

# Sherman County Journal

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County Official Paper

## These Things We Note

By Giles L. French

Says the old-timer: "I was pretty near through high school before I ever saw moss on a roof and had to go to the valley to see that. Now there's moss on most of the shady spots. Ain't natural."

Pity the newly born never to see a steam train or a horse and buggy or roller skate on a board sidewalk.

The new case at Athena sounds a little ready made but serves to those of all races and religions to emphasize that when we gave the right to be served at any eating or sleeping place we took away the older right of such places to serve only those it wants to.

Wonder if England will be so complacent when Malaya is attacked by the Reds as when French territory is being taken. In other words, how strong is the habit of appeasement?

Opposition by governors to the federal highway plan of giving more money for highways is probably not based on the size of the appropriation but on control over it. Eating cake and having it to always was a problem.

A woman writer, Sylvia Porter, recently showed the financial value of a wife in tax savings; right after the romantic month of June, too.

We've had so much trouble with men named Joe. And now radio news men are calling Chou-En lai something that sounds like Joe, too. The good Joes should form a club to combat it.

In regard to opposition to helping business it should be remembered that it is hard to get a job where there is no employer.

We are reminded of the old story about the country banker. When a customer came in to ask for a loan of \$50 the banker asked, "What did you do with the last \$50 I loaned you?" Apparently the United States wants the Communists to tell what they did with the last treaties they signed before making another one.

There is talk of using sound waves to drill teeth. We know some people whose voice would do it.

Grandland Rice, a philosophical writer for the sports pages, has died and his obituary contains this bit: "When the Great Scorer comes to mark against your name; He'll write not 'won' or 'lost', But how you played the game."

The argument over United States continuance as a member of the United Nations will leave a lot of citizens cold; they didn't want to enter it in the first place.

This fall, so we read, there will be some old fashioned, fast football without the delays of the huddle. Players can catch their breath after the game.

The view of the Columbia, which will soon be a much different view, from across the river in Washington is much better than from the Oregon side.

For educational purposes there should be developed a motor with animal characteristics. Young people used to learn something about how to live by dealing with horses, cows, dogs, mules, and it was valuable training. With the end of such animals in common ownership we need a substitute.

Our medical men, thinking of the national obesity, say it is healthy to be hungry. Our dogooders, thinking of the Asians, say it is unsocial to have hungry people.

It is bad enough to have the farm program decided on the basis of politics but terrible that it should be decided without understanding.

We wonder whose face is being saved by the new Geneva meeting and if it is worth saving.

## Barley Harvest Starting Slowly; Crops Again Good

Harvesting of barley has started in Sherman county, slowly, and a bit hesitatingly, and by those who are anxious to get going on cutting. Some has been found too green for storage. No yield estimates can be made on the small amounts threshed. Wheat cutting will not be general for another two weeks and perhaps three or four.

Weather prophesy for this part of the nation is that the remainder of July will be much colder than usual and also much wetter. Cool weather will delay the ripening of wheat and rain will put it off for a long time if it comes in large quantities. Reports from other sections is that late rains caused the wheat to sucker up new heads that make threshing almost impossible.

It now seems probable that the 101,197 acres in wheat in this county will produce 3,000,000 bushels and more if conditions are favorable. If there is no shriveling of the kernels and no hail storms, the average yield might go to 35 bushels although it requires optimism to believe it will reach that figure.

There are nearly 40,000 acres of barley in the county which might well produce 50,000 tons of the feed grain although barley stood the cold weather of the spring less well than did the wheat.

## Bob May Funeral To Be Held Today

Robert Ralph May died in Portland July 12 after an illness reported to be cancer of the lung. He was a long time resident of Sherman county. Born February 22, 1900 in Woodburn he came to Sherman county where he attended school at both Wasco and Moro.

He was employed for 21 years by the Pacific Power & Light Co. at The Dalles leaving that job to come to Moro and grow wheat and wire farm houses when electricity became available. He also sold electrical equipment in Moro. While in The Dalles he was a well known amateur ball player. He was a member of the Elks lodge at Hood River and was working for the Oregon Lumber company at Dee at the time of his last illness.

Surviving are his widow, Maude, two sons, Claude of Moro, Robert of The Dalles and a daughter, Mrs. Vern Rolfe of Odell and a sister, Mrs. Esta M. Powell of Portland.

Services will be held Friday at 2 p. m. in The Dalles.

## Almost Billion Bushel Wheat Crop For US Estimated In July Crop Report

The nation's winter wheat crop showed some improvement during June and the July 1 estimate stepped up about 2 percent compared to the June 1 estimate. Oregon's winter wheat crop on July 1 was estimated to be 15 percent higher than a month earlier. Prospects for spring wheat dipped both for the nation and in Oregon during June.

The nation's total wheat crop on July 1 was estimated at 988.3 million bushels. This was down 1 percent from the June 1 estimate. It was also 16 percent less than the harvested crop for 1953. Oregon's total wheat crop on July 1 was estimated at a little over 24 million bushels. This was up 11 percent from the June 1 estimate. Compared to a year ago, this year's total wheat crop in Oregon may be down 27 percent compared to a year ago.

The nation's corn crop also shows an upward trend compared to last year's harvested output. This year's crop on July 1 was estimated at a little over 3.3 billion bushels. If realized, this will be up 4 percent from last year's harvested crop.

Feed grains at Portland this past week showed sharp downward adjustments in prices. New crop barley was being harvested in the Columbia basin. Prices slipped lower for feed barley with Coast delivery barley quoted at \$46 to \$47. This is down \$6 to \$7 compared to a week ago. It is also \$13 to \$14 less than a year ago at this time.

## Wasco Church Has Contest Going

At Wasco Methodist church the contest to determine what boy or girl can bring the most new members to Sunday school still goes on. The pastor F. H. Wahlquist will arrange a picnic in the honor of the winners some place in the woods with music, food and, he says, shoot bottles off a log. Sunday school is at 10 a. m. and services at 11 a. m., the topic for Sunday being "The Third Person of the Trinity".

## Station Budget Gets Start This Week

Inclusion of \$7600 in the budget of the Oregon State college for the next fiscal biennium for the Moro branch experiment station was approved Tuesday at a meeting of the research council held in Portland. Kenneth Fridley is a member of the council representing the Oregon Wheat Growers league.

Dewey Thompson, who accompanied Mr. Fridley, as alternate, says that the college budget was not increased being held at approximately \$2,600,000 but that economies were made to permit the inclusion of additional funds for the Moro station.

## County's Road Money Arranged By State, Nation

Oregon's share of the federal highway fund is \$12,889,469, much larger than the \$8,661,811 it received for the fiscal year of 1955. Of this amount \$2,330,696 may only be used on highways of interstate classification. This should include Highway 97 although only 99 and 30 are mentioned in the news release.

For primary highways in rural areas the allocation is \$5,398,620 and for federal aid secondary roads the allotment is \$3,772,987.

Of this amount Sherman county's share of the federal for 1956 and 1957 is \$20,400 per year, according to Judge Curt Tom. The state will put in \$6800 each year and the county must match the state with another \$6800 per year. The money must be available in entirety by June 30, 1955. The judge says this will finish the Fulton canyon road.

## GRAND JURY GETS CASE

Elmer L. Wilson, for some time a resident of Moro, was bound over to the Wasco county grand jury Monday afternoon on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon.

He was charged with striking Virgil Kuhn of The Dalles with a tire iron and cutting him with a knife. William Dick is attorney for Wilson.

## Farmers Hear About Wheat Allotment Reason And Rules; Cut 37.3 pct.

A court room full of wheat farmers listened attentively Monday night to four speakers who told them about the wheat situation, the provisions of the present farm law, how they could use diverted acres, and what was hoped for in a new farm law, then, with a few questions, went home to make their own decisions about the quota election of July 23.

Rex Warren of the extension staff showed slides that portrayed the wheat surplus in long lines reaching to the top of the screen. Some facts from them: wheat production is more than before, consumption is the same, less per capita; the surplus is 48 percent of the supply making nearly two year's crops on hand; previous allotments have been for 55 million bushels four years and 62 million bushels two years (including this); if the allotment was made in strict conformity to law the total acreage would be 19 million acres. But the limit is 55 million acres.

E. Harvey Miller, former Morrow county farmer, former state legislator, and now a member of the state ASC committee explained the program for 1955 saying carefully that his information was based on facts as of this day and were subject to later changes.

First, he said, price supports mean controls. It would be entirely impossible to support prices without controls.

The law is the law of 1938 as amended. The secretary of agriculture must determine the total supply which is the carryover plus the estimated production plus estimated imports. (This year 1,892,000 bushels).

The secretary must also determine the normal supply which is the domestic use plus estimated exports, plus 15 percent as a safety factor. When the total supply is 120 percent of the normal supply the secretary must declare an allotment vote.

## George Bell Unit Names Committees

The executive board of the George Bell unit No. 49 met at the city hall Monday evening with Mrs. C. W. Fields, president, presiding. The program for the coming year was planned: Mrs. Frank von Borstel was appointed, chaplain; Mrs. J. E. Norton, historian and Mrs. Hans Bardenhagen, sergeant-at-arms. Chairman of the following committees were appointed: Americanism Mrs. Arzell Lemley; Child Welfare, Mrs. A. A. Dunlap; Civil Defense, Mrs. Harry Hooper; Constitution and by-laws, Mrs. Donald Clodfelter; Community Service, Mrs. Robert Schilling; Girls State, Mrs. Donald von Borstel; Membership, Mrs. Wallace May and Mrs. Robert Tatum; Music, Mrs. Max Brown; National Security, Mrs. J. W. Blagg; Past Presidents Parley, Mrs. Louis Sather; Poppy, Mrs. A. A. Dunlap; Mrs. Harry Hooper and Mrs. C. W. Fields; Poppy Poster, Mrs. Arzell Lemley; Publicity, Mrs. Don Smith; Public Relations, Mrs. C. W. Fields; Radio, Mrs. Ed Alley; Rehabilitation, Mrs. Ted von Borstel. Refreshments were served after the meeting by Mrs. Fields, Mrs. Don Smith and Mrs. Kenneth Crews.

And again that figure of 19.1 million acres if it were not for the 55 million acre minimum.

The vote will be held in the 48 United States July 23 with every grower of 15 acres or more eligible to vote. It must be approved by two-thirds of those voting.

If it does not carry price support will be 50 percent of parity, (about \$1.23). There would still be allotments and farmers would have to abide by them to obtain the 50 percent support. (It appears probable that farmers might not be interested in 50 percent support and thus not in allotments either).

## What Happens If—

If allotments do carry farmers will get the parity price for the grain they produce when in compliance. Parity will be above 82 1/2 percent and perhaps 90 percent, the exact figure still being debated in congress. Farmers can market all the wheat they produce legally. When they are out of compliance they get no loan. Surplus wheat may be stored on the farm; it may be stored in a bonded warehouse, the grower may pay the penalty which is 45 percent and he may turn it over to the secretary of agriculture.

On diverted acres in 1954 farmers could grow anything but wheat.

On diverted acres in 1955 a farmer must stay in his total allotment, unless his diversion acres are less than ten. The total allotment is the 1955 wheat allotment plus any acreage of other crops that were grown in 1953 EXCEPT hay, pasture, cover crops, green manure, idle, summerfallow. This was explained to mean that a farmer who had grown barley in 1953 could grow some of it in 1955. In any case he can grow hay and use the land for the other things listed above.

As of Monday night, Harvey Miller said, the hay could be used for any purpose but would have to be cut early.

## Reduction is 37.3 Percent

The total cut for Sherman county for 1955 will be 37.3 percent said Ralph Busse, ASC manager here. There was some discussion, without accurate information, that the national cut was 34 percent of the 1952-53 crop and if the bill passed making cuts in summer fallow areas equal to the national cut the reduction would be 34 percent. This was not verified.

Miller explained the method of figuring acreages for states and counties. The ten year average is taken, then the five year average, then the two year average. The five and two year averages are averaged, which gives extra weight to late figures and increases the acreage of counties and states going into wheat and reduces the acreages of counties and states with static or decreasing acreages.

Miller reported that there was a great deal more wheat in the Willamette valley than before and that many eastern states were growing wheat that never did before. At a storage meeting in Omaha he had met southern grain dealers who were getting ready to store grain for the first time.

## Wheat League Men Working

Tommy Thompson, county agent, told of uses that can be made of land under the allotment and spoke for early cutting of hay for higher percentage of protein, although not more pounds of protein. He said that alfalfa would make a good deal of forage if sown with grass, said the more diverted acres would give an opportunity to treat perennial weeds and asked that rye not be planted on diverted acres as it soon becomes a menace.

Kenneth Smouse, vice-president of the Oregon Wheat Growers league told of the legislative activities of the league and of the men who had been working, mostly in Washington, D. C. to aid Oregon wheat men. Jens Terjesen and Marion Weatherford, said Smouse, have been effective in getting the additional acres for summer fallow farmers in the house bill and have worked hard at explaining the method of farming in Oregon to congressmen and agricultural officials.

Frank von Borstel, chairman of the county committee presided over the packed meeting.



Eastern Oregon District Attorneys: front row (left to right) Jeff D. Dorroh Jr., Deputy District Attorney, Crook county; Geo. L. Anderson Jr., District Attorney, Union county; Donald E. Heisler, District Attorney, Wasco county; William Bennett, District Attorney, Gilliam county; Robert Y. Thornton, Attorney General, Back row: John E. Walker, District Attorney, Umatilla county; James Minturn, Deputy District Attorney, Crook county; James M. Burns, District Attorney, Harney county; Robert B. Abrams, District Attorney, Wheeler county; T. Lester Johnson, District Attorney, Sherman county; George P. Newton, District Attorney, Baker county; G. F. Rakestraw, Deputy District Attorney, Deschutes county; Meredith Van Valkenburgh, Deputy District Attorney, Wasco county.

## The County Agent Writes of Many Things Concerning Agriculture

Summer camp for 4-H club members will start Sunday July 18 and will be completed Friday, July 23. Any 4-H member that would still like to attend should call for necessary arrangements.

Fall spraying of annual weeds in wheat and barley last fall caused considerable damage on the LeRoy Belshee ranch north of Wasco. Actual reduction in yield can not be determined until harvest. Damage is shown by reduction in number of heads, twisting and deformed heads, and late maturing. Excellent observations were possible on LeRoy's ranch where he had some spray nozzle trouble and also only partial spraying of one field in the fall. Reduction in yield could be as high as 10 to 20 percent. Reduced number of heads has made remaining ones larger. The late year has also offset some damage.

Tracy Fields indicates fall spraying on one field at Rufus has delayed maturing 10 days or 2 weeks. Other folks in the northern part did fall spraying last year. Generally excellent weed kill occurs but some damage occurs to the wheat. Plots on the Allen Tom ranch in 1953 showed about 10 bushels reduction on some types of materials for fall spraying. Plots were continued last fall and will also be available after harvest.

A heavy tar weed infestation was completely killed on the Tracy Fields farm first part of April. Tar weed in this area at that time is generally quite large. An application of 23 gallons of isopropyl ester of 2,4-D or 5 pints per acre. No apparent damage to the grain was observed.

Some interesting research work on time, rate and materials from annual weed control on the Pendleton station by Dave Bayer will be available this winter. Applications were made every two weeks from February 1st until June 1st this spring. Ester and amine type 2,4-D were used at .61, and 1 1/2 pounds of 2,4-D for each application. Damage occurred on most applications up till mid March. Best weed control looks to be the last week of March and first week of April. Temperature records were recorded as well as stage of growth of wheat and weeds.

Present information would indicate that diverted acres may be devoted only to hay, cover crops, green manure crops, pasture, idle cropland, and summer fallow. Additional information will be extended as it becomes available. If the present information holds true consideration should be given to planting wheat as fall and spring pasture as soon as possible. Harold Eakin reports the seeding of 100 acres of wheat for fall pasturing some two weeks ago.

There is a widespread notion that salt distributed in the mow when storing hay helps curing and prevents fires. Actually, the amount of salt used for effective control would make the hay entirely too salty for animals to eat. Commercial compounds are frequently offered to be used with hay, straw and grain to prevent fires, mold, and mustiness. Ordinary sodium bicarbonate is the active ingredient in many of these preparations. Tests of these materials under controlled conditions have proven their ineffectiveness. There have been favorable reports but without assurance that the same results might not have been obtained without the use of the compounds.

We have yet to hear a farmer express regrets for paving his barnyard or feed lot. A paved surface saves time and work every time the yard is cleaned. Cattle stay healthier, make better gains, stay cleaner and track less dirt into the barn. Feeding tests at Iowa State college showed that steers on paved lots gained more than a third of a pound a day more than those that waded around in mud.

Concrete and asphalt are the two most commonly used. Under most conditions four inches of concrete is thick enough; wire reinforcing is desirable. If very heavy loads pass over the yard, a six-inch thickness is recommended. Where the pavement does not join a building or another floor, it should be thickened at the edge to prevent cracking when loads are driven on and off.

Asphalt surface of paving grade quality are considered satisfactory for paved yards. Asphalt is applied over a hard packed surface of gravel or rock. A well drained and well-packed base is essential for successful asphalt paving. This is also important for cement concrete paving.

Cattle require from 50 to 75 square feet of paved yard per animal unit; hogs from 12 to 15 square feet each. The cost of paving varies locally but at a nominal figure of \$15 a cubic yard, the cost of concrete for a well-paved yard will run about \$13 per animal. Over 25 years, this amounts to approximately fifty cents per animal per year or about fifteen cents per hog.

Weed-free lawns require constant attention. Most boardleaved weeds that are a problem in lawns can be ultimately controlled by timely applications of 2,4-D and by keeping the lawn properly fertilized. For best use of 2,4-D the

lawn should not be clipped before it is sprayed or treated; nor should it be mowed for four or five days after treating.

The most effective method of ridding lawns of grassy plants is to remove individual plants with a knife or similar implement. Special materials are available from feed stores for controlling crabgrass.

"Many people today are taking supervised courses in first aid because of the threat of atomic warfare," comments T. W. Thompson, county agent. While this is a possibility which we may face, we must not lose sight of the fact that accidents are occurring daily on many farms across the nation and in any emergency we must be prepared to act wisely.

First, check your medicine chest and throw away anything that is old, stale, or out-dated. Each jar, bottle, and box should be clearly labeled. If a medicine chest is not in a handy location, fix up a first aid kit to be kept close at hand, Thompson suggests.

Good first aid kits need not be expensive or difficult to provide. The National Safety Council suggests a unit-type kit—but a tight metal box can easily be equipped as a first aid kit. The box should be clean and well labeled. Red Cross first aid book can serve as reference for the necessary articles the kit should contain. Some of the basic articles should be sterile gauze and cotton, pills of adhesive, a good antiseptic, sterile applicators, and remedy for burns.

Place first aid kits in the house, the barn, the farm shop and on the tractor, the county agent adds.