

Sherman County Journal

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Official County Paper

A column of news
About Government,
Politics and People
with especial emphasis
on the Northwest

Money now held in the United States treasury to the credit of the states for the payment of unemployment compensation totals more than five billion dollars and the fund is growing at the rate of more than one billion dollars a year. It is sufficient to pay 60 percent to all employees covered the maximum amount for the maximum period permitted by state laws. The maximums run from \$15 to \$20 a week for periods of 16 to 20 weeks. In the Washington fund as of April 30 there was \$104,452,000, and in the Oregon fund \$52,270,000 on May 25. These are the figures in a senate subcommittee on postwar planning report which recommended expansion of the system to include federal workers, maritime workers and employers of one or more persons. It is also recommended that the federal government guarantee the solvency of state unemployment compensation funds, although existing funds are believed to be adequate to meet any probable emergency.

The subcommittee refused to approve proposals either to increase the amount of weekly benefits or the period over which they are paid on the ground that there should be a distinct advantage in employment as against the benefits drawn on account of unemployment. In other words, there is no disposition to reward idleness. The committee does feel, however, that maritime workers should be entitled to the same benefits to which others are eligible and that civilian employees of the federal government should also be included, the federal government paying into the state fund the same as any other employer. It is reiterated in the report that inclusion of farm labor and domestic employes is impracticable.

The unemployment compensation program is not to be confused with recent enactments for the benefits of veterans of world war No. 2 which is at the rate of \$20 a week, regardless of the number dependents, for a period of 52 weeks within the two years following their discharge. However, there is already a proposal before the senate to increase this to \$25 a week for one dependent, \$30 a week for two dependents and \$35 a week for three or more. There are other changes in existing compensation laws proposed in the senate bill to be effective for two years after the cessation of hostilities, but not much support has appeared for this measure.

Arguing on the resolution offered by Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania to abolish the electoral college method of electing a president and vice president, Senator Pepper of Florida called attention to the inequities of the present plan as exemplified by the disproportionate representation given the southern states, and he cited this example: Under the present system the 12 southern states have 135 electoral votes, or 25.2 percent of the total, yet in the last presidential election these 12 states cast only 5,642,000 votes for president, or but 12 percent of the total vote of the nation. In 1940 Texas cast but little more than one million votes for president yet had 23 votes in the electoral college. The explanation, of course, is that electoral college representation is based on population and in the southern states a very large part of the population is denied the privilege of voting. A similar resolution has been introduced in the house and both will come up for debate when congress reconvenes August 1. In

Continued on Page Two

Thousands of Nazis Rounded Up



Some of the 10,000 Nazi prisoners taken in France and shipped to England for internment during the first days of the invasion. Almost every racial type of Europe is represented in this group being marched ashore in England. Among the prisoners taken in Nazi uniforms were a large number of Japanese.

Foot Rot Found In Some Wheats On Station; Weather May Be Cause

Study of the disease or condition that brought about the loss of some wheat in the northeast part of the county is still going on at the local experiment station and at Pullman where the northwest office for plant pathology is located.

Some foot rot has been found on the station grounds, especially in the nursery where many varieties are being grown. Turkey wheats are more often affected than others. Rex is nearly free from the ailment this year.

Real foot rot in the northwest has been studied by Roderick Sprague, formerly of OSC and now of Mandan, North Dakota. There are three recognized types of foot rot of which only one, cercosporia, was found east of the mountains. Sprague observed that it might start with a late season rain and hot fast developing grain seemed to be the most susceptible. Those are the conditions that prevailed this year in this county.

Plants found with the disease often have half or more of the stalk near the ground rotted away with a brown velvety stuff covering the inside of the stem. The head may develop anyway although fed by half a stem. Such plants have crooked stalks, many lying on the ground to the first or second joint and with joints very crooked as the heads reached for the sun.

In spring grain that was very rank and thick the stems turned brown after the rain and as the drought finally got the wheat anyway. No actual decay was found in these plant stems, but the inside of them is filled with dry, brown stuff that makes the stem walls thick. It is like hardening of the arteries. Whether this wheat is damaged by this disease or con-

Barley Coming From Argentina

The War Food Administration reports two cargoes of barley from Argentina, totaling about 240,000 bushels, have been received recently at Houston, Texas. Another cargo of about 420,000 and one of about 300,000 bushels at New Orleans. This barley is selling to feeders at \$1.23 per bushel, f.o.b. cars at New York, and \$1.14 per bushel at New Orleans and Houston. None of the Argentine corn purchased by the Corporation has yet been shipped. 13 boats of about 360,000 bushels each have been engaged for shipment in late July and early August. This grain should reach the United States about a month later. The cost of the corn is reported at \$1.25 per bushel c.i.f. ports, but the price to feeders f.o.b. cars has not yet been definitely determined.

dition was brought on by weather is not known.

That the damaged north end wheat was hurt by foot rot or by a condition of weather and state of growth that was unfavorable is not determined for a certainty. Often grain in that section has dead heads in each stool which may result in a too heavy stand or drooth.

There is quite a bit of injury from the high winds of the spring and summer also, especially in thin grain or grain sown with wide furrow drills where there is more whipping.

Moro \$1500 Nearer Out of Debt

The city council of Moro voted Tuesday night to take advantage of an offer made by the State of Oregon to sell the city \$1500 of its own bonds held by the state. The bonds would be due next January 1, but by previous purchase the city will save a few dollars and assure itself of reaching eventual freedom from debt a little ahead of schedule.

No other matters of major importance were discussed at the session.

Woman's Club Shows To Start

The first show to be presented under the sponsorship of the Moro Woman's club will be given Saturday night at 8:30 at the school house. It will be Sun Valley Serenade featuring Sonja Henie and John Payne and with Glenn Miller's orchestra. These shows are being presented by the club as a public service and without intent to make a profit other than enough to insure continuation. The school district is aiding by furnishing the room.

GRASS SEED VALUABLE Oregon grass, clover and alfalfa seed growers are now offered an additional financial incentive to harvest every pound of seed possible this year, in view of a prospective critical shortage in the 1944 crop of forage seeds, according to word received by the state AAA office, and the OSC extension service. "Congress has appropriated an additional \$12,500,000 for use this season in increasing practice payments and providing a new pound payment in an effort to get every acre possible harvested for seed," says R. B. Taylor, chairman of the state AAA committee. "The action has served to launch a vigorous campaign in every area where legume and grass seed production can be obtained."

The Dalles To Have Bond Show Saturday Night

A plane from The Dalles flew over Sherman county towns Wednesday at noon and dropped posters announcing the War Bond show in that town Saturday night when Wasco county will make an effort to sell its quota of E bonds. The performance will be at Victory Center, next door to the Elks building. Nora Lou Martin, Oregon singer, now with Eddie Cantor, will appear as will Johnny Harrel, Glen Shelley and the four Singing Sentinels from the Oregon Shipyards. The show is free but prizes will be to those who become eligible by buying bonds.

Klondike Line Near Completion

The wires have been strung on the poles that will carry the electricity to Klondike from Wasco and service is being run to the elevator this week so that it can begin receiving grain as soon as farmers begin harvesting, which may be almost any day.

It has been necessary to step up the voltage at Wasco from the normal 2300 to 4000 in order to obtain enough power for the new load. It is expected that farmers along the line will cut in to obtain power and, when material is available, those near Klondike are expected to add to the line to obtain power.

Pigs Make Good Gains On Feed

The first weighing of the pigs in the three lot trial of feeding methods going on at the station shows that so far there is little difference in gains made per pound of grain although, naturally, the pigs with the most grain have gained most.

The dry lot pigs gained 570 pounds or 1.19 pounds per day a piece. The pigs on pasture and with a feeder full of grain in front of them gained 586 pounds or 1.22 pounds per day for the 48 days since the test was started. Those on pasture and a little grain (2 percent of their live weight) gained 178 pounds or 4.1 pounds per day per pig.

The dry lot ate 150 pounds of grain more than did the bunch on pasture. At 2 1-2 cents per pound that gives the pasture a value of \$3.75 for ten hogs for 45 days.

On another basis the dry lot pigs gained 100 pounds on 342 pounds of grain, the well fed pigs needed 314 pounds of grain and the pigs fed on pasture and the small ration needed 308 of grain to gain 100 pounds in weight. These gains have been made very cheaply as at least 450 pounds of grain is usually figured for 100 pounds of gain in weight. The hundredweight of hogs has cost around \$8.50 and is worth the market assuring a profit to the feeder.

Some Shoes Can Now Be Brought

Here's a chance beginning July 10, for mother and dad and older brother to buy certain types of shoes ration free for the three week period ending July 29.

Dealers were authorized to sell limited quantities of odd lot shoes to customers without requiring ration stamps. The purpose of releasing this footwear without a shoe stamp is to help dealers dispose of the normal accumulation of broken sizes and other odds and ends which ordinarily are on sale racks. Included among those shoes for which this odd lot clearance may be made are shoes for men and women, and sizes one to six in shoes for youths and boys. And speaking of shoes, you have two currently valid ration stamps—airplane stamps number one and two in ration book three. Each stamp is good indefinitely for one pair of rationed shoes.

War Bond Sale Totals Exceed County Quota

Sale of Individual Bonds Still Not Up To Quota; Work Continues

Figures compiled locally show that Sherman county has gone over the top on two classifications of bonds high enough to put it well over in total sales. This information, however, has not been officially discovered by the state office which has not credited the county with reaching its quota to date.

The latest figures available, Thursday morning, show that the bank has sold \$72,981.25 in E bonds, the Moro postoffice \$431.25 the Grass Valley postoffice had sold \$30,075 Monday and Wasco had \$25,893.75 Thursday. E bonds are thus totaled at \$129,831.25 on a quota of \$108,000.

The quota of individual bonds was \$37,000 and sales have been \$34,694. An effort will be made to raise this before the end of the month.

The county's quota of bonds sold to corporations was \$31,000 and \$46,126 have been sold.

Total of all bonds sold therefore is thought to be \$210,651. The overall quota was \$176,000 and we now have nearly 120 percent of that, not an impressive figure but safe.

The sale of four issues stopped with the close of business July 8. These were the registered series the 2 1-2, 2, 1 1-4 and 7-8 percent bonds. They went on the market Monday July 10 and are no longer available.

Sale of E, F, G, bonds will continue until 3 o'clock July 31 and Treasury notes or C bonds may be purchased at all times.

It is felt that slowness in the sale of bonds has been caused by the imminence of harvest and that some have failed to buy because the matter was not called to their attention when buying was possible. For the remainder of the month an attempt will be made to see those who have not bought and give them an opportunity to take part in this drive.

Storage Probably Plentiful Here

Information from the three cooperative grain growers associations in the county is that there is about 500,000 bushels of wheat in storage in the county at this time, the lowest for a number of years. It is probable that there is less than half a million bushels for no one of the coops estimates over 150,000 bushels although no definite figures were given.

Total storage for bulk wheat in the county is slightly over 3,000,000 and the demand for wheat is such that some shipping could be done during harvest unless there was a transportation jam between here and seaboard. Elevators around Portland are more empty than for some time which makes it probable that storage will not be an important problem this year.

ICE-CAPADES COMING

Hailed as the "super-dooper" of all ice shows, the most dazzling, eye-filling spectacle in the history of frozen entertainment—the fifth annual edition of the renowned Ice-Capades—will make its bow at the Portland Ice Arena starting July 27.

Each year, Ice-Capades has unfolded a new brilliance, an achievement that has jumped its national attendance from 500,000 who saw the first—1941—edition, to a record of over 2,500,000 who witnessed the 1944 production.

According to advance reports, unusual emphasis has been placed on costuming and production of the Ice-Capades of 1945, and the Ice-Capades this year re-presents \$3,000,000 in costuming, rehearsals and other preparations.

Legislative Race Becomes Slightly Complicated

When Mrs. Minnie McFarland of Boardman, Morrow county, accepted the Democratic nomination for state representative from this the 22nd district, a peculiar situation arose. Mrs. McFarland is an aunt by marriage and first school teacher of Giles French Republican, of Sherman county, who has served as one of the district's representatives since 1935.

Henry Peterson, also of Morrow county received both the Republican and Democratic nominations. He is a veteran of the 1941 session. Gilliam and Wheeler counties are also in the district.

This is not Mrs. McFarland's first venture into politics for in 1932 she was the Socialist candidate for state treasurer.

Vegetables May Be Scarce

Three out of four women expect to can fruit and vegetables at home this season, according to a nation-wide survey reported by the Office of War Information. Canned peas, tomatoes and asparagus were restored to rationing by OPA after supplies on hand had sold rapidly, making room for the new pack. Civilian supplies of peas, tomatoes and asparagus are expected to be 20 percent smaller during the current pack year than during the pack year ended July 1. To help pack the current fruit and vegetable crop, 700,000 full-time or 1,400,000 part-time workers must be recruited, the War Manpower commission says. Because of the dependency of overseas servicemen or canned fruits and vegetables it is imperative that these foods be made available to them.

Protein premiums range from 1 cent for 10 percent protein to 4 cents for 13 percent. From there on up to 17.4 percent the premium raises 1 cent for every half percent protein. These loan rates assure farmers of a better price than obtained last year when loans were made on a basis of 16 cents less on the most popular wheats.

Farm Wages To Be Supervised

Responsibility for the wage stabilization in Oregon agriculture has been given to a wage board recommended by Dean Schoenfeld and appointed by Colonel Philip G. Bruton, Director of Labor, War Food Administration. This board is composed of the following members: Carl Izett, chairman, Assistant State Supervisor, Office of Distribution WFA, Wm. E. Kimsey, State Labor Commissioner; Verne F. L'vesay, State Director Farm Security Administration; N. I. Nielson, Agricultural Statistician Bureau of Agricultural Economics; E. L. Potter, Director of Agriculture Economist Corvallis; John Shepherd, Vice Chairman State A.A.A. Committee; E. L. Peterson, Director of Agriculture State of Oregon.

This board has appointed Leo D. Hollenberg as Executive Officer with his office in room 784, Pittcock Block in Portland.

Authority to stabilize agricultural wages was established under the anti-inflation act of October 2, 1942, according to Mr. Hollenberg, but was not exercised until 1943 when farm wages made the greatest rise ever recorded in a year's time, with the Pacific States 36 percent higher than in 1942 and 156 percent over the 1935-1939 average.

Thus far specific wage ceilings have been applied only to the harvesting of peas in Malheur county.

Elaborating on the regulations that went into effect on January 17, 1944, Mr. Hollenberg said that all agricultural wages above \$2400 per year are frozen, requiring WFA approval before increase can be made. Increases up to \$2400 at the rate of \$200 per month can be made without approval, he said, unless a specific wage or salary ceiling applying to the worker's job is in effect in the area where the worker is employed, in which case the worker can receive no more than the ceiling rate, which may amount to more or less than \$2400.

Loan Values On Wheat Upped By Government

Most Wheat Carry 16 cent Higher Value Than Last Year

New and higher loan rates on wheat have been announced by the Commodity Credit corporation, according to Wendell Balsiger, manager of the Moro Grain Growers, who received the new schedule this week.

Loan rates on wheat has been raised to 90 percent of parity instead of being separated as in 1943 when Rex and Turkey had a loan value of \$1.30 Federation and 40 Fold \$1.34 and Hard White wheat \$1.38. In Portland.

This year the loan rate is \$1.46 Portland which means \$1.374 at Eggs and Miller, \$1.368 at Klondike, Rufus, Sandon, Thornberry and Wasco; \$1.362 at Hay Canyon, Nish, DeMoss, Moro, Erskine and Grass Valley and \$1.356 at Bourton, Eakin and Kent. This applies to all No. 1 wheat whether it be Dark Hard Winter, Hard Winter, Yellow Hard Winter, Dark Northern Spring, Red Spring, Western Red, Hard White, Soft White, Western White or White Club, even the Durums if we had any.

Discounts for grade are: 1 cent for No. 2 wheat; 2 cents for No. 3 wheat; 3 cents for No. 4 wheat and 4 1-2 cents for No. 5 wheat from the loan values.

Mixed wheat carries a discount of 2 cents, with the same additional discounts for grade as above.

For smut there is 1 cent a bushel discount for 1-2 of 1 percent and 3 cents a bushel for over 1 percent smut.

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Paper Saving Not Up To Hopes

If results of a recent survey sponsored by the Conservation committee of the Waste Paper Consuming Industries can be considered a criterion, Oregon is collecting and getting into the war effort less than half of the potential amount of waste paper available from homes, it was asserted this week in a report issued by the State Salvage Committee.

Since November 1, 1943 to June 25, 1944, Oregon is credited with the volunteer collection of 5737 tons of paper for a monthly average of 2.1 pounds per capita. Sherman county's monthly per capita average is four pounds. Potential waste paper available from Oregon homes, however, should be 5.28 pounds per capita per month, according to the WPCI survey.

Broken down, 1.27 pounds per capita per week could be forthcoming from farm homes with 1.32 pounds from non-farm households.

Since the start of the U. S. Victory campaign last November, the nation has fallen far short of its monthly goal of 667,000 tons per month, the state committee reported in pointing out that Oregon's record is no better than the national average in this respect.

JIM COATS GRADUTES

Aviation Student James Coats, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claud Coats of Wasco was recently transferred from Wayne, Nebraska to Santa Ana, Cal., after having finished his course at the university at Wayne. Coats was awarded two of the seven prizes for excellence in his work while at the aviation school. He earned the academic and physical fitness awards having an average of 95.6 against a class average of 81.5.