on music by Mrs. Martha Cope. Mesdames Helen Sayrs and Henrietta Hennagin gave a two person production of H.M.S. pinafore from Gilbert and Sullivan opera. Three numbers were given by the glee club members.

An invitation from the Wasco Tuesday club was extended to the members of the club to attend their Doornbecher tea on March 4th at the Sherman hotel from 2 to 4 p. m.

Woman's Club To Give Play Tonight

"The Yellow Shadow" a mystery-comedy in three acts, will be given Friday evening at the Moro school house. Proceeds to be used for the benefit of the Moro library.

The scene is laid at Viewcrest Lodge, on Puget Sound, with Nell Travis (Mrs. C. L. Polley) as housekeeper. Other local talent participating are George Updegraff, Sally Douma, Velma McKean, Mary Williams, Paul May, Edward Helyer, Bob Hoskinson, Lucille May and Ted Thompson.

The American Legion Auxiliary will hold its next meeting at the home of Mrs. Lew Thomas, Wednesday, March 5. The afternoon will be spent in making cushions for the Veteran's hospital in Portland.

Livestock Men Discuss Feeding Methods

Proper Kinds and Amounts Of Available Feeds for Good Results Discussed

Monday afternoon, February 24, at 2 p. m. at the Court house, livestock men and feeders as well as a number of the 4-H club beef members assembled and discussed the feeding of livestock. Mr. E. R. Jackman, crops specialist of Oregon State college, discussed the various grasses, emphasizing that for feeding purposes the bulbous blue grass was an excellent grass to include in crested wheat seeding. It was brought out that crested wheat has been used for hay and that the yield per acre has been from one-half to three-fourths of a ton per acre. Mr. Jackman mentioned and discussed the matter of over pasturing grass emphasizing the fact that it was important, due to the reduction in root systems from over pasturing to give the grass an opportunity about every other year and not to exceed two years, a chance for the grass to grow up and head out so that the root system would be of sufficient density to take care of a good yield of forage. In discussing other forage crops Mr. Jackman mentioned the possibilities of seeding alfalfa in this county on the north slopes and in the canyons or draws, but also suggested that the alfalfa should be seeded in 30 inch rows. It is estimated that the yield of forage from this type of seeding would be somewhat around three-fourths of a ton per acre. Further discussion by Mr. Jackman was in regard to grain hay, suggesting that oats and barley were excellent hay, as well as wheat. He suggested that under the present outlook for wheat, that larger acreage probably could be harvested for hay, particularly since there is a possibility of increasing the feeding of livestock in Sherman county.

Mr. Harry Lindgren, extension specialist in livestock, from Oregon State college, discussed with the growers the research and experimental results received by the various experimental stations in feeding wheat to livestock. He emphasized the necessity of supplying protein to the rations under our conditions here. This protein can be supplied in the form of alfalfa hay in the form of concentrated protein supplements such as cottonseed cake, or oil meal. It was brought out that all types of livestock, cattle, sheep and hogs, needed a supplemental supply of protein along with our wheat. Research information indicates that for feeding 2 year old steers and older, that the requirement of hay is nearly doubled and the expected gains from the same rations, feeding up to the maximum consumption, would be less than on baby beef or yearling calves. The conclusions were that for cattle feeding the best possibilities from our standpoint here would be for feeding the baby heaves or yearlings since their hay requirements were low. Hay supplies in Sherman county are the limiting factors. Under feed lot conditions it was felt that the maximum amount that could be consumed of grain when the cattle are on full feed would be approximately 1 pound for each 100 pounds live weight. This would mean that by marketing time or at the 900 to 1000 pound weight that these cattle would be receiving at the maximum, approximately 10 pounds of grain per day on the average. It was emphasized that regularity of feeding was one of the very important details in order to have a successful operation. The matter of other supplements such as mineral and salt, it was suggested that sterilized steam bone meal and half ground salt be supplied and kept before the feeders at all times. The average length of feeding period for yearling steers is considered from 120 to 150 days, depending upon the weight of the cattle at the beginning of a feeding season. The lighter cattle will take longer periods to finish. Under management it was suggested that the feed lots be located on a side hill where the cattle would have a dry place to rest during the day. The providing of bedding is of much consideration to obtain the best results.