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TELEVISION CONGRESS

The proposal is again remade that congress should be televised so that any curious voters might look and listen. I have not yet become serious enough for protests to be heard from the prospective listener. As a dramatic production no legislative body is well managed. Times when it goes on the air are rehearsed or some prominent personage makes a set speech. The ordinary daily doings are pretty drab. Baseball is better. Neither do we think that television would be of aid to the business of legislating. It would encourage the limelight seekers who are as much of a nuisance around legislative hall as any place else. Without knowledge of or interest in, the subject being debated the arguments of a congress are uninteresting. Floor debate is seldom of much consequence and few votes are changed by it. The best arguments have been made long before maybe in committee, may be around a member's desk or sometimes over a steak. The pious and sonorously pre-arranged bill that are heard on the floor are not the kind that convince the majority of members. Television could present nothing but a false front of the fine art of legislating and false fronts are dreary indeed.



In a four-way handshake, Congressman Sam Coon (second from right), Republican, Second District, Oregon, is welcomed to Congress by his three fellow Oregonians. Left to right: Representative Homer Angell, Third District; Representative Harris Ellsworth, Fourth District; Representative Sam Coon, Second District and Representative Walter Norblad, First District.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Oregon legislature is now meeting for the 47th time. It has many things to do even though they are of less importance than the problems that have faced previous legislatures. The reason is that the money problem is less acute. The 1953 legislature should be similar to those during the war years, when no one either dared or wanted to rock the ship of state. This time, because of better budgeting practices, the budget has grown less than has been its habit. Huge increases in income taxes have provided enough money. Temptation will be to spend too much and it is hoped that there will be enough careful members to prevent that. Liquor by the drink will cause much concern although it isn't a major matter. Other states exist with reasonable amity among citizens while having several kinds of liquor by the drink. Nevertheless it is a sort of social problem that arouses the emotions and brings out a number of lobbyists. Some kind of school consolidation bill will be devised. If it is endeavored to compromise still further than was done in the recently defeated bill the state will probably have an innocuous measure that will do no good. It will depend on how seriously the advocates of school district reorganization have taken their defeat, a time to find out whether they are men or mice. There is a \$19,000,000 building program for state institutions, and legislators will have to make up their minds how fast they want the institutions to grow. It is not likely that there will be enough study given to the economical side to curtail the program very much. Too many of us still look upon the state government—as well as the federal—as lady bountiful. A brand new code is ready for adoption. It has been written by experts, passed upon by a bar committee and for some sections is badly needed. Legislators will probably take the recommendation of the lawyers and let it go through, although those who are able should do some comparing on sections in which they are interested. The legislature has an opportunity to simplify the taxes of the state by adopting the income tax bill proposed by the interim committee. It is not the final answer to solution of Oregon's complex tax laws but is a long step toward such a solution. It will be a good session for new men to break in, to learn to say "Yea" and "No" and accept the consequences therefore. The old saying that legislatures never change: only the faces and names, is basically true. Strong men and weak leave the legislature and strong men and weak ones are elected. This legislature will have its quota of both, about 20 really good men, about 20 who are good until the going gets rough and about 20 weak ones. The numbers change but little thru the years. There will be the headline hunters; there will be the scribbles workers; there will be those who put the state ahead of their own districts and those who represent their constituents; there will be a number who try to advance their own political fortunes — almost invariably without avail; and there will be the thoughtful public servants. Most will be a mixture of all of the above in some degree. We have pretty well reduced the importance of the legislature in Oregon by the initiative and referendum which gives so much legislative power to the voters themselves. Yet, it does a tremendous amount of work, much of it useless, getting around to actual decisions. Any deliberative body does the same which makes the process of democracy slow.

WHEAT COMMISSION

The report of the Oregon Wheat Commission is at hand and many farmers have it to peruse these winter days as well as we. The officers of the Oregon Wheat Commission are very certain that they are performing a public service of immense value and they hope eventually to spread their influence abroad so that all states have wheat commissions and there is an effective national wheat growers organization. They feel themselves to be missionaries, men dedicated to an idea, and they are convincing when together and telling of the good works they have accomplished. They are not so effective when alone. We would like to know how successful the commissioners have been at convincing the average farmer of their value. The report shows that the commission has expended \$47,349.65 in research during the past fiscal year which ended July 1, 1952. Total so spent is \$140,581.21. We are among those who believe research to be the most important function of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and that any group needs research to obtain the information it must have to plan a course of action. Expenditures for research by the commission cannot be criticized as an expression of desire to learn. They may be criticized because research is more properly a function of the USDA. No small state organization can ever have enough money to adequately obtain the information necessary on the whole wheat problem. We would be happier if the \$140,000 had been spent getting the USDA interested in research. Money used in study of markets that wheat from Oregon might help fill is better spent. That is a problem more particularly Oregon's. The federal government is in process of taking over the rain making job which makes it look as if experimental work on that might have borne some fruit. A weakness of the wheat commission is that it has not convinced enough of those interested in the wheat business. That must be done and the enthusiasm of its to other wheat men. How to do that has been a constant problem of commissioners and one that is yet unsolved. The effort of Oregon wheat growers to settle their own problems instead of asking for support from others is laudable and there is nothing in the history of the commission that shows anything but sincere interest in the welfare of wheat growers. Nevertheless in a democracy every phase of government must have popular support and greater effort to attain that is needed lest a desirable program be lost.

COUNTY RAMBLIN'S

"Stockmen and agencies have put too much stock in deferred-rotation grazing system for range management." Art Sawyer, superintendent, SquawButte - Harney branch experiment station, indicated this at the annual Sherman County Cattlemen's association meeting last week. Mr. Sawyer's opinion was based on results of research and ranchers' past experience. The rotation-deferred grazing system does more harm with larger numbers of stock grazing in a particular area. The general solution when using this system is reduce cattle numbers which then results in lower efficiency and income of the operator. More improvement can be made in range management by sabbath removal and reseeding. This is the general program on the sprawling acreage at the Squaw Butte station. A range that is in such a condition to practice deferred-rotational grazing needs sabbath removal and reseeding. Mineral requirements of livestock can be fulfilled by a simple mixture for ranchers. A mixture of two parts bone meal and one part salt or equal parts limestone, bone meal, and salt will satisfy mineral requirements for Sherman county cattle. If it is felt an iodine deficiency occurs, iodized half-ground salt can be used in this mixture. Free access to common salt should be provided besides the mixtures containing salt. In many instances the interest of economy and good nutrition will be met with free access to common salt and bone meal, kept in separate buckets. A bulletin discussing minerals for livestock is available through the county agent's office. The sixty bulls in the Gilliam County Beef Cattle Improvement Test gained an average 3.35 pounds per day during the last thirty day feeding period. The average daily ratio was 8.7 pounds of hay and 4.7 pounds of grain. Feed cost per pound of gain varied from 7.9 cents to 16.8 cents with an average of 11.5 cents per pound of gain. Sherman county farmers applied nitrogen fertilizer on around 22,000 acres for the 1952 crop. This coverage is a tremendous increase when little was applied less than three years ago. Estimated yield increase by farmers varies from little to 10 bushels per acre with a twenty to thirty pound nitrogen per acre application. Most favor for the use of nitrogen fertilizer is found in the north part of the county. A laminated plastic seamless one-piece plastic kitchen counter top with back splash and front edge is available on the market for home owners. It can be installed over an old top or rested on bare cabinets and easily held in place. The front edge is slightly raised to protect against spilled liquids running onto the floor. Corners can be mitered and added.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

We think it appropriate to express a word of appreciation to the very new Governor Patterson for the practical message he delivered to the legislature on its opening day. It is not long and is not stuffy. It touches the high spots among state problems in a sensible, matter of fact manner that should give Oregonians confidence that his administration will be like that throughout. His remarks about the tax situation are in keeping with the recommendations made by an interim committee appointed to make some timely and desirable changes in the income tax laws. For years there has been an effort to simplify Oregon's tax laws and we are glad the governor supports that effort. His call for a constitutional

No. 3 Question: What Spanish Explorers Sailed Up The North Pacific Coast?

The first ship to nose its way up the Pacific Ocean as far as the forty-second parallel, which is the southern boundary of Oregon, was a Spanish vessel commanded by Bartolome Ferrel. He probably sailed some distance beyond the forty-second parallel in 1543, but without landing or making any definite observations of the coast line. Storms and exhaustion compelled the mariners to return to Mexico. Sixty years later, in 1603, two other Spanish ships, commanded by Sebastian Vizcaino and Martin d'Aguiar, sailed north to about the same point as that reached by Ferrel. Cape Blanco was named by d'Aguiar and a Spanish historian, without adequate evidence, claimed that he saw the mouth of a great river. It was not until 1774 that another Spanish vessel appeared in the North Pacific. The Spanish in Mexico were now alarmed by news of Russian activity in the far North and they feared that the long-sought Strait of Anian might be discovered and controlled by some other nation. Therefore Juan Perez was sent up the coast in the ship Santiago. He apparently saw the Queen Charlotte Islands and the adjacent mainland, and he anchored in a bay that was later known as Nootka Sound on the southern side of Vancouver Island or very near it. On his way back to Mexico he sailed near enough to the Oregon Coast to make observations, but at no point did he make a landing. The following year, two Spanish vessels commanded by Bruno Hequeta and Bodeguy Quadra again braved the northern Pacific. On his homeward voyage Hequeta landed on the Washington coast, probably at Point Granville, and there is reason to believe that he saw the mouth of the Columbia River. But none of these Spanish explorers found any channel answering the description of the Strait of Anian, and therefore their real discoveries were not regarded as important. Clip and paste in your history scrapbook. (If you have a question you would like answered, about Oregon or Northwest history, mail it to Dr. Dan E. Clark care of this newspaper.)

LEGAL NOTICES

SUMMONS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR SHERMAN COUNTY ERNEST L. WOODS and SHIRLEY E. WOODS, Plaintiffs, vs. ROY POWELL, and ALICE POWELL, husband and wife, E. FRED PICKETT and GENEVIEVE PICKETT, husband and wife, H. B. BELSHEE and ETHEL BELSHEE, husband and wife, C. E. JOHNSON and JANE DOE JOHNSON, husband and wife; FRANK E. FORTNER and JANE DOE FORTNER, husband and wife, MAY NORDIN, LINNIE BELSHE HART, DAROLD L. BELSHE, MRS. L. L. PEETZ, BYRON B. PEETZ, MRS. KARL S. LANDSTROM, ELVA BRYANT, RUTH BRYANT, HELEN BRYANT, LOIS C. BRYANT NEWMAN, KATHERINE COUCH, ROBERT V. BRYANT, WILLIAM D. BRYANT, MRS. A. ROSE, MRS. CLIFF HARPER, JEAN M. GOFF, R. LE ROY GOFF, EUGENE E. GOFF, the unknown heirs of O. L. BELSHE, deceased; the unknown heirs of L. L. PEETZ, deceased; the unknown heirs of W. C. BRYANT, deceased; the unknown heirs of A. ROSE, deceased; the unknown heirs of RAYMOND S. GOFF, deceased; also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint on file herein, Defendants. TO: The unknown heirs of O. L. BELSHE, deceased; the unknown heirs of L. L. PEETZ, deceased; the unknown heirs of W. C. BRYANT, deceased; the unknown heirs of A. ROSE, deceased; the unknown heirs of RAYMOND S. GOFF, deceased; also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint on file herein, Defendants. IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON you are

Stove Pipe Barney's G. V.

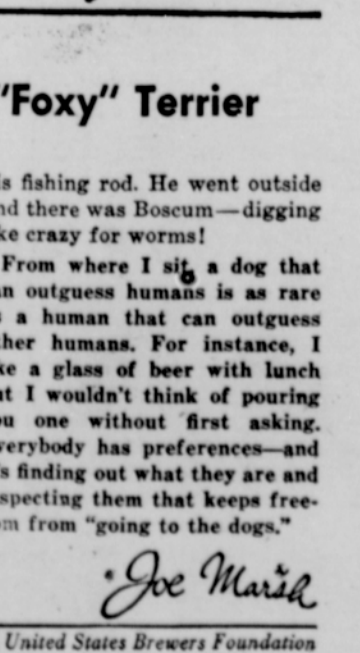
Decay of wood does not just happen because the wood grows "old" but is caused by growth in the wood of minute plants called wood-destroying fungi. Treatment of wood posts to protect against wood-destroying fungi is a sound investment. Pentachlorophenol commonly called "Penta" is more effective on round posts. Split posts exposing heartwood do not readily absorb the post treating material. A protective cover can be obtained but a complete job is accomplished by using round poles that absorb the solution readily in the sapwood. Stove Pipe Barney's G. V.

From where I sit... by Joe Marsh



Pretty "Foxy" Terrier Talking about dogs the other night—and Sandy Johnson topped everything off with a tall story about his fox terrier, "Boscum." According to Sandy, "Comes bird season and that dog won't stir if I take down my rifle. Same if it's deer season and I go for my shotgun—he won't move, but he's scratching at the door if I so much as look at my rifle!" One day, Sandy decided to fool him. He took down both his shotgun and his rifle — and swish, Boscum was on his way! So Sandy put the guns back and took out his fishing rod. He went outside and there was Boscum — digging like crazy for worms! From where I sit, a dog that can outguess humans is as rare as a human that can outguess other humans. For instance, I like a glass of beer with lunch but I wouldn't think of pouring one without first asking. Everybody has preferences—and it's finding out what they are and respecting them that keeps freedom from "going to the dogs."

How to make good telephone service even better....



ways to be a friendly telephone neighbor If yours is a party-line, your telephone neighbors will consider you a real friend if you'll keep these simple points in mind: Try not to tie up the line with lengthy conversations. That way you won't miss important incoming calls. Ask the youngsters to be considerate, too. When they remember that others may be waiting to use the line they're being good party-line neighbors. Always be sure you hang up properly after calling. These simple suggestions mean still better service... because they give every one a better chance to receive and make calls. emergency calls may arise while you're on the line. If a telephone neighbor breaks in and explains the emergency, it's always thoughtful to hang up and complete your call later. Pacific Telephone