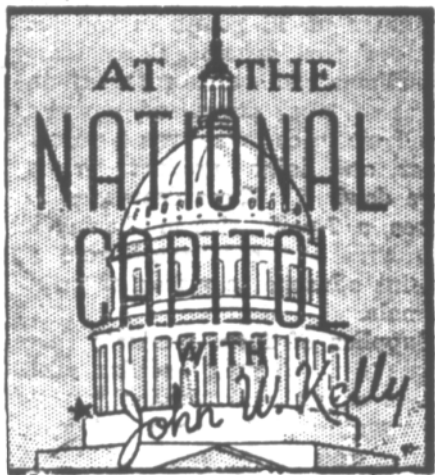


Sherman County Journal

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Official County Paper



Sherman County NFLA Members Hold Meeting

Value of Co-operative Borrowing Told By C. C. Rowan

Washington, D. C., March 5.—Believe it or not, the navy department is building boats in the Rocky mountains where there is no ocean and not even a river to float them. And if the navy can build boats on the continental divide it can also build them at Pendleton, Bend, La Grande or any other interior point in Oregon. This war is going to be different, and much of the difference came with the debacle at Pearl Harbor.

From Pasco a contractor came to the national capital last spring and asked for a contract to build small boats, craft that could navigate the Columbia to the sea. The brass hats of the navy smiled tolerantly, replied that Pasco was too far inland for anyone to think of building boats whose destination was blue water. The contractor was persistent, the navy firm—and no boats. The idea is not ridiculous now.

Up in the Rocky mountains the navy is constructing escort boats, such as have been let to contractors along the Oregon and Washington coast. They are made "knock-down" style, shipped on flat cars and landed at coast ports where the pieces are put together, and away goes the escort ship. What the navy is doing on the backbone of the continent it can do anywhere else. Secretary Knox is already saying that the threat of Japanese invasion makes it advisable to move industries some 200 to 400 miles inland—and his subordinates have started in with the escort ships. They may get around to building knock-down destroyers later and assembling them at Pacific coast ports.

In the war building the other day the topflight officers were holding an off-the-record session with members of the senate military and appropriation committees and the officers were letting their hair down. There was some complaint at lack of production in certain essential materials, talk of the positions now lost to the Japanese which must later be retaken, and always the point that time is everything. The sooner material is available the better for the cause of the allies, said the military experts over and over again.

If time is so important, and you need all production possible, said Senator Rufus Holman, addressing Lieut. Gen. William Knudson (army still doesn't like a civilian given such rank), why did you send the aluminum rolling mill to Spokane? The time lost would have furnished an armada of bombers. The general said the government did not want the plant destroyed by enemies, as it might be if located at Fairview. Why, then, inquired Holman, did you locate the aluminum ingot plant at Tacoma? On account of current, answered Knudson. If you mean power, said the senator, the Tacoma ingot plant is served from Bonneville, about 14 miles from the Fairview site.

Before the far west becomes excited over the proposal of Secretary of Interior Ickes to build power plants from the Palisades to Skagit river and from Coeur d'Alene to Detroit, some figures accumulated by the federal power commission will be of interest. It is estimated that the yearly capacity of turbine manufacturers is 3,500,000 kilowatts; of that amount the steam equipment represents 2,500,000 kilowatts and hydro equipment 1,000,000. The navy wants turbines to generate 13,000,000 kilowatts by 1945; the maritime commission requires turbines for the fleet it has under construction which by 1945 will represent the grinding out of 29,000,000 kilowatts. It is apparent that the manufacturing capacity is loaded up unless some new factories are built, and between the two-ocean navy and the seven-ocean merchant fleet there is little hope for turbines to use in the proposed power program.

Preparing to scrape the bottom of the barrel for man-power, the higherups are working out a plan (Continued on Page two)

Over one hundred farm people of this community commemorated the 25th anniversary of the farm loan system in the United States by approving a six point program for the Duration at the annual meeting of their local farm loan association in The Dalles Wednesday. Making loans only on normal or long term, productive value of lands; reducing farm debts with present increased farm prices; having out reserves for what may come after the war, through the special future payment plan of the system and by purchase of defense bonds; avoiding expansion on rising price levels; keeping the farm plant to a size capable of operation even with acute labor problems; and raising those foods which are essential to a speedy success in this war were the programs approved.

The three local credit co-ops, doing a business of nearly two million dollars, heard their operating reports for the past year, given by Victor Peterson, Secretary-Treasurer for the group office here. They also elected directors for the ensuing year, and the directors reelected Peterson as Secretary-Treasurer.

W. H. Ragdale of The Dalles, a member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, sat in at the conference. C. C. Rowan, assistant to the President of the Land Bank of Spokane, met with the Locals and discussed the 1942 farm loan program.

"Instead of celebrating our 25th anniversary," Rowan said, "We should get our feet firmly on the ground, ready for anything that may come. Credit conditions are not dissimilar today to those of 1917. Land prices are already rising, and pressure for larger loans is being felt. We saw what happened when lending agencies yielded to that pressure, and we are still paying for it. Why should we repeat those errors when history records exactly what happened during, and after, every major war?" he asked.

"We now have an agricultural credit service to meet the needs of every farmer who is doing his best, is honest, and has a chance to succeed. But credit is like fire—the best servant in the world if we use it correctly, the most dangerous if it gets beyond our control. Let's think of it as a commodity, like cattle, and not sell more than we have; then keep disease out of the herd which we do have."

Terminal Charges Raised On Grain

Slight raises in fees for terminal weighing, inspection and other services of the state department of agriculture grain division went into effect March 1. Raises were at the rate of 1 cent per ton on grain. The new rate schedule includes separate items for inspecting and weighing flaxseed; sacked, 8 cents per ton, car lots; bulk, 6 cents per ton; cars with two or more lots, additional charge per lot, 60 cents.

No changes were made in the fees for handling hay, for protein analyses, for ash determinations, moisture determinations for flour or grain, gluten or overtime. Increases were made necessary by loss of export markets due to the war and consequent drop in grain movement. At the same time, inspectors' salaries have been raised to keep experienced men. For months, inspectors work has been staggered to hold personnel to a minimum consistent with the demand for inspection.

MORE TRUCKS NOW

When the United States entered the war in 1917 there were on the highways only 326,000 trucks—mostly truck bodies on passenger car chassis. Today there are about 5,000,000 trucks in use, according to the Oregon State Motor Association. These have a hauling capacity estimated to be at least 50 times greater than that of 1917.

FOR VICTORY



Race For Governor On Although Neither Have Filed For Office

By A. L. Lindbeck

Salem, Ore., March 5.—While neither have as yet filed their formal declarations both Governor Charles A. Sprague and Secretary of State Earl Snell have launched a full scale offensive in their efforts to capture the republican nomination for governor before the end of May. Both of the republican candidates have set up campaign headquarters in Portland. Sprague's office is in charge of John McCourt, former state legislator, while Jerry Saylor, who handled Snell's campaign for his present job is again in charge as field marshal in charge of his gubernatorial campaign. The Sprague forces opened a Salem office this week in charge of Bruce Small and Irl McSherry, both prominent members of the American Legion this strategy apparently being designed to wear some of the veteran support away from Snell who is himself a World War veteran and active Legionnaire.

The two democratic candidates for the gubernatorial nomination—Howard Latourette and Lew Wallace—were also active this week, both releasing announcements on their campaign programs which pledge each if elected to reduce taxes, reorganize the state tax commission and revamp the state's assessment and taxation system generally.

The announcement by Irl McSherry this week that he would not seek nomination as republican candidate for secretary of state leaves this field clear for Robert Farrell, Jr., of Portland, unless George Flagg, present deputy under Snell, finally decides to run. Flagg admits that he is still considering that possibility. It is also known that efforts are being made to induce State Senator P. J. Stadelman of The Dalles to get into the race for this post which he once held for a short time under appointment by Governor McEwen.

Only other major political development of the week was the resignation of E. J. Griffith of Portland as WPA administrator with the announcement that he will seek the democratic nomination for Congress from the third district, opposing State Senator Tom Mahoney who had previously announced his candidacy for this office.

George K. Aiken, Ontario newspaperman, joined Governor Chas. A. Sprague's official family Monday as executive secretary to the governor and director of the state budget. Aiken who resigned as a member of the state game commission to accept his new job has been succeeded on the game board by Roy D. McClallen of Enterprise whose appointment was announced this week.

Marvin Klemme of Burns resigned this week as special agent for the state land board in order

to become a candidate for the republican nomination for Congress from the second Oregon district, opposing Lowell Stockman of Pendleton who had previously announced his candidacy. Klemme for the past year has been in charge of the work of blocking state school lands in the grazing districts of eastern Oregon.

Under new regulations to be put into effect by the war department March 16 registrants will be inducted into the army immediately upon passing their physical examination by a board of army examiners according to Colonel Elmer V. Wooten, state director of selective service. The new regulation will eliminate the waiting period between the examination and the actual induction of the registrant. Preliminary examinations will continue to be made by local board physicians for the purpose of screening out registrants with obvious physical disqualifications.

A factual study conducted by the state tax commission has revealed that tax increases imposed on the home owners of Multnomah county by the substitution of the "uniform" for the "variable ratio" system of assessments amounted to less than seven percent. This figure is in striking contrast to the "20 to 35 per cent" increase claimed by opponents of the "uniform" assessment method, mostly political demagogues who seized upon the tax commission's order as a popular issue in the current political campaign.

At the same time the reshuffle of assessments in Multnomah county as a result of the tax commission's order resulted in an increase of 17.48 percent in taxes on apartment house properties and 17.24 per cent in taxes of in-

(Continued on Page two)

Steers Go To \$13.00 per cwt.

The following quotations are based on prices being paid in Wednesday's trading: CATTLE: Good grain fed steers \$11.00 to \$13.00. Good grain fed heifers \$10.75 to \$11.25. Good beef cows \$9.25 to \$10.25, medium \$8.25 to \$9.00, common \$7.25 to \$8.00, canners \$5.75 to \$6.75. Bulls, medium to good \$8.50 to \$10.25, common \$7.50 to \$8.25. Vealers, good to choice \$14.00 to \$16.00 a few to \$16.50.

HOGS: 170 to 215 lb truckins \$14.00 to \$14.25, a few lots \$14.30 to \$14.40; 230 to 285 lb butchers \$12.25 to \$13.75; lightweight butchers \$13.00 to \$13.50; packing sows \$10.00 to \$11.50. Feeder pigs \$12.25 to \$13.25.

SHEEP: Good to choice fed wooled lambs \$11.50 to \$12.25; medium to good \$10.25 to \$11.25; common \$8.00 to \$9.25. Shorn lambs \$10.50 to \$11.15. Slaughter ewes good to choice \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Sale of Wheat For Feeding Lowers Costs

Poultry and Dairy Men Using Wheat To Increase Production

Sale of government stored wheat for feeding purposes at prices materially below what feed wheat can usually be purchased for is having a pronounced effect on the increase in dairy products and other livestock output in Oregon. Reports from western Oregon county agents show that in less than a month since the AAA made wheat available under this plan, 72 carloads had been ordered by producers of feed dealers in six counties west of the Cascades.

Cheaper feed wheat is making possible greater feeding of concentrates to dairy cows in accordance with feeding tests carried out by the Oregon experiment station. These tests showed that wheat could be used in dairy concentrates up to 50 per cent without loss of palatability, and up to 75 per cent without great difficulty. Hop growers are also making use of the wheat, as tests by growers and the experiment station as well have shown that wheat is a better feed even than corn, pound for pound.

Largest orders have been placed in Lane county, where the farmer Union is assisting in the distribution of producer pools for \$1 per ton, using producers' own sacks. In Jackson and Josephine counties dealers are cooperating with the farmers in distributing the wheat. In Jackson county the cost to growers who furnish their own sacks is \$34 per ton.

In Douglas county growers have pooled orders for carload lots, with each car sent in the name of one grower, who is responsible for its disposal. In Curry county some feed wheat will be used as maintenance food for sheep, while in Coos the greatest portion of it will go into dairy feed. Wheat is also being recommended for use in place of molasses, no longer available, in putting up grass silage. One hundred pounds of wheat for each ton of grass will serve the purpose.

"This increased wheat feeding to dairy cows will help provide the 11 per cent increase in milk production which Oregon has promised in the food-for-victory program," says W. L. Teutsch, assistant director of extension.

Warcrop Growth Stimulated By AAA

Changes in the agricultural conservation program to stimulate increased production of "warcrops" during 1942 have been announced by the state AAA office.

Oregon crops covered by the "warcrop" designation include sugar beets, dry field peas, dry beans, canning peas, canning tomatoes, fiber flax, and flaxseed. The amendments aim at expansion of warcrop acreage and at the same time continuation of soil building practices to maintain soil reserves for 1943 production and for the duration of the war.

The new provisions extend the list of crops and land uses which may be utilized to meet the requirements that 20 per cent of the farm's cropland be devoted to soil building crops. Added to the list is grasses and legumes seeded as a nurse crop with flax, peas or small grains.

The state AAA office also pointed out that farmers who underseed wheat acreage in 1942 to grow more war crops will not lose the wheat "history" of their farm, and accordingly, will not change the basis upon which their future wheat allotments will be established.

BOY SCOUTS HONORED

Three Boy Scouts of the Moro Troop and four from Wishram were honored at a court of Honor held at the school house Wednesday night. Ray Johnson district Scout executive, was in charge of the meeting.

Ramsey Schadewitz received a merit badge and Bob Platt and Carliss McLeod were raised to the rank of second class scouts. Mothers of the Scouts served refreshments to the boys after the meeting.

Candidate



Robert S. Farrell, Jr., Speaker of the Oregon House of Representatives, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination as Secretary of State.

Farrell served the people of Oregon in the House of Representatives in the 1935 Special Session and the regular sessions of 1939 and 1941. He is married, has two daughters, and is a home owner. He is a member of a pioneer Oregon family, was born in Portland, and was educated in public schools, Hills Military Academy, University of Washington and the Northwestern College of Law.

Farrell feels that by reason of his legislative, business and professional experience, he is eminently qualified for the office of Secretary of State.

Nutrition Talks To Be Given

Mrs. Kathleen McRae Ball, nutrition specialist from OSC, will be in Sherman county March 10-11-12, reports LeRoy Wright, county agent. She will speak at Moro the 10th before the Woman's club whose meeting has been postponed until that date. Wednesday at 2 p. m. she will talk at the high school at Grass Valley and Thursday afternoon at the same hour she will speak at the Wasco school. Nutrition and foods for defense, will be the topic of Mrs. Ball's talks.

Breakfast Club Sees Pictures

The Moro Breakfast club was entertained Wednesday morning, before dawn, in fact, with a couple reels of movies. One showed life in pre-war Philippine Islands which gave a good idea of the form of life and industry there. The second was a reel of Pearl Harbor pictures taken recently. Both were timely and interesting.

J. K. McKean and Carroll Sayre guessed the exact weight of the lamb Omer Sayre gave the club. It had gained from 363 pounds to 51 in the 28 days since the first time it attended a club meeting.

A proposal to study the possibilities of holding the lamb show in Moro this year was turned over to the agricultural committee. Messrs Strong and Dewey Thompson and George Updegraff were appointed as the program committee for the April meeting.

An invitation to attend the Portland Rose Festival was received and the club, with characteristic hospitality, decided to extend a similar invitation to Portland residents to attend the Sherman county fair.

Farmers Buy Bonds With AAA Cash

Uncle Sam got a quick turnover on the first three 1941 AAA checks received by farmers in Linn county, Floyd Jenks, chairman of the AAA committee in that county, reports.

Taking the payments they earned for improving their farms by performing soil building practices, the three men, C. L. Newport of Tangent, W. A. Leach of Albany, and Anton Hronas, Seio, went directly from the county office to the post office and converted the entire amount into defense bonds.

Besides producing the food America needs to win this war and turning in their scrap iron to boost armament production, Oregon farmers are doing their share of bond buying to finance the war, commented R. B. Taylor, chairman of the Oregon USDA war board.

Defense Council Members Talk At Moro, Wasco

Demonstration of Bombs Given To Good Crowds At Both Places

The Sherman county defense council has held meetings at Moro and Wasco during the week to acquaint citizens there with the program of defense work and demonstrate the difficulty of putting out incendiary bombs.

LeRoy Wright said that the proposal to keep a ten foot strip of fallow around each field would perhaps not stop big fires but would make it possible to set backfires and save some fields. He suggested that a shovel and fire extinguishers be carried on each combine taking the field.

He expressed confidence that wheat fires could be successfully checked by a simple pressure system, with a small amount of water.

Wily Knighten told of the possibility of air raids on this section and the distinct probability of sabotage attempts later in the year.

One old car, he said, contains enough steel to make 120 30-calibre machine guns. The need for the guns is great which indicates the necessity of gathering all scrap iron regardless of the profit in the job.

He asked that waste paper turned in be baled in 40 to 50 lb bundles.

Lloyd Johnson, who spoke at Moro, explained the uses of the five types of bombs, demolition, high explosive, gas, aerial and incendiary. Gas bombs, he said, are of four types depending on the gas contained therein. They may be either mustard gas or lewisite, both liquids that gasify and raise heavy blisters on the skin. Phosgene and chlorine bombs are also used, phosgene being the one recently used in China by Japan.

Incendiary bombs are loaded with thermite or magnesium generally. Phosphorus may be used to start fires rather easily and may be used on wheat fields.

Mr. Wright demonstrated the bombs at Wasco because of the illness of Mr. Johnson. At none of the demonstrations have any of the bombs been extinguished.

Giles French spoke of the organization of civilian defense and the several departments of it saying that while much of it may be found unnecessary it was important that civilians be ready in case of air attacks as no nation or the earth is now free from the possibility of attack.

At Wasco the school band under the leadership of Andrew Landles played several appropriate numbers.

Good Time Promised At Basket Social

The committee in charge of the basket social, which will be held Friday night at the Legion hall, report that early comers will be entertained with old time music to which they can dance old fashioned dances to their heart's content. A caller will be on hand.

The dance band will arrive later and will play until time to sell the baskets and if the crowd wants to settle their suppers with more dancing there will be music for the ambitious feet.

This event is to be a community event, to which the entire county is invited. Income will go to the library. The one held last year is remembered as a most enjoyable evening.

Local Girls Aid Civilian Defense

La Grande, Feb. 28.—(Special) Eastern Oregon College of Education—Margaret McDermid and Catherine Fridley, Wasco, have been appointed fire wardens for the residence hall at the Eastern Oregon College of Education. The duties of a fire warden are to know how to put out bombs in case of an air raid and to help with fire protection devices.

The college fire wardens have been registered with the county defense chairman and been finger printed at the local police station.