

Sherman County Journal

Seventy Fifth Year No. 10

Moro, Oregon Friday January 4, 1963

County Official Paper

These Things We Note

Giles L. French

We note several descriptions of a good Christmas from "I got—" to "Had a good visit with—" and "Gave him what he liked—"

T T W N

Basketball is one game which plays its "bowling" games first.

T T W N

This might be a good time to note the President Kennedy will win political appeal whether the tax cut goes through or not. And we just suspect—

T T W N

The way Oregon is building hotels and motels a man's lucky to get to spend half his time at home.

T T W N

Senator Wayne Morse says that Washington's new aquarium isn't necessary. We agree. Neither is most of the stuff being voted and paid for by taxpayers.

T T W N

We wonder if an ego lives best on competition or compliments.

T T W N

Really now \$10,000 wasn't too much for Jake the Barber to contribute to the Democrats for his pardon. An administration motivated by politics does such nice little for friends and supporters.

T T W N

Jevver rote that the farm products most managed by government are in the worst shape.

T T W N

We wish friends a happy and prosperous new year and that is about everything; if one can be both he is doing alright, but if one is prosperous without enjoying his work he isn't doing so well and for most it is difficult to be very happy without some degree of prosperity.

T T W N

One gathers a mess of punk in a lifetime and we often think the one who gathers the most leads the best life. But when he is gone and the hairs survey the pictures, the keepsakes, the records they do it with dismay—and properly send it away to the historical society.

T T W N

Not many are childish enough to worry about whether California is the most populous state or merely the smoggiest, that is except Governor Brown, who might just qualify as childish.

T T W N

We suppose it is really a hold-over from John Calvin to assume that what you don't like is good for you and the reverse. It isn't scientific except that there's no need urging someone to do what he likes.

T T W N

Once upon a time it was the lax and lazy who became the slaves. Now, thanks to the ballot they are able to enslave the producing and the saving.

T T W N

It was a great victory when Green Bay, a comparatively little town, could defeat New York the very biggest. But, we suspect nothing will come of it.

T T W N

A writer in the National Observer says that too much female domination killed the P.T.A. We don't care what it was.

T T W N

Just for curiosity we'd like to see a big snowdrift, say like 20 feet high. But on second thought it is enough to read about it.

T T W N

How'd you like to join a party that was against the equality of mankind, that, in fact, recognized mankind's apparent inequalities; that was against the exploitation of one man by another or by government as stupidly as the old wobbles opposed them; a party that would permit the payment of wages on the basis of work done, not on membership in organizations.

T T W N

We read that there is greater emphasis on school grades. They are, of course, a measure of one's conformity after a certain point.

T T W N

Have you noticed the start of propaganda toward accepting the loss of gold and the devaluation of the dollar? Other's have done it, why not take the easy way?

T T W N

Social "security" and postage are among the government "services" that are to cost more and probably be no better.

Farm Organizations Plan Meeting To Report To Members

The annual joint meeting of the Mid-Columbia Production Credit association and the Federal Land Bank association will be held in The Dalles, Saturday, January 12, 1963.

J. Merton Stein, manager of the two associations, said the meeting will be held at the Junior High school gymnasium and is expected to attract upwards of 250 persons. Registration is scheduled for 11 a.m., followed by a noon dinner and the annual business session.

Plans for the annual get together were discussed in detail at a meeting held in November of a joint coordinating committee of two directors from each association. On this committee are Riddell Lage of Hood River, Carroll Sayrs of Moro, William Ketchum of The Dalles and Gordon Harper of Wasco. Mr. Lage is president and Mr. Sayrs vice-president of the Production Credit association and Mr. Ketchum a director of the Land Bank association.

Old Timer Writes Of Early Day Moro

There's no need to feel sorry for grandpa. The following list of business and professional men in Moro in 1900 from the memory of Walter F. Parry, now long retired and living at Ocean Lake, is evidence of a more complete town than now exists.

Moore Brothers, Walter and Henry, bankers; Captain Stanley, banker; Sherman Trading Co., biggest store; Higginbotham & Co., general store; Moro Implement Co., L.V. Moore & I.D. Pike; R.J. Ginn, new brick building; New Moro Hotel, Wm. Williams; City Hall, M. Fitzmaurice; Dr. Goffin, Dr. Logan; J.O. Elrod, L. K. Moore, O.P. Hulse, real estate; Postmaster, John M. Parry; Sherman County Observer, D. C. Ireland & Son; Meat Shop, H.A. Page; Barber Shop, Cousens & Swift; Famous Old Mazeppa Saloon, Biggers Brothers; Old Blue Barn, Jim Belshe; Heydt Brothers harness shop, Dolph and Lewie Heydt; Ben McCoy, Billard Hall; B.O. Shandy, depot agent for the Biggs & Shaniko railroad; George N. Bolton, drugs; Dick Bowen, the best horse shoer; Will Raymond, best carpenter & picture man; Wm. Cullen Bryant, J.B. Hosford, J.W. Allen, Wm. Ragdale, lawyers; Bill Holder, sheriff; H.S. McDanel, clerk; B.F. Pike, assessor; Three Barnum boys, Elvin, Drue & Art, stockmen; Frank Watkins, biggest horseman in the county.

These were the men that ran Moro at the turn of the century. I worked for father in the old postoffice where they called for their mail every day.

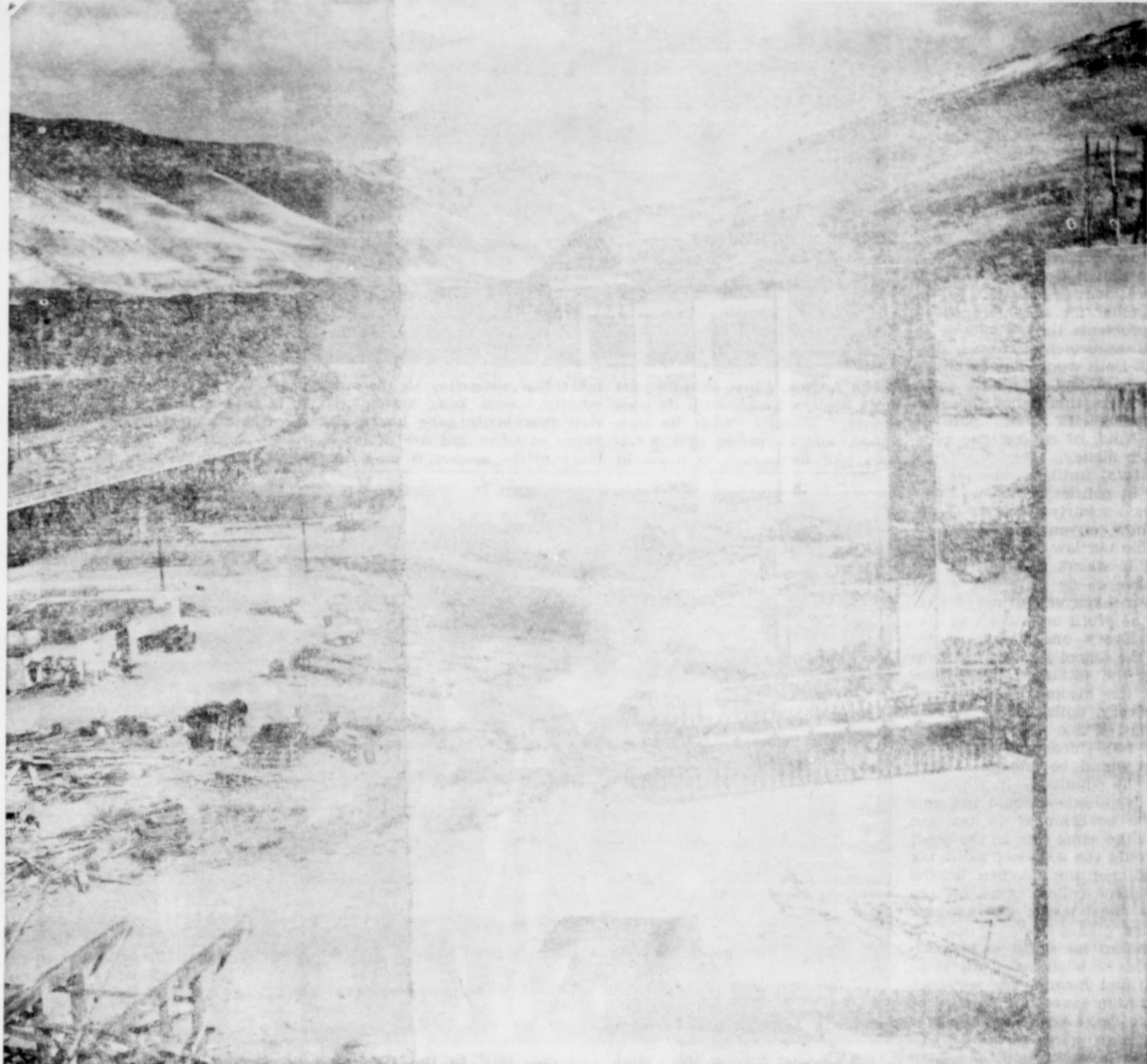
Wild Turkeys Do Well In Oregon

Wild Merriams turkey transplanted into Oregon about two years ago appear to be on the increase. Reports of wild turkeys being seen were received from all three transplanting areas during the last month the White river site, Metolius river and in Wallawa county.

Production on the White river range appears to be excellent, with flocks as large as 50 and 60 birds reported. This is the area that received the heaviest initial planting, with the release of 48 birds in February of 1961. Although most of the birds have remained near the release site, a few birds have been reported many miles to the northward and almost to Hood River.

A total of 13 birds were released in the Metolius area. Occasional sightings are reported and recently two adult birds were observed near Wizard Falls.

Only seven wild turkeys were released in the Troy area. Again sightings have been reported, indicating survival in this area. During the past month several sightings were reported in the Grossman creek drainage north of Wallawa. The game commission will attempt to trap and transplant some of the White river birds this winter if weather conditions permit.



The bridge across the John Day river for highway travelers is going to be very, very high although it may not look it when the river is backed up by the John Day dam. Motorists will see the hill and run right across it as this picture from the highway to another. It is something to see.

NOVEMBER TRAFFIC BIG

Traffic on state highways showed a pronounced increase during November as compared to the same month last year, according to the Oregon state Highway department's monthly traffic report.

Rural highway traffic increased 8.4 percent for the month and urban highway traffic increased 2.8 percent, compared to November of 1961.

Favorable weather conditions this past November, which had no snow periods comparable to those in the latter part of November 1961, influenced the increase, especially in the central and eastern Oregon areas.

Highways showing the highest increase in traffic were Interstate 5, Interstate 80N, US 26 and 97. Maximum daily traffic in November occurred on November 25 the Sunday after Thanksgiving.

December Weather Satistfying, and Wet

December brought 1.55 inches of rain, 21 inch above normal for that month and of that 73 fell on the second which was very rainy day. Crop year total is now 6.04 that 95 above the average. And incidently the rain did not stop with 1962, still falling into 1963 although not very fast.

The highest temperature was 53 on the 7th and the lowest 12 on Christmas day. We may expect a high of 56 and a low of 14 in December according to the experiment station records. The monthly mean temperature of 36.5 was 2.9 degrees above normal.

Wind was 1397 MPH for the lowest wind ever recorded being 1.9 MPH and less than half the normal of 3.9. Windiest recorded

was 14 MPH on the 27th.

FOR SALE: 4 BR house, 1 1/2 lots with barn, chicken run, etc. reasonable with terms.

Carl Ziegler, Wasco, G12-5216

FOR SALE: In Moro, 4 BR house, shop, Carl Ziegler, Wasco

B & P W CALL MEETING

An organization meeting of the Business & Professional Women of Sherman county has been called for Tuesday, January 8, A chapter will be presented for adoption, says Mrs. Dan Smith one of the organizers.

Coming for the meeting will be Mrs. Jean Green of The Dalles, state president and Mrs. Ada Elster of Madras. Those interested are invited to attend the no host dinner at Beefe's at 7 p.m.

Adult Classes Starting At Sherman High

Sherman High school has scheduled the following adult education recreation classes: Beginning Welding, Tuesday and Thursday; Business English, Monday; Dishop method sewing 11, Monday; Movement Fundamentals, (Women's Exercise class), Tuesday; International Relations, Thursday.

All classes are held at the high school from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. one night per week for a total of ten weeks. Classes begin the week of January 7th. The tuition fee may be paid at the first class meeting.

Additional details concerning course content and organization may be obtained by calling the high school principal, Ed Tyler.

County Court Appoints Officers For New Year

Sherman county's court, in its first session of 1963, paid the bills and made the usual appointments to fill expired terms of appointive officers.

Among these were the reappointment of J.K. McKean to the budget committee, F.D. Reid to the planning commission, Mrs. Alta May to the welfare commission, and Lloyd Henrichs to another three year term as member of the fair board. The Sherman County Journal was named as official county newspaper.

Sworn into office by County Clerk Marie Hoskinson were re-elected officers: Commissioners L. E. Kaseberg and Luther Davis Leo Roberts, sheriff; Naomi Van Gilder, treasurer; Dick Page, assessor; Darwin VanGilder, Justice of Peace.

Along in the evening the court sat down to pick out a monstrous 500 names as the jury list for Sherman county, a county that has not used a tenth of that number in a generation.

Sherman County Bigger by 18.1 %

The Oregon State Board of the Census, an organization that is supposed to keep informed about population trends partly to settle the curiosity of citizens and partly to monitor payments that are made on a population basis, reports that Sherman county has 2888 inhabitants. This is up from 2709 last year and from 2446 according to the 1960 census for a nice gain of 18.1 percent.

It estimates that Grass Valley still has the 234 it had in 1960; that Moro has 339 instead of 327 and Wasco 360 instead of 348 in 1960. For those who like to live in populous places the report is encouraging.

County Getting Dough From Highway Fund

The Oregon State Highway commission has allotted \$2,247, 331 of federal money to the counties for highway construction to which will be added in state-county matching funds to make a total of \$3,746,000 the counties will get for road building.

Sherman county will get \$24, 668, slightly higher than the money given to Wheeler of \$22,478 and somewhat less than Gilliam's \$25,608.

The money is part of the 1964 allocation from the federal government.

Big Ownerships Change Agriculture

Imagine an individual owning a dairy farm with almost as many cows as in Oregon's No. 1 county, Tillamook and you'll get a peek at some of the large scale agricultural developments in Florida. The gigantic single owner dairy has 15,000 head of Guernseys and Jerseys. By last count Tillamook county had 17,300 dairy cattle and heifers over two.

Paul T. Rowell, agricultural department of Agriculture, while attending the National Association of Marketing Officials annual meeting, toured some of the Florida citrus, dairy, sugar cane, beef and vegetable industries between Orlando and Miami Beach.

He reports vast new acreages of sugar cane have increased primary refining plants from three in 1960 to 12 in 1963 in the Lake Okeechobee area. As with Oregon's sugar refinery at Nyssa, a beef cattle operation is underway in this area of Florida by the U.S. Sugar corporation. Rowell says this is a large scale, long range beef breeding and production program which is developing great increases in feeding gains. Stock used is best crossbreds of Brahman and Charolais with the Herefords, Angus and Shorthorn breeds more familiar to Oregon.

Rowell found vegetable production is still important in the Everglades area, but is being replaced to some extent by sugar cane and beef. He reports that from a 220 foot Citrus tower the eye sees only a sea of orange and grape fruit trees in all directions.

Estimate of Livestock More Cheering Than Not

Oregon livestock prospects are promising for 1963, but cattle and hog prices are likely to average slightly lower than 1962. Lamb producers may experience their best market year since 1957.

These trends are indicated by recent and prospective changes in livestock numbers, marketings and demand in the year ahead, reports Stephen C. Marks, OSU extension agricultural economist.

Oregon cattle prices have been improving the past 18 months mainly because the expected increase in national production failed to materialize. Beef output in 1962 was nearly the same as in 1961, while population gained almost two percent.

At the same time, cattle feeding slowed down in the cornbelt and average slaughter weights of cattle were lighter than in other recent years, Marks notes. Smaller marketings in the midwest helped bolster prices in the west in California, Arizona and Texas, despite record feedlot activity.

In the next two or three years cattle feeding is expected to increase some more in the midwest as well as the west, suggesting greater market competition for western fed beef than in the past year he points out.

As beef marketings increase generally, prices on Oregon slaughter cattle probably will adjust to lower levels, especially if the increase rate is much in excess of population growth. Such an increase now seems to be in prospect, Marks said.

More cattle are sure to be available for feeding in 1963 and

larger supplies for slaughter also will be coming from winter wheat pastures and ranges because beef cattle herd sizes have been increasing.

Favorable range conditions and rising prices in 1962 encouraged ranchers to expand their herds. Preliminary estimates are that on Jan. 1, 1963 the nation had a record cattle inventory of 102 million head, Marks states.

Further expansion is the 1963 prospect, providing range conditions continue favorable. Range feed conditions will continue to be an important key to the turning point in the current production and price cycle. So long as range conditions remain favorable, there is little danger of a price bust resulting from the recent build-up rate in cattle numbers, Marks believes.

U.S. supplies of feed grains are still abundant, though the supply has declined over the past two years, he notes. The barley supply is a little larger than last year, but these feeds cost more this year due to generally good demand from domestic as well as foreign users.

Domestic red-meat production will continue to be supplemented by large imports, Marks states. U.S. cow slaughter is expected to increase some but not enough to cause a large reduction in imports of processing beef.

The U.S. 1962 fall pig crop was larger than a year before and a further increase is in prospect in spring farrowings. Thus, hog marketings in 1963 are expected to be moderately larger than in 1962. With prospects of adequate gain supplies and fairly stable

prices through 1963 producers are likely to raise more hogs, he observes.

Hog prices have been unusually stable the past three years, except for sharp seasonal dips in 1961 and 1962. Hog corn price ratios have been favorable, but hog barley price ratios have been near average. Little change in these relationships is in prospect.

Sheepmen who survived the recent low price years face relatively better times, at least until supplies build up again, Marks believes. Lamb prices in 1963 will probably average higher than in 1962.

Flock liquidations in 1960, 61 and 62 have reduced the number of sheep and lambs to a point where the January 1, 1963 inventory may be the smallest number since 1950. However, with price improvement no further large scale liquidation is in prospect, but no large increase in holding ewe lambs for flock expansion is in prospect either.

Odds are that the 1963 lamb crop will be even smaller than a year earlier. Lamb prices during the early part of 1963 will average much higher than a year earlier, with summer and fall prices likely to hold above the same seasons the past year, he predicts.

Wool prices in 1963 probably will average about the same as in 1962. Domestic stocks are low and a smaller crop of shorn wool is in prospect due to the reduction of sheep numbers, but prospects are for continued good competition from lower priced man made fibers and from larger imports of woolen fabrics.

Foreign supplies, namely Australia and New Zealand, probably will increase their exports to broaden their market outlets in the United States, especially if Great Britain, world's largest meat importer, joins the European common market.

The direct effect of the common market on U.S. livestock product exports will be relatively minor because the U.S. is a net importer of beef, Marks continues. U.S. exports of hides, skins and beef casings are not affected and will continue to enter the market duty free.

However, U.S. exports of variety meats and tallow may be seriously affected, he warns. Under present arrangements, these products will be imported by the common market by a system of import certificates which can be suspended whenever common market prices come under too much pressure.

Oregon hog prices in 1963 probably will average a little lower than in 1962, Marks notes. Some price recovery from the 1962 fall low is in prospect for early 1963 but not as much as a year ago.

The prospective decline in hog marketings this winter will be offset by larger stocks of pork in storage plants, increased supplies of frying chicken and larger beef supplies, he says.

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