

Sherman County Journal
Published Every Friday at
Moro, Oregon

Giles L. French Editor
Entered as second class matter at the
Postoffice at Moro, Oregon, under Act
of Congress of March 3, 1879.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER

**NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION**
ACTIVE MEMBER

**1953
NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS
ASSOCIATION**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
ONE YEAR \$2.00

WE LIKE BENSON

There is no doubt that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson is going to run into some serious difficulties with his idea of independent farmers, independent that is, from government aids. Certainly if the farmer isn't to have them no other group should have them either.

And while there are some very good reasons for aid to agriculture, a balanced national economy makes most of them unnecessary. Farmers should be encouraged and aided to produce the nation's needs. That doesn't mean that they should all grow wheat which is easy or cattle which is romantic. The theory of putting a subsidy on a surplus crop should be recognized as a fallacious one.

Benson probably believes in more self reliance than does the average farmer. Self reliance is his religion and his training while the average has had a taste of the economic flesh pots and isn't going back to the hard life of a hoe-hand without a vehement political protest.

But American farmers are also a pretty wise group, most of whom would realize that it is more important to have a market than a price. The government has been supplying both in recent years and everyone realizes that without wars or foreign entanglements that cannot continue forever. In the northwest, wheatgrowers should be happy if they could get the oriental market, even if they had to shade the price to do so. Without that outlet wheat would pile up until it ran out our elevators.

A price so high that it prevents marketing is uneconomic and cannot be maintained without taxpayer support. Wise farmers neither want nor expect to live by such means, pleasant though it may be in emergencies. Neither do our wheat farmers want acreage restrictions which plainly do not work.

So that gives Mr. Benson's ideas a chance for trial. We can learn the needs of the nation and fill them, perhaps not in this one crop country, but in general. Then if we have surpluses they will not be in a few items and can be more easily dissipated. At best governmentally established high prices are for those who want to make a pile of money and quit, not for those who want to stay with farming and want their sons to follow them.

BARTENDING

There is a school for bartenders in Oregon and men who don't mind looking at faces above shoes on brass rails are attending, hopeful of a job out of the rain and anxious for a place where there is—in theory—excitement.

An old time bartender, we read, was a husky individual who was hired mainly for his ability to remove bothersome customers from the premises. His iron hand, however, had to be tempered with a certain grace for it was customary for barkeepers of old to slide a bottle or glass up the polished bar so that it would stop in front of any potential imbiber.

The old time bartender, if one looks at the pictures of them, wore a moustache of such breadth and thickness as to mark him as a vigorous producer. He could swing a bung-starter to open any barrel of beer and a spotless white apron covered his well spread front. He was not a drinking man, say the ancients, attaining that state from preference or experience.

Fantasy has it that the old time bartender was a philosopher of a keen, perceptive mind, especially on practical matters. He knew when a man had enough and was in position to enforce his opinions; he knew about women, too, although there were undoubtedly better places to obtain that information.

We suspicion that the tribe is extinct. In fact, we suspicion it never existed. And even if it had there would be no place for it now. Women will inhabit the bars and no bartender, inclusive of those with an old school reputation, will be able to advise a woman about the number of martinis.

FAR-AWAY PLACES EXPLAINED



Joan Clark, of La Grande, 10-year-old daughter of Mrs. M. Clark, and Keith Klaus, 14, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Klaus of Hermiston, learn about other parts of the world during a geography lesson from Mrs. Camilla Humphrey at the Easter Seal agency's hospital school for crippled children in Eugene. Teachers trained in working with physically handicapped children conduct daily classes at the school, which is attended by youngsters from over 20 Oregon counties. Sale of Easter Seals finances the school, which was opened in 1947.

Neither will he eject her from the place in the time-honored manner.

Bartenders these days must be proficient at mixing a list of drinks his predecessor never heard of and wouldn't have served to a human if he had. The old timers took it straight and wiped their moustaches with a horny hand, scornful the occasional glass of water. Such men could appreciate the direct methods of the barkeep; nowadays the keepers of the bottles will need to be as subtle as the drinks they pour.

FREIGHT RATES

Senate Bill 319 was introduced by Senator Brady who is a member of the teamsters union and often a spokesman for the truckers. He worked for passage of the truck referendum last fall. Senate Bill 319 in itself is an involved bit of verbiage that no one understands without background.

What it does, or would do, is to prevent railroads from lowering rail rates without possibility of being stopped by the public utility commissioner. In case the railroads wanted to lower rates it is likely that opposing shipping interests would find means of appealing to the commissioner. The bill is, therefore, a little ammunition in the incessant war between rails, barges and trucks.

Shippers are directly concerned, some one way, some another. In this part of the state the rail shippers are concerned because if it should be found possible to lower rail rates they don't want some opposing type of transportation to stop the reduction. This has happened before. In other words, wheat men as shippers want to be able to get any advantage that might accrue from the war instead of being penalized because of the war.

This is railroad territory, especially along the branch lines. Wheat goes to market by rail and it would take years to learn to move it otherwise and years to make the investment to move it otherwise. Trucks are not going to offer much competition to the rails although it would be nice if they did. Barge lines aren't either. They slide up and down the middle of the river and make no investment on the bank. Neither do they pay taxes—of consequence. Neither trucks nor barges have, or are likely to have, facilities to handle our wheat crop.

If either barges or trucks would come into the territory and spend enough money to make their services available on a scale adequate to handle the wheat crop they might offer competition sufficient for a rate reduction. That is not likely.

The bill is not in our interest. It is against us. It means that barge lines or truck lines can protest against any rate reduction we might be offered even when they are incapable of handling the freight themselves. There is some doubt as to whether the utility commissioner should have power to prevent rate reductions at all. He might be able to stop rate wars that way but before a rate war is stopped it might be considered whether it is in the public interest to stop it. In fact, we think we could do with a rate war right now. But we want whoever wins it to be able to care for the business. The average price of beef cattle

as of February 15 is equal to 89 percent of parity. The March parity figure will be about 85 percent. The base period price for beef cattle is \$7.76 per 100 pounds. price March 1952 beef cattle averaged 130 percent and in March 1951, 151 percent.

What is the big reason for this come-down? The main reason is supply. Ten percent more beefs were sold in 1952 than in 1951 and 12 percent more at 20 mo hit our markets this year.

Beef imports have little to do with lowering prices. Farmers in 1952 produced and sold 9,341 million pounds of beef, dressed weight. This is 155 times as much as the 60 million pounds shipped from New Zealand. In December 1952, 875 million pounds were produced for market. This is 157 million pounds more than was produced in December 1951. Thus the increase for this one month was more than double the total amount of beef brought in from New Zealand. Imports of beef have been 1952-322, 1951-458 and 1952, 275 million pounds. The most imports were obtained in the highest priced year.

The biggest causes for drop in cattle were increased marketings and too rigid retail meat prices. The factors that will support the cattle market the rest of the year are a cut to 12 to 15 percent in pork supplies and little more money in the consumers' pocketbooks because of wage increase. (Hogs should be profitable this year.)



County Ramblin's

By "Tommy" Thompson
County Agricultural Agent

Insect control for county folks whether on vegetables, fruits or flower gardens is always a problem. Many new materials are available to aid in insect control resulting in a more productive garden. Bob Every, extension specialist in insect control, will be here Tuesday evening, April 7 to discuss insect control. All folks are welcome to attend.

A windbreak planting demonstration will be held at the Frank Ketter ranch south and east of Grass Valley, Thursday afternoon, April 9. Charlie Ross, extension farm forestry specialist, will be present to assist with the layout and planting demonstration. Folks interested in windbreak plantings are invited to attend.

An interesting observation was made of Namad alfalfa recently on the Max Brown ranch between the Shearer grade road and Finigan canyon. Ted Ball, former owner of the ranch, planted the alfalfa seed in 1948 in cooperation with the OSC experiment station with E. R. Jackson, farm crop extension specialist, extensive creeping of underground stems was noted. Creeping underground stems produce new roots and give rise to new plants.

Ordinary alfalfa plants such as Ladak, Ranger, Grimm, etc., do not have the ability to produce new plants from shoots. Roots broken from the old plant by rodent or cultivation action have produced their own roots and top growth. The alfalfa is low growing which lends itself to pasture rather than hay production. We do need extensive trials through out Sherman county to determine the place of creeping alfalfa in a dry-land pasture improvement program. Many of our pastures are limited in production today by lack of nitrogen which can be produced by legume plants such as alfalfa. The planting on the Brown ranch is extremely encouraging and will give more information in years ahead.

The use of nitrogen fertilizer has brought many fertilizer spreaders to our county farms. Owners need to take precautionary steps to reduce the extreme rusting and corrosive action caused by the nitrogen fertilizer. Here are a few helpful points: Remove all fertilizer in hopper; remove mechanism and brush or blow them clean; hose with water; and following drying, spray or paint the working parts with a 50-50 mixture of crankcase oil and kerosene. Proper cleaning will prolong the life and make the machine work more efficiently.

Home gardeners frequently have trouble with potato seed piece decay. A simple treatment has been suggested by Dr. Roy Young, pathologist, OSC experiment station. Where potatoes are free of any rot or decay they should be cut and held for 5 to 7 days in a humid atmosphere at a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees F. This provides good suberized tissue on the cut surface. Suberization allows conversion of tissue to cork which is more resistant to bacterial attack. After cutting the seed, place it in a burlap bag and cover with a second bag soaked in water and hold at room temperature. For large quantities of infected potatoes chemical treatment is suggested.

The average price of beef cattle

WANT ADS

LOST—one top of a Brownie camera. If found phone 671, Moro.

Reliable man with car wanted, part or full time, to call on farmers in Sherman county. Wonderful opportunity. \$15 to \$20 a day. No experience or capital required. Permanent. Write today. McNESS COMPANY, Dept. B, 2423 Magnolia St., Oakland 7, Calif. 22-23p

WE USUALLY OWN, AND OFFER for sale, at prevailing market prices, the ownership stock shares of Meier & Frank Co., Pacific Power & Light, Consolidated Freightways, Arden Farms, and numerous others. Free analysis furnished. Income yields up to 7 percent, payable quarterly. Taxwise advantages afforded. Write or call JOSEPH W. DODD, TYGH VALLEY, ORE. Eastern Oregon Mgr. Wm. J. Collins & Co. Investment Stocks bonds. ttn

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

YOUR SURPLUS FUNDS can grow better, and be safely employed at a 5% return or more, in the finest insurance, banking, telephone, electric utility or industrial stocks of the nation.

**Smith Callaway
CHAPEL**

LEONARD R. SMITH
Phone The Dalles 3135

From Hollywood
it's the
MUSIC
of
JIMMIE WHETMORE
and his
orchestra!

Coming To
Wasco Legion Hall
May 2, 1953
Adm. \$2.00 each

CONTROL WEEDS IN YOUR CROPS

DOW weed and brush killers
meet specific farm problems

Dow makes a complete line of farm-tested, farmer-proved products to control weeds in crops and pastures. Esteron® Ten-Ten, Esteron 4J, and 2-4 Dow Weed Killer, Formula 40 control weeds in grain and grass crops and in pastures. Esteron Brush Killer aids in clearing land and keeping brush and weeds out of pastures. Esteron 245 controls wild blackberry. Dow Sodium TCA 90% controls quack grass. See your supplier. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Western Division, San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles.

you can depend on
DOW AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS



Resalable any time desired. Experienced 25 years with all stocks, bonds, and investment funds. Highest grade service and counsel assured. Let me send, without obligation, more complete information to study the many advantages of carefully selected investment securities. JOSEPH W. DODD, TYGH VALLEY, ORE. Permanent residence since 1938. Eastern Oregon manager for the fully accredited Portland investment firm, Wm. J. Collins & Co. 1stfn

HARTS CHIX: every Tuesday. Write for colored circular and price list. Harts Hatchery, Beaverton, Oregon 17-22c

CUSTOM SLAUGHTERING -- Meat cutting, wrapping, sharp freeze. C & C Food Store, Grass Valley, Oregon. 47tfn

FOR SALE: Four bedroom house and 3 lots; 20 X 40 shop, garage in Moro. Ivan Kirkelle, Phone 391. Low price for cash. 16 tfn

NEW HAMPSHIRE BABY CHICKS, PULLORUM CLEAN, STRAIGHT RUN OR PULLET CHICKS. AVAILABLE FROM HATCHES MARCH 18th, MARCH 22nd and March 25th. Beginning April 1st hatches off each Wednesday. Shipped parcel post prepaid. Straight run chicks 10 days old \$29.00. These shipped Express Collect. Write or phone 9462. BOYINGTON'S BREEDING FARM, HOOD RIVER, OREGON. 19-23c

KILL WEEDS AND HARVEST BIGGER CROPS!

We Are Dealers for

Stantox
2,4-D
LIQUIDS — DUSTS

Controls — mustards, fireweed, thistles in grain, wild morning-glory, and other noxious weeds.

SINOX
SELECTIVE
LIQUIDS — DUSTS

A selective weed killer for treatment of flax, onions, peas, alfalfa.

SINOX
GENERAL

Kills all plant top growth — recommended for potato vine killing, pre-emergence sprays, fence lines and ditchbanks.

A complete offering by

M. & M. EQ'P'T. CO.

Tom Monroe : Moro



Uncle Sam
made the Bonds
you own an even
better bargain!

Now Your Maturing Series E Bonds Can Earn Interest 10 Years More at 3%!

PRESENT TREASURY REGULATIONS make it possible for you to collect a return of as much as 80% on the Series E Savings Bonds you already own!

For now those Bonds which you invested in 10 years ago can go right on earning interest for ten more years without your doing a thing about it! That is true not only of the Bonds which you have held for ten years, but any other Series E Bonds which you have invested in in the meantime. And any Series E Bonds which you obtain now will also enjoy the extended earning period. They will start earning interest sooner and mature earlier, too, paying 3%, compounded semiannually.

The Bond you got for \$18.75 can now pay you \$33.67 . . . a \$15.92 Bond will be worth \$67.34 . . . and so on.

Invest regularly in Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan where you work. Ask your pay office to save as little as 25c a week for you, or as much as you are able.

If you can save just \$5 a week regularly through the Plan, in five years you will have \$1,367.90 . . . in 9 years and 8 months, you'll have \$2,850.70 . . . and in 19 years and 8 months, \$6,872.45!

So join the Payroll Savings Plan where you work today. Or start the Bond-A-Month Plan where you bank.

If you want to be paid
your interest as current income—
invest in 3% Series H

If you want a good, sound investment which pays you your interest by check every six months, ask at your bank about United States Government Series H Bonds. Series H is a new current income Bond available in denominations of \$500 to \$10,000. Redeemable at par after 6 months and on 30 days' notice. Matures in 9 years and 8 months and pays an average 3% interest per annum if held to maturity. Interest paid semiannually by Treasury check. Series H may be purchased at any bank, annual limit \$20,000.

Now even better! Invest more in Savings Bonds!

The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donation, the Advertising Council and

This Space Contributed by
The Sherman County Journal

