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The following letter was written to The Journal by Mr. and Mrs. Giles French on their recent vacation trip to points in California.

Santa Clara, Calif. 6-14-63
The Redwood highway is undoubtedly the worst major highway in the west, and California is doing something about it, has already, and in five years, will have most of it straightened to a tolerable degree. From Crescent City (where it was foggy) the road has to climb the ridge of land between Smith river and the Klamath river, which the high Siskiyou shoves far to the south. It is a high ridge and the road is crooked.

Del Norte and Humboldt counties most of their income from the redwoods apparently, for little else of commercial value shows from the highway. Redwood is in style. It does have advantages but being in popular favor is undoubtedly the greatest. The trees are magnificent and the campaign to get wealthy persons to buy plots of ground bearing trees has been successful. Most of the redwood being harvested seems to be the big mature trees.

Growing big redwoods is an enterprise we suspect will not be engaged in extensively. The biggest ones are said to be 3000 years old and investing money in anticipation of a harvest around the year 4900 is enough to faze the most ambitious promoter.

A booklet has been published, titled "California Has Everything", a nice inclusive boast. Meant, no doubt to be complimentary. However it also can include—and does—a lot of worthless yellow gravel soil on the hills. Californians have used their resources well and all the water must be used twice. Rivers are waterless.

By the time a visitor has worked his way through Mendocino county and half way across sonoma the bottoms are broader and the land seems responsive to agriculture. Hay, prunes, grapes and dairy cows abound. In Marin county where once upon a time poultrymen made the White Leghorn hen and Petaluma, black & white cows now produce in competition with the wine makers for San Francisco appetites.

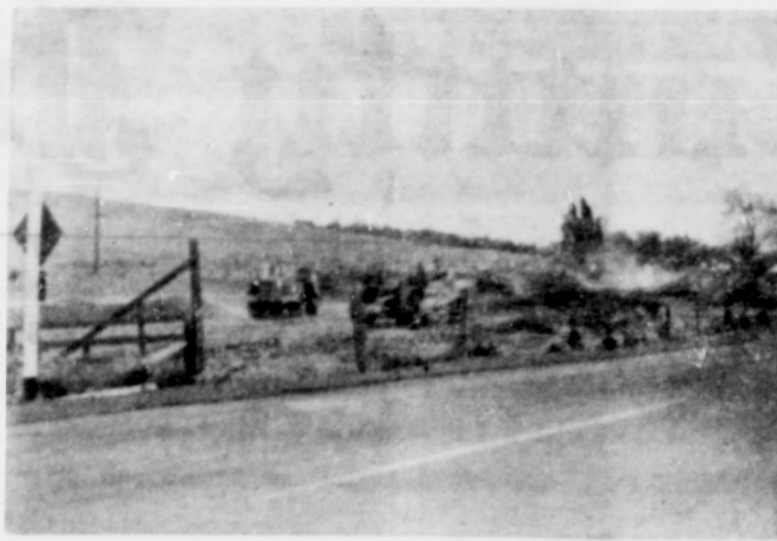
It's easy to get through San Francisco on the freeways if one is alert and attentive — and lucky. Six abreast traffic rushing north and south cause wonder if the war time warning wouldn't be appropriate: "Is this trip necessary?"

The below-the-bay area, where a few years ago were cherry and prune orchards, has been built up into new houses, almost none over ten years old and most less than five; all much the same, most of them housing young families with pre-school age children. Supermarkets occupy the street corners, peddling everything, food, liquor, paint, garden supplies, hair dress—not many restaurants.

Inhabitants of these acres are like Sherman countians only in their membership in the human race. They work for someone else, big stores, corporations of one kind or another. There are almost no privately conducted

businesses owned and operated by an individual. Unions provide the security and set the wages, which are not high. Living is practically guaranteed for anyone who will go to work each morning and speak respectfully to the boss.

It is no place for entrepreneurs, ventures, individuals. But very comfortable for conformists. Newspapers are filled with entertainment features with barely enough news to arouse curiosity as to what is going on in the world, schools abound and colleges are within a hour or less from anyplace in the county. A lad or a lass can grow up in comfort, be trained in a trade and upon marriage, move into a new house with a new job guaranteed security. How many generations will it take before they grow wool on their backs?



Horace would be shocked. The work of building a new highway right in the creek bed in front of his home is going on as fast as others can get out of the way of the L. S. Matusik's crew. Horace Strong lived here and developed the farm.

Death Trap Week Set To Discard Unsafe Child Traps

"Don't Leave a Death Trap" week is June 23-29.

The purpose is to remove the potential danger of discarded and unused refrigerators and ice boxes.

Gov. Mark Hatfield has issued a statement for the State of Oregon and on June 20 at 11:00 a.m. Portland's Mayor Terry D. Schruink will proclaim "Don't Leave a Death Trap" week for the City of Portland June 23-29.

In 1960 there were only six fatalities nationwide due to these death traps; however, in 1962, 35 children died from suffocation due to the easy access of these abandoned death boxes, and already by April 1 of this year seven deaths have been reported. Many more young lives will be lost unless we take every means to eliminate these "Death Boxes."

Judith L. Lydall Completes Training



Private Judith L. Lydall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthie F. Lydall, Moro, completed eight weeks of basic military training at the Women's Army Corps Center, Fort McClellan, Ala. in early May.

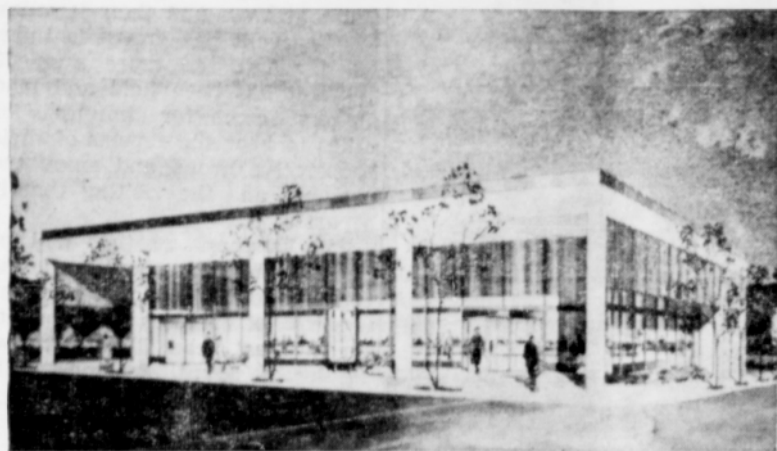
Private Lydall received instruction in such subjects as Army history and traditions, administrative and supply procedures and first aid. She is a 1962 graduate of Albany Union high.

Personals

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Webb of Beaverton, with their son and his sister, Mrs. Oneta Millard of Portland drove up to attend the Sherman County Historical society meeting Sunday a trip they make regularly.

Thelma Miller was hostess Wednesday at 1:30 for the Presbyterian Missionary Society. Plans are being made for the arrival in Moro late this month of the new minister and family for the Community Presbyterian church. Special music is planned with Velma McKean in charge of his part of the program.

Edna Jewell was a visitor in The Dalles Tuesday afternoon. A group of Eastern Star ladies from the Bethlehem Chapter visited Grand Chapter of Oregon last week.



New Quarters for The Dalles branch of U.S. National Bank will be opened to customers for the first time Friday, June 14, was the report of E. J. Kolar, bank president.

County Ramblin's

By Sherman County Extension Agents

Morning Glory in Pastures And Grass Seedings

Timing is important for any spray program to get best control. Soil bank fields and pastures with field bindweed (Morning Glory) should be sprayed when the bindweed is 20-50 percent in bloom. 3 lbs. of 2,4-D amine is recommended for good control. It is important from a long-range program to prevent seed production.

Morning Glory Research

Research for new chemicals and better control techniques continues in Sherman County on the Lamar Says Ranch, Moro. Results of this trial indicates that amine, oil soluble amine, or emulsifiable amine forms of 2,4-D are about equal in selective control effectiveness on field-size infestations.

We have found that TBA is still our best non-selective sterilant to eradicate those "spots."

Bindweed (Morning Glory) On Cropland

Tillage and timing are essential to get the most from your selective morning glory spray programs.

Regular summer tillage weakens the plant by reducing root stores. Fields should be rot-weeded every 2-3 weeks up till the 1st to mid-July. Then allow morning glory to emerge, come to 20-50 percent bloom and then spray. Use 3 lbs. of 2,4-D. Any of the amine forms are acceptable. Spraying on summer fallow will usually be done in August under this program.

For those fields in crop, spray with 3 lbs. of 2,4-D after grain reaches the dough stage, or immediately after harvest. (Before harvest may be best).

Weed Control Cost-Share Signup
Be sure to sign up for cost-share assistance BEFORE completing practice. This ASC program provides 50 percent of the cost of materials on approved practices. Be sure to sign up early.

Roughage In Pastures

Bloating may be partially controlled by supplemental feeding on lush pasture by supplying some rough hay or other forage. It is suggested that the hay be put in a self-feeder so sheep or cattle may have access to the dry roughage as they desire. The quality of roughage that is provided is not much of a factor. Straw will work well.

Grain Feeding Opportunities

County livestock feeders and grain producers are vitally interested in the current and potential use of our land products.

Special report 146, April 1963, Oregon State University, is now available. The title is "Grain Feeding Opportunities and Problems in Oregon." A copy may be obtained free at the office of your county extension agent.

Here is the six point summary of this 12 page report:

1. Oregon's grain - feeding industries generated about 100 million dollars of economic activity in 1961. It is possible for these industries utilizing grain resources and nearby markets to generate 346 million dollars of income—a gain of 246 millions.

2. Oregon's resources for producing meat can expand some in the next decade or so. An expansion of feeding will depend upon prices of livestock and poultry and upon the availability of feed grain, including wheat, at prices competitive with prices in other grain feeding areas. Grain prices, in turn, are likely to continue to depend considerably upon Federal grain programs.

3. The physical market opportunities for Oregon livestock production is very large based primarily upon the livestock product requirements of the California market. The extent to which Ore-

gon takes advantage of this opportunity depends upon its economic ability to compete especially cost-price relationships.

4. Feed grain usage in Oregon is calculated at about 70,000 tons in 1961. It could be at least twice this large if the state's meat production potential were achieved.

5. Feed and freight costs are important forces which effect Oregon's ability to expand profitable grain - feeding industries. Oregon grain feeders have not been able to supply pork to the Portland market as profitably as mid-west producers. This has been true primarily because differences in grain prices have not been offset by sufficiently higher pork prices or by costs of transporting pork to Oregon.

6. Oregon's entire economy would benefit from the development of a large, successful grain-feeding industry. Such development would utilize resources more intensively and would provide additional jobs and investment opportunities. Hence, larger income would be created from this expanded activity.

Calf Vaccination

Blackleg and malignant edema are causing increasing losses in cattle. Both of these diseases may be prevented by a vaccine that is available.

Another vaccine that is available will prevent blackleg, malignant edema, and shipping fever, and costs about 20c per calf to do it. If these calves are vaccinated at one month to six weeks of age, it is recommended that they be vaccinated at weaning time as a younger calf may not have the ability to develop antibodies to give him a lasting immunity to blackleg. The malignant edema vaccine will give about a four months immunity.

W. Allen awards for newspaper work and George S. Turnbull awards for yearbook work. Students were nominated by their high schools for the awards which were made by the Oregon Scholastic Press, an affiliate of the University of Oregon School of Journalism.

Students from Moro who received Eric W. Allen awards: Carol Hoyer and Alice Kaseberg of Sherman high; George S. Turnbull awards: Nancy McKean of Sherman high.

Meritorious Work

For meritorious work in journalism, 223 Oregon high school seniors have been recognized by the Oregon Scholastic Press. These students received Eric



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