

Sherman County Journal

Fifty-Third Year No. 31

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Official County Paper



Washington, D. C., June 5. With in a few months a great aluminum plant will be built in the Columbia valley with money furnished by RFC and operated by the government. The enterprise will be larger than the Alcoa plant at Vancouver or the Reynolds Metals Co., at Longview. No site has been selected, and it may be placed anywhere—Grand Coulee, Puget Sound, or right at the site of Bonneville. This will be the first time that the government has ever directly invaded the aluminum industry, but having made up its mind it is planning to compete in a big way. Nor is it the purpose of certain power minded officials to close the plant when the emergency is over; they intend continuing in operation to put Alcoa out of business.

More than 50 percent of all the aluminum manufactured in the months to come will go into airplanes, with another large percentage going to the navy as the fighting ships are equipped to shield them against bomb divers. A smaller amount will go to the steel industry for allowing and oxidizing purposes. What aluminum goes to commercial channels you can put into your eye; that is out, and vacuum cleaners, pots, pans, refrigerator trays will be made of something else.

Thousands of massive bombers have been ordered in recent weeks. It is difficult to keep track of the airships, so many statements have been issued, but it is possible to check through the pilots. Army air corps has been turning out 12,000 a year and this will be upped to 30,000 beginning next month. There is a bomber or fighting plane for every pilot. That gives an idea for the army air force. By next year you can stand outside anytime of the day and see them droning over the house; they will be as numerous as that, and constantly increasing in numbers, regardless of the bombers flying in England. Back of all these, of course, will be the aluminum plants of the northwest, for fully half of all aluminum produced will come from Bonneville-Grand Coulee power. Over-advertised TVA, where much was expected, has almost no power and is depending on steam plants. This is a result of water shortage. This is so serious that the S. S. Normandie (French ship seized by the coast guard) may be taken to Mobile and used to provide power—either that or an obsolete battleship.

Feeding the British is one of the major tasks assumed by the administration under the lease-lend bill. Observers from Britain say that the people have become accustomed to being bombed and accept it as a matter of course, although many are killed, but the food question is another matter. It is calculated at the present rate, unless food supplies arrive earlier, January will see the British hungry, and a hungry man cannot fight. While the administration is trying to poke the production of planes, tanks and munitions into greater activity another government agency is busy purchasing food and sending it abroad. Trainloads have been sent to Atlantic ports and shipped overseas.

In this field farmers of the north west are benefitting to some extent. The government put in a call for berries, black, logan, and young, but learned that there is no surplus; the canneries require every pound to fill their own orders for domestic and overseas supplies. Demand for prunes for the British is also increasing. Growers of tomatoes have been asked by the government to increase their acreage 10 percent, for canned tomatoes have vitamins needed for American troops and British civilians. Dried beans are being snapped up for the army and overseas.

Under parity payments approved by the president Canadians can pay four cents a bushel and dump their wheat on the American market. To prevent this destruction of the home market the president,

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Weed Board Signing Farmers For Cultivation

Purchase of Machinery Depends On Acres Lined Up

The county weed control board has been having a busy week. After attending the meeting of weed control men at Hermiston and visiting the morning glory control plot near Pendleton they returned determined to start a program for cultivating weed patches in the county as an effective manner of control.

The board, which is composed of C. M. Kuypers, A. C. Kaseberg, Roy Powell, Dean Reynolds and J. L. Davis met with the county court Wednesday morning and asked for \$1500 to be used for the purchase of a tractor and a duckfoot cultivator and killifer with which to cultivate weed patches in the county.

Work was to be done for owners of land at a price of 75 cents per acre cultivation where contract was given for a years' cultivation and \$1 per acre for one cultivation.

The county court agreed to making this appropriation if the weed control board, through its secretary, LeRoy Wright, would first sign up 150 acres of weeds for cultivation throughout the summer.

If this is done by Friday the purchase of equipment will be made as planned by the committee.

Lesson taught by the visit to the morning glory experimental plot at Pendleton was that wheat may be successfully grown on land that is infested with morning glory if the weed is kept under control during the summer the land is summerfallowed.

After early plowing the land is worked with a duckfoot cultivator eight days after the morning glory has emerged. Depth worked is four to six inches. Land may be seeded in the fall as usual and a good crop may be expected.

Authorities differ as to whether this method will entirely kill the weed or not, but assurance is given that the weed can be controlled by this method.

Some farmers prefer to do the work themselves, but if owners of 150 acres sign contracts machinery will be purchased by the county.

Vitamin Flour Now Widely Used

Widespread use of the new enriched or restored flour containing additional vitamins does not replace the valuable vitamin food, wheat germ, in the diet, believe nutritionists at Oregon State college.

Experiments carried on this year in the nutrition laboratories by Dorothy Harstad Fenner, graduate assistant, and Agnes M. Kolshorn, assistant professor in foods and nutrition, have resulted in the development of numerous recipes using wheat germ, which provide foods exceedingly rich in vitamin B1, vitamin E, and one of the other B vitamins.

Wheat germ is obtainable at grocery stores in vacuum cans, in cellophane packages, and in other convenient containers. It is processed before packing to reduce the chance of its becoming rancid, although it is best kept in a cool place, since its fat content will deteriorate at room temperature.

Wheat germ may be included in the homemaker's favorite muffin, cookie, or nut bread recipe by simply substituting it for one-third of the flour. Usually no other changes in ingredients or methods of mixing are necessary. In making yeast breads, however, it is impossible to use as large a proportion of wheat germ, as it interferes with the development of the gluten. Mrs. Fenner found. Where wheat germ is used in bread, an increased amount of flour in relation to liquid, a shorter rising period, and lower oven temperatures are recommended.

Use of refined cereals has created a dietary problem in the United States which is now being corrected in various ways, partly as a national defense measure to insure better health and national vigor. The three most practical ways are considered to be the use of whole grain products more regularly, use of the recently developed enriched flour, and the addition of wheat germ in the home to cereals used either in bread products or breakfast foods.

Clean-up Day Held But Few Out For Work

Clean-up day in Moro found much better weather than did the previously arranged day, but the enthusiasm and crowd of workers failed to appear at the Breakfast club. About 25 were out to work.

Jobs done included the painting of the new tables and the bridge in the park, the preparation of the new lawn bed for seed, the painting of the wading pool, the cleaning up around the Legion hall and the burning of many dry weeds around public buildings and on vacant lots around town.

Stockton Family Organizes Sunday

Eighty seven descendants of David and Mary Stockton met at The Dalles last Sunday and organized a family clan with W. H. Ragsdale, president, and Mrs. Sam Arbutnot as secretary. The gathering was originally to be a reunion of the Hampton clan but a larger unit was found necessary. From Sherman county went the Guy Hoskinson family, and the A. S. Johnson family.

Sherman Grain Growers To Meet

The cooperative grain growers will hold its annual meeting Monday afternoon at the Opera house. At noon a community picnic will be held in the Wasco park, coffee will be provided by the grain growers who invite every one to come and bring one dinner dish and table service. Speakers for the meeting will be Captain R.E.M. Desislets engineer from the Bonneville administration, J. D. Mickle, state department of agriculture and Norval Martin, mayor of The Dalles.

Straughn-Coats Wedding Observed

St Peters Church, The Dalles, was the scene Saturday, May 31st of the wedding of Miss Anna Leah Coats, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claud E. Coats of Wasco, Oregon, and Harry H. Straughn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Straughn, of Cheney, Washington.

Rev. Father Nooy of The Dalles officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She was attired in an informal redingote of dusty pink crepe. She wore a corsage of white gardenia and carried a white prayer book.

Miss Edna Fleck, cousin of the bride, was her honor attendant. She wore a frock of misty green, crepe with a corsage of pink sweet peas.

Mrs. Elton Eakin, sister of the bride, was her matron of honor. She wore a dress of powder blue crepe, with corsage of pink carnations.

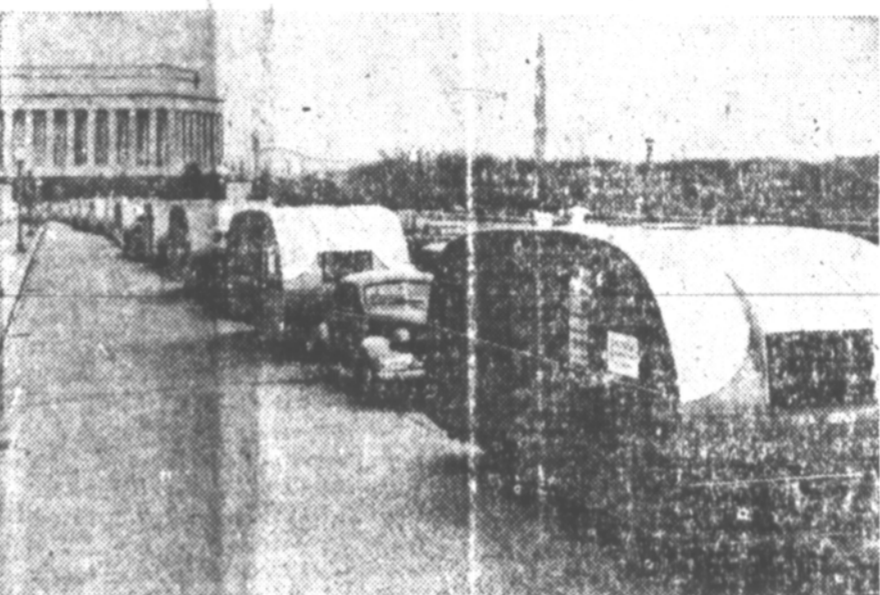
Brother Is Best Man
Vern Straughn, brother of the groom acted as best man. Ushers were Elton Eakin, brother-in-law of the bride, and Don MacNab.

The bride's mother wore a navy blue redingote, with corsage of Talisman roses and white sweet peas. The groom's mother was becomingly attired in a black dotted satin, with corsage of red roses and white sweet peas.

Guests from out of town were the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Straughn, and sister Evelyn and brother Vern, all of Cheney, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Straughn and family of Pasco, Wn.; Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Straughn of Lyle, Wn.; Mrs. Rose Morgan of Portland, aunt of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rutschman, Mr. and Mrs. George Bourland, Mrs. Henry Busch and Mrs. Zelma Lindhurst, all of Dufur; Mr. and Mrs. Elton Eakin of Grass Valley.

A reception was held for the immediate members of the family at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rutschman in Dufur, brother in law and sister of the bride. After a wedding trip of two weeks, which will take them to San Francisco and coast points, Mr. and Mrs. Straughn will be at home in Spokane, Washington, where Mr. Straughn is employed by the State Department of Agriculture.

Trailers for Defense Workers



The first of 2,000 trailers purchased by the Farm Security administration with funds from the \$5,000,000 urgent deficiency appropriation voted by congress to provide temporary shelter for homeless defense workers are shown leaving the nation's capital for Wilmington, N. C. They will be used to house defense shipyard workers. Fifty trailers were in the group leaving Washington.

Cecil R. Norton Killed In Tractor Accident

Cecil Russel Norton was instantly killed Tuesday evening about 5:30 immediately east of Kent while helping a boy who was running a tractor for Norton's father, J. E. Norton. Young Norton was helping hitch the tractor to a plow as it was being backed up.

It is thought that the clutch stuck causing the tractor to back into Norton knocking him beneath the grousered wheels.

Cecil Norton was born December 27, 1918 in Moro, moving to Kent with his parents when a small child. He graduated from Kent High school and had been working there, staying at home. Lately he had been working on the section at Kent and had just returned home from work when he went to the field.

Surviving are his father, two brothers, Eugene, now at Oregon State college, and Ross; three sisters, Mrs. Alta Felsch of San Francisco, Geraldine and Carol of Kent.

Funeral services were held from the Kent Christian church Thursday afternoon and interment made in the Kent cemetery.

Oregon Kills Fewer People In Traffic

Improvement in Oregon's traffic accident situation for the first four months of 1941 compared to the same period in 1940 is shown by the traffic death rate, showing the number of persons killed in relation to the exposure to accidents, according to word from the secretary of state's office today.

The death rate so far this year is 10.6 persons killed per one hundred million miles of travel, compared to a rate of 12 for the corresponding period last year.

The decrease in the death rate indicates improvement in driving and walking practices of Oregon citizens because of a strong increase in the use of motor vehicles, the fatality ratio dropped, it was said. Motor vehicles use increased nearly 17 percent during the first four months of this year.

Betty Jane Harding



Queen of this year's Portland Rose Festival, June 11 to 14, will be Betty Jane Harding of Girls Polytechnic High School. This is the first time this high school has been represented by a queen.

Moro Library Board Elects Mrs. C. Sayrs

The Moro library board met Monday evening, June 2, for the annual meeting. Mrs. Carroll Sayrs was elected president, Mrs. Darwin Van Gilder secretary, and Mrs. C. L. Poley, treasurer.

Members of the board will meet at the library June 10 to arrange the books in alphabetical order by authors as a means of reclassifying them. Suggestion was made that books also be classified by subject matter but action on this was deferred.

Grass Valley Young Folks Married

Miss Georgia Blaylock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Blaylock and Clyde Stradley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stradley, both of Grass Valley, were married Monday, May 26, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hansen at Goldendale, by Rev. C. J. Hall, of the Methodist church. Both young people are graduates of the Grass Valley high school and are well known in the county. Mrs. Stradley has been working in The Dalles for several months.

Grass Steers Bring \$9.50 In Portland

The following quotations are based on prices being paid in Wednesday's trading:

CATTLE: Good grain fed steers \$9.50 to \$10.50. Good grass steers \$9.50 down. Good grain fed heifers \$9.25 to 10.15. Good beef cows \$8.00 to 8.25 (grassers \$8.00 down) medium \$7.25 to 7.75, common \$6.25 to 7.00, canners \$6.25 to 6.00. Bulls, medium to good \$8.00 to 9.25, common \$7.00 to 7.50. Vealers, good to choice \$11.00 to 12.00.

HOGS: Good to choice 170 to 215 lb truckins \$9.75, mediums \$9.50, selects \$9.85; 230 to 285 lb butchers \$8.85 to 9.25; lightweight butchers \$8.75 to 9.00; packing sows \$7.75 to 8.25. Feeder pigs, \$8.50 to 11.00.

SHEEP: Good to choice spring lambs \$9.25 to 9.75; common to medium \$8.50. Slaughter ewes, good to choice \$3.00 to 3.50. Feeder lambs, good to choice, \$8.50. Shorn lambs, \$6.00 to 7.00.

Farm Prices Swing Upward

Local market prices of farm products continued upward last month, and in mid-May the index of prices received by farmers reached 112 percent of the 1910-14 level, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. At this figure prices averaged two points above a month earlier and 14 points above a year earlier.

Industrial activity increased somewhat in May following a temporary relapse in April, and in mid-May was at or near record high levels. As a result, the domestic demand for farm products continued to improve. Government purchases under the food-defense program have reached considerable proportions, but actual exports of most farm products have continued at extremely low levels.

Large supplies of most farm products remained on hand in May. Cotton supplies continued large in curtailment of the usual export demand more than offset the increased domestic consumption. Stocks of grains at domestic markets during the week ended May 17 were 52 percent larger than at the same time last year; livestock slaughter under Federal inspection during the same week averaged 13 percent higher than in the corresponding week last year; and milk production on May 1 continued at a record level.

Commodities purchased by farmers brought higher prices in mid-May than a month earlier. At 130 percent of the 1910-14 level, prices paid, interest, and taxes averaged 1 point above the April index and 2 points higher than in May 1940. Increases in both per-unit rural living and farm production costs contributed to the rise, food and feed prices advancing moderately and other commodities bought by farmers being steady to a little higher.

4-H Youngsters Will Broadcast

The Sherman county youngsters who go to the summer school at Corvallis, next week will broadcast the third day over KOAC and will be heard by local people who can get that station. The hour for the broadcast is 7.00 to 7.45 the evening of June 11. Baker, Jackson, Coos counties will share that period with the Sherman county youngsters.

Glen King was brought home from the hospital in The Dalles Wednesday and will remain in bed at home for several weeks.

Farmers Vote Quotas By Huge Majority Here

Only Nine Voting Here Oppose Quota System In First Vote On Restriction

Only four persons voting in Sherman county registered a "No" vote against the imposition of quotas on wheat farmers and five absentee voters voted the same. In the meantime 551 wheat growers and their wives who had a share in the farm crop voted "Yes" to make the decision in this county well nigh unanimous for the quotas.

Oregon voted favorably by a large margin and the entire nation gave the quotas a substantial vote. Only a two thirds vote was necessary for the imposition of the quotas and early reports are that over 80 percent of those voting were in favor of them.

This percentage was materially aided by the signing of the bill amending the farm allotment law which made those eligible who grew 15 acres of wheat instead of those who grew 200 bushels. It was said locally that this amendment ruled out 60 percent of those who were eligible when the vote was called May 10.

Another ruling about which local boards were told the morning of the election was that wives of farmers could vote if their name was used in title deeds or leases. This increased the vote considerably.

Wheat Price Up Slightly

It was locally reported that several who had expressed themselves as unfavorable to the quotas failed to vote, but these were few and would not have influenced the outcome of the voting.

Grain trade seems confused as to the result that might be expected from the decision of the farmers. When the president signed the bill making 85 percent loans available he asked that there be no price for grain greater than the parity price. Parity is now thought to be \$1.14 per bushel although figures given in the press indicate that the loan will be 97.7 cents, tide-water, which indicates a parity price of \$1.15.

In congress there is a bill to increase the total parity and soil conservation payments for farmers from \$212,000,000 to \$450,000,000. If this passes it will mean that wheat farmers will get nearer 40 cents in payments than the 16 cents they received last year.

It is not known what will become of this bit of legislation now that the larger loan price is ordered by vote of the farmers.

If payments are reduced in conformity with the wishes of the chief executive farmers may not get much over a dollar for their 1941 crop. If payments remain the same they should receive between \$1.05 and \$1.10 in Sherman county.

While wheat is advancing on cash markets it is still several cents below the loan price that is expected to prevail under the quota system.

W. M. Pierce Says Baker Gets Most

Walter M. Pierce writes from Washington D. C. to give this detail of the probable increased cost of bread on account of the recently passed laws regarding prices of wheat.

"I have here a very interesting break-down of figures showing the division of the money received for \$100 worth of bread in Washington D. C. The baker gets \$55.42, the retailer gets \$19.28, the wheat grower gets \$13.25, the miller \$7.26 and the wheat broker \$1.20 out of that \$100 worth of bread. In other words, in round numbers, the baker gets 55 percent, the retailer 19 percent, the wheat grower 13 percent, the miller 7 percent, transportation 3 percent, the broker 1 percent. This shows full justification for the President's signature to the bill yesterday allowing the farmers wheat loans of 85 percent of parity.

That will mean that the increased return to the farmer will only be about 1 cent per loaf or about \$6.50 on \$100 worth of bread and that he will still get only about one third as much as the baker."