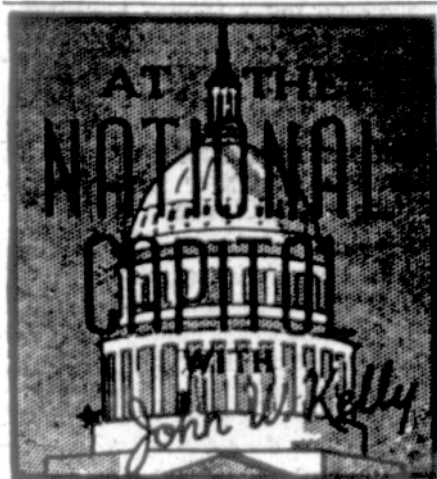


Sherman County Journal

Fifty-Fourth Year No. 34

Moro, Oregon, Friday, June 26, 1942

Official County Paper



Washington D. C.—Oregon has been selected as one of 60 places where experiments are being conducted with the Russian dandelion. This is the weed that produces 50 tons of rubber to the acre according to the bureau of plant industry, a division of the department of agriculture. Professor Hyslop of Oregon State college was months ago requested to look over the state and decide whether Oregon soil and climate would be suitable for this rubber-bearing dandelion. The first consignment of seeds came from the soviet by clipper early last month and the bureau lost no time in distributing them to predetermined locations, among them being Alaska.

The shortage of rubber is causing government agencies to become interested in any substitute. Government has appropriated several million dollars to grow guayule shrubs in California and New Mexico; one of the three agricultural laboratories is experimenting in converting wheat and corn into alcohol and the alcohol into rubber. If it is successful the surplus wheat in the northwest will be processed into a rubber substitute. And if the Russian dandelions are a success many farmers may plant it as a sideline, for 50 tons to the acre is something to be considered.

Practically every distillery in the country has been ordered to make high-test alcohol, required for TNT, smokeless powder and other war uses. There will be an almost suspension of whiskey making (rum and gin are now out), but the distilleries say there is enough hooch on hand and aging to supply all demands for the next five years, and if the war isn't over by that time those who crave whiskey will have to be satisfied with very new stuff. It is proposed to utilize all distilleries, large and small.

Oregon communities which have WPA projects approved by the president as eligible for funds will in many cases have to wait until the war is over. WPA is making a re-survey of all the projects on its list and weeding out a large number. War production board has announced that no project requiring steel, copper or other materials will be given a priority; that all such projects must wait for the future. This policy will curb such projects as new water systems in a number of small towns in Oregon.

In an appropriation bill passed by the senate provision is made for 164 new airports and improvement of 266 existing fields but which are not up to army standards. Out of this number of new and old fields Oregon will be given attention. Their exact location is for the time being jealously guarded by the war department, but the brass hats do admit that a number of new fields are to be established in Alaska. First information that a new field is to be built will come when the people in the vicinity see equipment moving in and the ground being graded for a mile long runway. It was explained to the senate that the war department wants fields at least 200 miles inland.

Apparently the small towns of Oregon, those in the vicinity of forests, will receive very little help from the federal government in the matter of fire protection. No town under 5000 is being considered, and only 16 towns in the state have 5000 or more people. The allocations for Oregon have been made but they are a tight secret and no hint is being divulged from the office of civilian defense in the national capital. It is explained that protection will be given to the places that are exposed to the greatest hazard or those having more important war industries. In the latter category is Portland with its shipyards.

At OCD headquarters the explanation is made that trouble is experienced in obtaining a clearance from the war production

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With Our Boys 'Somewhere in Northern Ireland' New Information



Picture at left shows a private in the A.E.F., on duty, somewhere in Northern Ireland. Irish children—two of them barefooted—watch and admire him. It is a true case of "hero worship." Right: These soldiers have just finished mess and are pictured as they clean their tin plates. Judging from their happy faces, the food "over there" is agreeing with the boys well enough.

Farmers Getting 1943 Program Truck Tires For Harvest Permits Same Average As 1942

The tire rationing board allowed the following to buy tires for the named vehicles: Truck tires, C. W. Fields 4, Lester Barnum, D. McDermid 2, Henry C. Peters 2, J. W. Blagg 2.

Truck recaps: Clarence Morrison 3, F. D. Platt 2, E. P. Rich 3, Harold Eakin, Tubes J. W. Blagg 4, Gene Lockett 6, Paul Alley, E. P. Rich, J. N. Landry, Passenger recaps: J. E. Brown 2, J. Buehler 2, Willy Knighten 4, Max Brown 2, Irma Laffoon, Passenger tubes: Frank Bayer 2, H. D. Peters 3, J. E. Brown.

Hiring Service Set

Rev. James D. Moberg will be the federal employment service agent in Sherman county during the months of July and August according to LeRoy Wright, county agent. Mr. Moberg will have his office in the bank building in the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Foley.

Japanese Invasion Held Possible By Civilian Defense Head In Opposing Secretary of War's Statement

By A. L. Lindbeck

Salem, Ore.—Oregon's coordinator of civilian defense, Jerrold Owen, takes exception to Secretary of War Stimson's declaration that danger of a Japanese invasion of the Pacific coast has been practically eliminated by the victories scored by U.S. forces in the battles in the Coral Sea and off Midway Island.

"It is most unfortunate that Washington officials seem prone to issue statements in general terms which easily are misunderstood and cause confusion and uncertainty in this combat area," Owen declared.

In spite of the war secretary's assurance that this coast is comparatively safe from enemy raids, Owen said that "civilian defense forces in Oregon are not relaxing their vigilance for one moment to trim its sails to the winds which flow from our nation's capital."

The "request" of Joseph B. Eastman, defense transportation director that state and county fairs be dispensed with for the duration, has again placed the fate of Oregon's state fair in doubt. Eastman's statement followed by two days the announcement by the state board of agriculture that the Oregon fair would be conducted this year but on a greatly curtailed scale. Apparently the situation presents another illustration of the lack of coordination on the part of Washington officials inasmuch as Secretary of Agriculture Wickard only recently urged that agricultural fairs be continued throughout the nation as an essential defense measure. State officials who have commented on the Eastman "request" have declared it to be unfair inasmuch as it sin-

gles out fairs for elimination while making no mention of racing meets, baseball games and other events which attract as large, and in many cases much larger, crowd than do the agricultural exhibitions.

In his statement of last week expressing his opposition to certain features in the Columbia power authority bills now pending before congress Governor Sprague directed special attention to the proposal to freeze payments in lieu of taxes at present levels and warned against the menace of such a policy. Just what the effect of such a policy would be on future taxes can, of course, only be judged by the record of the past. This record, as gleaned from the files of the state tax commission show that the assessed valuation of electric utilities in Oregon has increased approximately four fold in the past quarter of a century. Inasmuch as tax levies have also increased substantially in the same period it is safe to say that taxes paid by electric utilities in this state today are eight or ten times as great as they were 25 years ago. In the case of the Portland General Electric company (formerly the Portland Railway Light & Power) this increase amounted to approximately \$1,372,000—from \$207,000 in 1916 to \$1,579,607 in 1941. Had the public power program been put into effect 25 years ago with its freezing of "in lieu" payments at 1916 levels the millions of dollars in additional taxes now being paid by electrical utilities would have been shifted to the shoulders of other property owners. Warning against the adoption of such a policy in connection with the pub-

lic power program Governor Sprague pointed out that "the requirements of income for government show steady increase and it is only fair that expanding investments in electric enterprises should yield increasing contributions for the support of government. Otherwise the burdens borne by remaining property grow steadily more disproportionate as the total tax burden increases."

Should the state insure its buildings against damage from bombing, raids or should it carry its own risk? That is the question that is just now agitating the Board of Control. Representatives of insurance companies have approached the board with a proposal to insure state buildings at the very low rates provided for this type of coverage. Even at this low rate, however, it is estimated that it would cost the state \$20,000 a year in premiums to insure all its buildings against enemy bombs. That the risk involved is very small is admitted but there still remains the remote possibility of an air raid that might result in damage to some state building. Should the board decide to carry its own risk and save the \$20,000 in premiums and a bomb hit demolish the capitol or any one of a number of other state buildings it is realized that the responsible officials would be subjected to severe criticism for their lack of foresight. On the other hand it is also realized that these officials would be subjected to criticism if they spend \$20,000 a year or any fraction of this amount for insurance against a raid that never better.

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Scheme Voted By Chairmen

Plan of Retailing Government Programs Being Prepared

A small group of economic conference committee chairmen met Wednesday night at the court house to listen to an explanation of the USDA's new rural information scheme. They were Dewey Thompson, J. B. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace May, Millard Eakin and Kenneth Martin.

From the extension service and department were: Chas. W. Smith, Miss Lucy Lane, E. Harvey Miller and LeRoy Wright.

Mr. Wright made the opening statement by saying that the USDA had ordered the extension service to train more rural leaders as more may be needed in wartime. He gave as examples of the possible use of such leadership the aluminum drive, victory gardens, rubber drive, labor, OPA.

Each county is to be divided into groups of 100 to 300 families called a community, each with a man and woman leader. Each ten families are to be grouped into neighborhoods, each with a man and woman leader. Small towns are to be included although fewer leaders will be needed in them it was said.

Women Have Part

Miss Lane told of woman's work during war time: the conservation of food, leather and woolens, and mentioned some possible methods of saving time. She explained a chart drawn to show the organization of the proposed information system the group was called to favor.

Opinions of the farm leaders present was asked. Comment was deplorable and unenthusiastic. Chas. Smith gave some examples of what might be done by the information organization. It may possibly take over rationing, may give information on price ceilings, could tell neighbors the facts about the rubber situation.

And a motion was made to vote on acceptance of the plan. The vote to vote on the plan was favorable.

The Wasco community, including Locust Grove, Rufus, Klondike, has 180 families, said Mr. Wright. As community leaders there G. H. Root and Lois Hilberd were appointed.

At Moro, comprising 130 families Vernon Miller and Dorothea Moore were appointed. At Grass Valley, with 95 families, D. L. Reynolds and Etha Schilling were named. At Kent with 55 families Durward Helyer and Wynona Wilson will be community leaders.

Leaders Appointed

These eight persons will be asked to meet with extension leaders Wednesday, July 8 at 8 p.m. to be instructed in their duties and to appoint neighborhood group leaders for each ten families in their communities.

Chas. Smith then explained the national financial situation as told by the treasury department. Of the 92 billion dollars of national income in 1941 18 billion went for taxes and savings leaving 74 billions for purchases of consumer goods.

In 1942 it is estimated there will be a national income of 117 billion dollars of which 31 billion will be used for taxes and savings leaving 86 billion for consumer goods. However, only 69 billion dollars in consumer goods will be available—that is all there is going to be made. Price ceilings were invoked to make it possible for people to invest 17 billion in savings bonds and additional taxes.

Price ceilings were put on in March 1942 because in that month the price of agricultural products reached the same degree of parity as prevailed in the period 1909-14.

LOCAL LAD ON ROLL

University of Oregon students continued to maintain the high scholastic standing set during the winter quarter with 205 of them being placed on the spring term honor roll. It was announced by Clifford L. Constance, assistant registrar, Wyman J. French, Moro qualified for this rating which requires a grade point average of 3.5, half "A" and half "B" or better.

C.C. Wilson New Loan Rates Made On Local Wheat

Chris Schultz Post, American Legion held election of officers for the coming year and also gave the commander and adjutant the right to choose delegates and alternates to the state convention to be held next month in Portland. It was not known who might be able to go.

C. C. Wilson was chosen as commander, Frank Forbes as vice-commander, Percy Thompson as adjutant, Floyd Platt as sergeant at arms, James D. Moberg as chaplain, George Updegraff, Willy Knighten and Giles French are the executive committee.

The post passed a resolution favoring the removal of Japanese after the war.

Steers Stay At 13.75 Another Week

The following quotations are based on prices paid in Monday's trading session:

Cattle: Good grain-fed steers: \$13.00 to 13.75. Good grass steers: \$11.50 to 12.65. Good grain-fed heifers: \$12.00 to 12.75. Good grass heifers: \$11.00 to 12.00. Good beef cows: \$9.25 to 9.75. Medium: \$8.50 to 9.00. Common: \$7.50 to 8.25. Canners: \$5.75 to 6.75. Bulls: medium to good: \$9.75 to 11.25. Common: \$8.50 to 9.50. Vealers: good to choice: \$13.50 to 14.50.

Hogs: Good to choice carlots: \$14.50; 170 to 215 lb. truckings: \$11.25 to 14.50; 230 to 285 lb. butchers: \$13.50 to 13.75; lightweight butchers: \$13.25 to 13.75; packing sows: \$10.00 to 11.50. Feeder pigs: \$13.25 to 14.00.

Sheep: Good to choice spring lambs: \$12.00 to 12.25; medium to good: \$11.00 to 11.75; common: \$9.00 to 10.25. Slaughter ewes, good to choice: \$3.50 to 4.00. Feeder lambs, good to choice: \$9.00 to 10.25. Shorn lambs: \$7.50 to \$8.50.

County Court Still Selling Tax Foreclosed Property

COMMISSIONER'S COURT DOCKET, JUNE TERM 1942

June 3, 1942 being the time for the regular term of the County Court of the County of Sherman, State of Oregon, the honorable County Court did so meet in regular session on said date in the County Court room in the Court House in Moro, Oregon at 10:00 o'clock A.M.

The following members being present: George A. Potter, County Judge; J. M. Wilson, County Commissioner; David Red, County Commissioner; Ross Ornduff, County Clerk; T. Lester Johnson, District Attorney.

The following proceedings were had and taken to-wit:

In the matter of payment of claims against the General Fund, Claims allowed and ordered paid.

In the matter of payment of claims against the Road Fund, Claims allowed and ordered paid.

In the matter of the County Treasurer's monthly report for month ending May 31, 1942. Report approved and ordered filed.

In re-Sale of tax foreclosed property—Clerk presents Court with deed for approval and signatures of Court, wherein County Deed to Dean and Lydia Olds, Lots 14 and 15 in Block 13 of Clements Addition to City of Grass Valley, Oregon. Approved, signed, ordered delivered to purchaser.

In re-Sale of Tax Foreclosed property. Clerk presents Court with deed for approval and signatures of the Court, wherein the County deeds the following described tax foreclosed property Pearl Harper: The SW 1/4 of Sec. 9 the NW 1/4 and W 1/2 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 16; the SE 1/4 of Sec. 8 and also that certain parcel described as beginning at the center point of Sec. 8 T.W.P.19 R.19 E.W.M. running thence W. 10 rods, thence S. 160 rods, thence E. 10 rods, thence N. 160 rods to the place of beginning containing 10 acres all in T.19 N. 19 E.W.M. Approved, signed and ordered delivered to purchaser.

In re Order of Sale of Tax Foreclosed properties—District Attorney presents court with prepared Order of Sale for approval

Crop Prospects Still Good As June Ends With Chill

The loan rate on wheat in Sherman county has been established by the Commodity Credit corporation. This loan rate really means the price that Sherman county farmers will receive for their grain this year.

The rate at Biggs is \$1.12; at Miller \$1.123. At Grants, Rufus Klondike, Sandon, Slink, Thornberry and Wasco it is \$1.117. The next break includes all stations from Hay Canyon to Grass Valley inclusive. The price is \$1.111. Other stations are Nish, DeMoss, Moro and Erskine. At Bourbon, Kent and Wilcox the rate will be \$1.105. The loan rate on barley on the farm is 60 cents per bushel and in warehouses is 53 cents per bushel.

Indications are that the crop of barley grown this year will be very large as many thousands of acres were sown in place of wheat and it looks very good.

Farmers have recently received a parity payment of 13.5 cents per bushel, based on their average production and will later in the year receive an additional payment of 8.8 cents per bushel for soil conservation work done.

These payments together with the loan will give farmers in the central part of the county a total price of \$1.334 per bushel for all that is permitted to be grown by the federal government, or around \$1.20 for the entire crop.

Crop prospects are still very good and there is constant debate between those who think the crop looks better than last year and the more conservative ones. Some damage has shown up in some fields although in the main the crop has an opportunity to be a good one if not in the class of that of 1941.

and signatures of Court wherein the Sheriff is directed and ordered to publish sale notices and conduct sale.—Order approved and signed by Court.

In re-Sheriff's Deed covering Tax Foreclosed property—Sheriff presents Court with deed conveying Tax Foreclosed Properties covering 1941 Tax Foreclosure. Deed accepted and ordered recorded and filed.

In re-Indemnity Bonds Dissolved Cattle—Clerk instructed to issue General Fund warrant to Jonathan N. MacInnes for \$12.00.

In re-Final payment on official Car purchase—Clerk instructed to issue General Fund Warrant in sum of \$503.47 as final payment in full on purchase of official car and charge same to Emergency Fund. Warrant issued.

In re-Transfer of Funds—Clerk instructed to transfer from Emergency Fund to the respective account as follows: Transfer \$400.00 to Clerk's Incidental Expense account. Transfer \$40.00 to County Treasurer's Record books and blanks Account. Transfer \$600.00 to County Courthouse, Lights, Water, Telephone, Fuel etc. account. Transfer to Association of Oregon Counties account \$22.54. Transfer to Auditing of County Books account \$45.00. Transfer to Pre-miums Officer's Bond account \$6.00 Transfer to County Judges expense account \$40.00.

In re-Payment of Budgeted Items. Clerk instructed to issue General Fund Warrant to Sherman County Fair Association in sum of \$750.00 in payment of budgeted item. Clerk instructed to issue Road Fund Warrant to County Agent in sum of \$250.00 for purchase of Weed Control Chemicals as per budgeted items.

Clerk instructed to issue General Fund warrant to: White Shield Home of Salvation Army \$25.00; Boys and Girls Aid Society \$25.00; Louise Home \$25.00; Waverly Baby Home \$25.00; and Volunteers of America \$25.00; all as per budgeted items.

No further matters being at issue Court adjourned subject to call of County Judge. Attest: Ross Ornduff, Clerk