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Giles L. French Editor

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FEBRUARY 1, 1952

STOCKMAN'S DECISION

The decision of Lowell Stockman, congressman from this district, not to be a candidate again was a surprise because it has so often been said that he enjoyed the social life of the capital. However, his willingness to accept appointment to an administrative position may have indicated that he was not entirely happy as a congressman. Also he has said that he did not have the disposition to keep interest indefinitely in any occupation. Stockman's self removal from the race will change the picture as far as other candidates are concerned. There may be several of them. The writer is the first to announce.

It is the aim of this candidate to learn all about eastern Oregon and to understand the problems of each part of it. Also it is his hope to state these problems throughout the 67,000 square miles of the district so all of them will be known to the voters. Because of its size the Second Oregon district has not been politically cohesive. We could work together to better effect if we all understood the needs of each section.

Many miles of travel, many discussions of local and district problems have, we think, given us a good start toward understanding eastern Oregon, combined with lifelong residence, 17 years of legislation and an occupation that requires the gathering of some information. Armed with the facts about the district the next step will be to endeavor to present it to the proper persons as convincingly as may be possible. Such method has been successful before.

HOW MUCH FROST

The annual argument about how much frost there is in the ground and how hard it is has been going on for some time now. It is a good argument, always, but usually the participants are handicapped because so few of them have actually dug in the ground to achieve any scientific check on their theories. Occasionally one with more curiosity or mor estrength has dug in one place.

No one knows whether snow will draw frost from the ground or not and this gets into the argument before long—about the third beer. There is some evidence to show that the temperature on the ground is higher than on top of snow when the sun shines. If that is true—and we know of no one locally who has tried it—it is very possible that the sun, together with the snow, may warm up the ground in time so the frost is softened.

When runoffs come in the spring it is not hard to tell where the frost remained and where it was gone. In summer-fallowed fields especially on north slopes it is likely that the frost will cause a runoff unless the process of melting is being delayed. In stubble and on south slopes, where the sun has shone, it is likely the snow will get into the ground.

Of course a good rain always hastens the removal of snow so fast that the creeks get most of it. Hard rains even run off without any frost and from dry ground.

The experiment station has reported that there is 1.8 inches of moisture on top of the ground now. That is a good supply and if a large part of it can be retained it will be valuable in June when it will be hot and dry. We have little knowledge about the depth or solidity of the frost but have heard that so-and-so went down with a spade. Joe Doakes couldn't bust through with a pick. Mrs. Blank got stuck in the middle of the road and the water isn't running in many places. These stories have a familiar ring and we'll bet the ground will be wet when the snow is gone.

NEW GRAIN ELEVATOR

The Port of Portland is going to build a new 2,000,000 bushel grain elevator and this part of the state should be pleased over it. There has been some trouble

about storing big crops before although our local trouble is less than the average. Country storage is often better in that storage income is retained in the area where the grain is grown.

However, it is not presumed that the new elevator in Portland will be built for the purpose of storage. It will be used mainly to move wheat from cars to ships and handle it before shipping while ships are awaited.

Principal reason for pleasure should come from the fact that the elevator is being built at all. That very fact means that the men in charge of the port have concluded that there is going to be a continued shipment of grain from the port.

If northwest wheat growers can keep a market in the Orient the wheat business will be stabilized better than it has been for some years. We can grow the wheat and we can grow it as cheaply as anyone in this country. Our trouble has been finding a market. This has been made by the nation's foreign policy which seems prepared to continue to feed Japan, the Chinese on Formosa, the Philippines and make some sort of a trade with India whereby we can get rid of wheat.

We doubt if it is necessary to give the wheat away. Most of the nations that need it have something to trade for it. Wheat at four cents per pound is not a bad buy in these days when values are changing on many items. We should feel much better over selling wheat than over selling cannon and ammunition.

EFFECT OF DAMS

Anyone driving through Umatilla could reasonably think that the building of a huge dam in a river the size of the Columbia would make a big change in the surrounding area. It has. But the activities of the wheat farmers a few miles away are not changed.

The change is confined to a small area close to the dam, where the workers live. The same will be true of The Dalles dam and the John Day dam.

It is probable that the towns of Sherman county will have an increase in population as those who cannot find suitable living quarters close to the work move a few miles away where living is less crowded. The change brought by the actual dam building will likely—as at Umatilla—be confined to small space.

The effect of the dams, however, will be much farther reaching. When they are built transportation by water will be more feasible and elevators along the banks will probably be built to handle wheat grown near enough for truck hauling from fields. The larger bodies of water may have a softening effect on the climate, both in summer and winter.

If the dams merely generate electricity and aid up-river transportation their effect will not be great. It depends on the citizens of this immediate area whether the dams are useful to us or not. Unless we can interest industry or start it ourselves the dams will be potential builders of empire instead of actual.

The power rate is lower near the dams which gives an inducement to industry to locate near them. There will be rail and water transportation available and locations for air fields. The highways will be rebuilt to get away from the river. With a proper foreign policy there should be a market for manufactured goods in the Pacific. The reasons why we should attract industry seem sufficient.

Yet, we think, there is need for work to insure that industry is informed about these advantages. Other areas are better equipped to attract industry and the government does not seem inclined to keep the power near its source. New population nearby would give us ready markets for items we do now produce and would relieve us from the burden of one crop agriculture, which is either fabulously fine or decidedly disastrous.

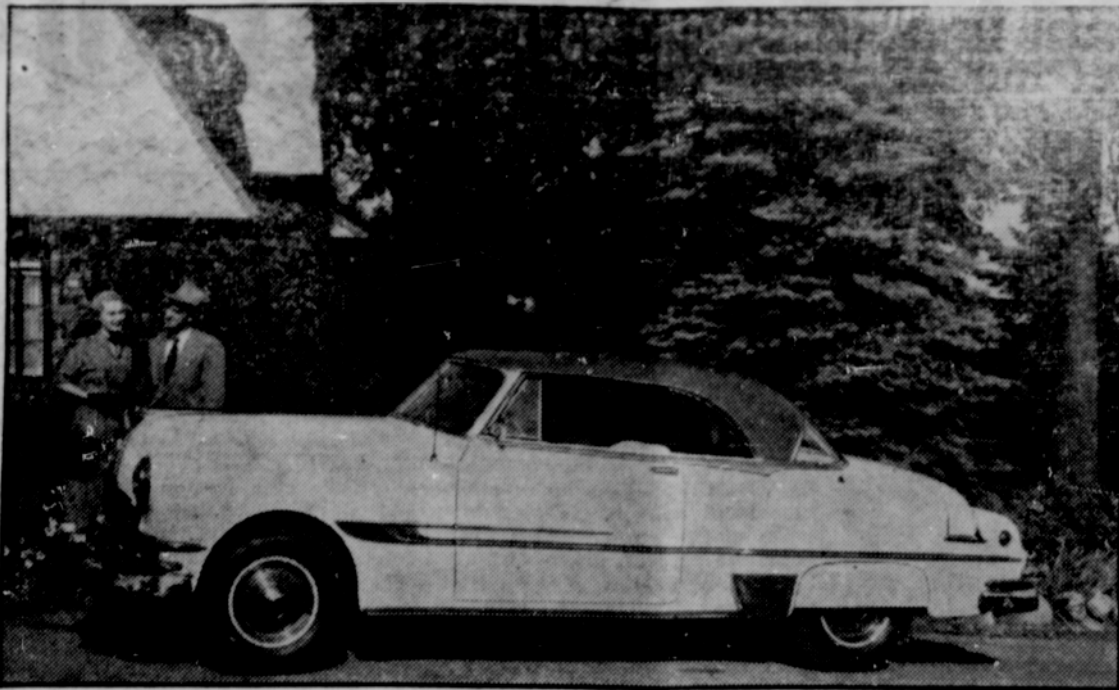
HARNEY COUNTY HISTORY

George Brinlow has written a book about Harney county that Binford & Mort published. It is one of a series of Oregon county histories which the publishers hope to make complete in time. It is likely that the Harney county history will be one of the good ones even after 30 more are written.

A great deal of research has been done by the author, including a search of government records having to do with the acquisition of the territory by troops during Indian uprisings. He has co-ordinated the history of the county with that of the state and has done a great deal of reading before sitting down to write about Harney county and its cattle range.

The reader at times wishes that there was more co-ordination in the book, that it led the

New 1952 Pontiac Features Performance



First of the General Motors divisions to announce 1952 models, Pontiac is currently displaying what's new for '52 in dealer showrooms here and throughout the country. Shown above is the popular Super DeLuxe Catalina. Higher standards of performance and fuel economy are achieved by a newly designed "power train".

reader easily instead of jerking him. And most badly needed are some maps of the county in early times. Place names are not located on the only map included and there is insufficient description given of the locations of many events cited.

The history since 1900 is briefly written apparently because it is within the memory of many still living. But the early history of the county has been well gathered, and from many sources. Reading it will convince one that many hours work has gone into it.

COUNTY RAMBLIN'S

Enough anhydrous ammonia will be available this spring to establish demonstration plots on around two hundred acres throughout the county. Plots will be in forty acre fields using at least two rates of material. Some of the material will be applied on re-cropped ground and some on summer fallow sown to spring grain.

Anhydrous ammonia is delivered as a liquid under pressure and injected into the soil as a gas. The material is 80 to 82 percent nitrogen. Demonstrations using this material were applied in the fall months of 1950 on the H. M. Zell, L. E. Kaseberg and Damon Field's ranches. Material to date has not been available commercially to county farmers. Due to plant developments in California added supplies are expected for the fall of 1953.

Stan Mayfield, The Dalles distributor for the material, plans on having a permanent man here in Moro to serve Sherman county. A sidetrack for delivery of the anhydrous ammonia material by railroad cars is being located. Tanks and trailers to carry the material is made available by the distributor. With the coming of anhydrous ammonia material farmers should be able to obtain adequate supplies of fertilizer they desire to purchase.

George Mitchell, superintendent of the Sherman branch experiment station, has informed me that anhydrous ammonia plots were established on the station. Plots were duplicated six times and several rates of material were used. These plots are in conjunction with the dry fertilizers most commonly available in this area. George also indicated spring plots using this material will be applied when weather permits.

Results at the Washington State college experiment station this last year show that the method of application used has considerable effect on the results from using nitrogen fertilizer. Placing the fertilizer in the soil increased the yield an average of 4.5 bushels per acre over the broadcast treatments. Nitrogen fertilizer placed below the straw layer is more readily available to wheat plants and less will be utilized by soil organisms in decomposing the straw.

Results also showed that the nitrate form of nitrogen is more effective than the ammonia form when broadcasting a seed bed. For broadcast applications and particularly spring broadcast applications the use of ammonium nitrate is preferable to the use of ammonium sulphate or Urea. The Washington results indicate spring applications of nitrogen to fall wheat are satisfactory if there is only a small amount of un-decomposed crop residue from previous crops left in the surface soil. Spring applications must be applied early enough to assure adequate rainfall to move it into the soil. Fall applications, however, were proven to be more satisfactory in the lighter rainfall area similar to ours here in Sherman county.

How to take advantage of the benefits derived from placing nitrogen fertilizer is an individual farm problem. Anhydrous

ammonia because of its nature is applied directly into the soil in the form of gas. Drills with both grain and fertilizer boxes are available for placing the granular forms. The granular forms of fertilizer can also be plowed or disked down in one of the regular farming operations. The fertilizer should normally be worked into the seed bed whenever it is applied. Fertilizer which is broadcast late in the fall and not worked into the soil is subject to loss by soil erosion. Fertilizer broadcast in the spring and not worked into the soil will not be available to the plant after the surface soil dries out unless rain has been sufficient to dissolve fertilizer and carry it into the soil.

High egg production for poultry raisers is necessary to show a profit when feed is high and eggs are comparatively low. Feed costs to produce a dozen eggs at various levels of production if 100 pounds of feed made up of 50 percent mash, and 50 percent grains will cost \$4.50; 10 percent production—\$1.35 feed costs per dozen, 30 percent production—45 cents feed cost per dozen, 50 percent production—27 cents feed cost per dozen, 60 percent production—16 cents feed cost per dozen.

High production requires close culling and good management. A thirteen hour day using artificial light and supplements will help to stimulate production at this season of the year. The most common procedure in using a supplemental is to give the flock white mash or pellets they will clean up in twenty or thirty minutes fed daily at noon. Birds that are out of production should be culled especially if they are of light weight.

The Sherman County Agricultural Planning Council will meet at 10.00 a. m. February 7 in the county courthouse. The purpose of this council is to advise the extension service of Oregon State college in determining and carrying on a coordinated county program. The council seeks to coordinate the activities of all agencies and organizations touching agriculture, including rural home life for a long range county program. Committees of the council are as follows: Land Use, Livestock, School, Crops, Farm Home & Rural Life and Weed Control. Other members of the council are the president of the 4-H Leader's association, member of the county Fair Board, and member of the County Court.

T. W. Thompson
County Agent

It was announced this week by Giles French, Chief Whitehall that the Order of the Antelope will hold its annual trek to Hart mountain on July 25-27. Local members who are interested in protection of wild life may plan on these dates.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All person having claims against the estate of Arnold A. Dunlap are hereby notified to present them in proper form to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Arnold A. Dunlap, deceased, at the office of Geo. G. Updegraff, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, to wit: February 1, 1952.

Dorothy Dunlap
Geo. G. Updegraff
Attorney for Executrix
13-16c



What makes Olympia so good?

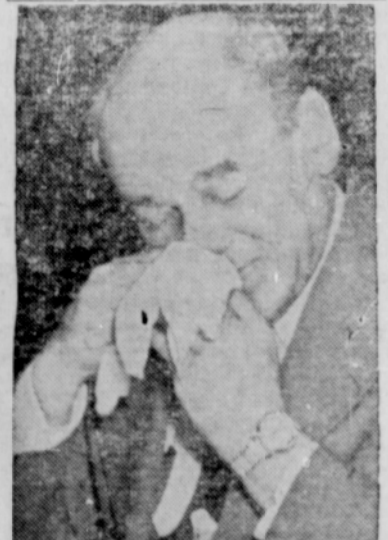
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MYSTERY MAN... Henry Grunewald mops face after refusing to testify at open tax scandal hearing in Washington that he had demanded. The special sub-committee recommended a contempt action against him.

Enreka Lodge No. 121 A.F. & A.M. Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings each month. Visiting members cordially invited to meet with us. Clyde Gillmor, W.M.

H. D. Pinkerton, Secretary
Bethlehem Chapter No. 78. O.E.S. Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month; visiting members invited. Moro, Oregon. Gwen Ross, W. M.

Naomi Van Gilder, Secretary
Moro Lodge No. 113 I.O.O.F. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in I.O.O.F. hall. Transient and visiting brothers are cordially invited. Floyd Lane, N. G.

Leo Watkins, Secretary
Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116 Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Gladys Morrison, N.G.
Helen Martin, Sec.

Pay High For Oregon Labor

Employment and earnings of Oregon's workers in industry and trade remained on a high level in December despite let-downs in seasonal lines after the holidays, reports the State Unemployment Compensation commission in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Production workers averaged \$2 an hour and \$76.85 a week to remain near top figures recorded during busy summer months, while the number of jobs dropped only 1.4 per cent from November, staying slightly above the 446,500 reported in December, 1950. Loss of 11,000 jobs in 30 days in construction, food processing and lumber and logging were partially offset by gains in trade, service, governmental and other lines.

With many plants on overtime, machinery manufacturers reported highest weekly earnings of \$87.27. Their average hourly pay of \$2.11 remained below printing and publishing with \$2.37 and

logging and sawmills with \$2.17. Plywood and other products which have been near the top on weekly earnings dropped to \$74.54 because of less overtime. Over six hours was eliminated from their work week since December, 1950, cutting average pay to \$74.54 a week from last year's \$84.18.

Want Ads

FOR SALE: Pubescent Wheat grass seed for soil waterway plantings. Prices upon request. R. W. Schaad, La Grande, Ore. 13-15c

FOR SALE: 1950 Chev. 1-ton Pickup with 4-speed trans. stock rack. B. McNeely, Grass Valley, Oregon. 13c 1/2

LOST or STRAYED: Four head of horses and two Shetland ponies. Marcus Esslinger, Grass Valley, Ore. 13c

WE have another shipment of Queen Stock heaters. Ranch & Home Store, Moro.

JEEP FOR SALE: Practically new—driven less than 1800 miles. \$300.00 off from list. Dorin Wilburn, 518 W. 7th St. The Dalles, Ore. Ph. 3729. 12-15c

HELP WANTED: We offer an opportunity to establish yourself in a permanent, dignified business. Excellent profit. We will finance you. Give full particulars about yourself first letter. Write The J. R. Watkins Co., 137 Dexter Ave., Seattle 9, Wash. 5-10c

NEED AN ALL-PURPOSE CAR? Then see the Willys Station Wagon on display at WILLIS MOTOR CO. All-steel body, over-drive, plenty of carrying capacity means safety, economy and practical transportation. Also New Four Wheel Drive JEEPS, PICKUPS and STATION WAGONS. Contact WILLIS MOTOR for Willys-Overland Sales, Service, Parts and Accessories. West Columbia River Highway, The Dalles, Oregon. 23-15c

CUSTOM SLAUGHTERING — Meat cutting, wrapping, sharp freeze. Bring them in any day but Sunday. C & C Food Store, Grass Valley, Oregon. 21-15c



ORDERED TO SAVE... Superior Judge Frank Swain, Hollywood, ordered actress Diane Cassidy to invest 10 per cent of her salary in savings bonds after she argued she was having difficulty living on \$200 per week and paying back debts from her income.

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