

Inventor of Many Useful Machines Retires From National Forest Service

The retirement of Theodore P. Flynn, nationally known equipment development engineer in charge of the equipment development laboratory for the U. S. forest service, has just been announced by regional forester H. J. Andrews, Portland.

Flynn entered the forest service as a draftsman in 1917, and since that time has been an employee of that bureau continuously except for a short period during 1917-1918, when he served in the Army with the 472nd engineers. Among numerous items which were developed by him or under his direction during the past 30 years are the logging drums on tractors, portable compressors, folding blades, gear lift dozers, power lift graders, bank slopers, cover the snow tractors and tractors of various types from the tiny "beetle" to the gigantic arch-mounted "tomcat," familiar to loggers and equipment men throughout the United States. With Flynn's help, the air corps developed the Clark air-borne tractors, thousands of which accompanied our troops during World War II.

According to Andrews, Flynn's knowledge of forest fire fighting techniques has been of great value in protecting the forests of the Pacific Northwest region. Old-timers in the forest service recall that during the disastrous fire on the Chelan, Washington, forest of

1929, a large crew of men was trapped by the flames and Flynn's skill and judgment were responsible for bringing them through the flames to safety without the loss of a single life. Unfortunately, he suffered some injuries on that fire which curtailed his activities in the following years. He will continue to make his home in Portland.

WINTER BEST TIME FOR FIRE

Now that heaters, furnaces and electric apparatus are put into intensive operation, your home is in the greatest fire danger ever. Householders are urged to make a mid-winter inspection to protect themselves against winter fires. Start in the basement. Check chimneys, flues and furnaces. How is your housekeeping in the basement? Remove that old rubbish, papers, and old clothes. Inspect the fuse box. Don't use too many appliances on one circuit. Inspect the kitchen stove for soot and grease. Use that metal screen for the fireplace. Learn the quickest way to summon the fire department. With the roads torn up like they are due to high water, no one in this county can afford a fire anywhere!

Always get out of your car from the curb side. The traffic side is sometimes the sul-
-side.

News From C. A. Office

Application of commercial fertilizer to grass and grain, which have been damaged somewhat by this winter's cold will usually help in counteracting the injurious effect if applied as soon as it is possible to get on the fields, according to D. D. Hill, head of the farm crops department at Oregon State college.

A nitrogen fertilizer is recommended for grain and grass crops at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Pastures containing legumes will profit by applications which will supply up to 20 pounds of nitrogen per acre while grass pastures will need about 40 pounds. Early applications will advance the spring grazing date as much as two weeks provided they are not harmed by too early pasturing. Such early fertilizing applications will be particularly beneficial this year, because the root growth has in some cases been damaged by frost. This fertilizer application will also give the crops more strength to compete successfully with weeds.

Through the project program of the agricultural committees of Pomona and subordinate granges, a series of rat control demonstrations have been set up. Willard E. Nelson of the fish and wildlife service, will demonstrate proper methods of baiting, using red squill prepared bait. This bait, as well as cyanide gas bombs will be sold at the demonstrations. Demonstrations have been scheduled at the following farms on the dates listed:

- February 23, 3 p.m.—Mankin-Bunch farm, Heppner.
 - February 24, 10 a.m.—Leonard Rill farm, Eightmile; 3 p.m., W. W. Weatherford farm, Heppner.
 - February 25, 10 a.m.—Randall Martin farm, Lexington; 3 p.m., Ralph Skoubo farm, Boardman.
- Arrangements are being made for several more demonstrations which will be held at Irrigon, lower Willow creek and the Lexington community. Watch for a letter from the county agent's office giving complete details of contact agricultural grange committee chairman, Ed Rugg, Heppner; Lloyd Howton, Heppner or Donald Heiker, Ione.

Shorthorn breeders of Morrow county will be interested in the third annual Oregon Shorthorn Breeders association show and sale to be held at the Crooked



Foul Play

River Round-up grounds at Prineville March 2 and 3. Animals will be shown the morning of March 2, sold the afternoon of March 3. To be sold are 54 bulls and 23 females. Forty-eight of the bulls were calved in 1947 or before. The remaining six bulls were calved in 1948. Fourteen of the 23 females are bred.

This year for the first time the Oregon Swine Breeders association will hold a bred gilt sale in conjunction with the Shorthorn sale. It will be held the afternoon of March 2. Twenty-six gilts representing eight different swine breeds have been consigned. They will farrow between March 8 and April 20. Livestockmen who are in the market for Shorthorn bulls or cows or bred gilts will have an excellent choice at these sales.

It appears that there are very few livestockmen in the county spraying cattle for grubs this month. This is very discouraging since it is necessary to spray for several years in succession to clear up the majority of grubs which hatch into heel flies.

Some communities were well underway in a program to practically exterminate the grub. This was done by spraying all cattle in a community that were isolated by being a mile away from unsprayed herds during heel fly time. Since the heel fly cannot fly a mile from an unsprayed herd to lay eggs on the heels of sprayed cattle, the area would soon be grub-free. Of course it is necessary to spray herds at least twice during the winter or early spring to kill grubs maturing at different times. Then, too, a few might get by to lay more eggs so a herd can not be cleaned up in a year.

I have not had the opportunity to talk to Roy Robinson recently as the winter has been tough and Roy has probably been snowed in and staying home to feed cattle, but Roy was quite sure last spring he would have very few grubs this winter. He has sprayed for grubs very systematically the past two years and even last winter had few grubs to spray for. However, he felt that even though they were few he would spray in an attempt to clean them out completely. Mr. Robinson is located in an isolated area and neighboring stockmen are spraying for grubs also.

It has been a bad winter to spray for grubs, or lice. The weather has been cold, water pipes have been frozen, the ground has been icy to handle cattle easily and everyone has been busy each day hauling food. Lately it has been so muddy that it is hardly possible to get into the corrals. In the meantime at least some of the grubs have dropped out of the backs of the cattle to hatch into heel flies to lay more eggs to make more grubs to ruin more good hides and meat on Morrow county livestock.

If you haven't sprayed yet, get some fotonone tomorrow and get busy on the grubs that are left in the backs, then spray again in thirty days. Grubs cause a two hundred million dollar loss to livestockmen annually in the United States. If you want to see why, butcher the grubbiest animal in your herd today and weigh the meat on the back that you don't think you'd care to eat; even in hamburger. Then look at the hide and see how long a pair of shoe soles would last made from this hide.

Veterinarians are again available to resume testing for TB and Bangs where they left in late December. Anyone who is now ready to have their herd tested should

French Reviews the Legislature

By Giles L. French

Taxpayers and friends of taxpayers from all over the state had an inning before the house taxation committee last Friday and said with unanimity that property taxes should not be increased and that such off-sets as were in effect should be retained.

Some, when questioned by the committee, did say that if there was a constitutional ban on property taxes, they would be willing to dispense with the protection given by the off-sets.

Represented were chambers of commerce, realty boards, farmers, stockmen, timber owners and similar groups.

A program is being made by Henry Semon, chairman of the house ways and means committee that may solve the money troubles of the legislature. He would let the people vote on the welfare budget, which would then come from the so-called "surplus" funds and would only transfer so much of the excise tax as might be needed to balance the budget, which would be curtailed to some extent.

Actually the troubles of the house have been many times magnified. Had there never been a house taxation committee the state could get along very well. It has not raised taxes by increasing old or devising new. A levy over the six percent limit to obtain voter approval of such expenditures could be made thru the ways and means committee. All this furore about taking away from property owners their long held blanket of off-setting funds would have been unheard.

As the taxation problem becomes less confused (or those who talk about it become less confused) other matters begin to show up in the fog. The highway program prepared by the interim committee is expected to be presented to the house within a week or so. It will increase gasoline taxes and double the registration fee for automobiles.

The bill to change the division of highway funds between counties will follow it through the highway committee. The formula for making the distribution may be changed to the "need" formula prepared by the engineers of the committee. The French-Peterson bill would divide the funds by number of cars, area of county, miles of primary and secondary roads. The "need" formula is more intricate being based on the long time needs for roads and the roads that have been built heretofore. Whichever system is used most Oregon counties will receive more state funds for roads. And it now seems likely that one measure will be passed.

The \$45 increase in the basic school fund was about out of committee last week but was taken back. Some committeemen said that reporting the bill to the house had been delayed to

leave word at this office. The most successful poultrymen that stay in business brood sufficient chicks to replace from 75 to 100 percent of their flock with a fresh supply of pullets each year. For market eggs, the all-pullet flock is the most profitable.

give lobbyists a chance to high pressure house members. Teachers are the state's best and most persistent lobbyists. This has always been so and when the work was left to the fair and the young there was little complaint. But now all branches of the teaching trade take part and legislators are tired of it all.

There isn't going to be any \$33,000,000 in the next biennium from income funds so if the addition is voted the greater part of it will come from property taxes. Then it will be right out where people can see it.

Ed Geary, stockman and seed grower, came up from the Klamath county to sit in the legislature and found himself on the education committee. He had so many bills about school districts, first, second, third class, non-high, rural school, union high, etc., that he didn't know except being from the state's first county unit county which has had but one school bill in the legislature in ten years. After Dr. Karl Huffaker had said that ten or fifteen million dollars might be saved by use of the county unit system Mr. Geary introduced a bill to make the whole state adopt the county unit system.

It just looked sensible, he said, having a healthy respect for fifteen million dollars.

The fellow who drives through stop signs and red lights might get pinched for it—and then again, he might not live long enough.

HENRY F. STENDER
Henry F. Stender, son of Joachim and Anna Stender, was born July 22, 1856 in Ploen, Germany.

He was confirmed in the German Lutheran church at an early age and spent his entire active life in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Stender came to America in 1879, and after a few years spent in the east, came west and lived for a time in California, later taking up a homestead near Davenport, Wash. The family moved to Oregon in 1908 where he spent the remainder of his life.

He was united in marriage to Olena Jensen on May 18, 1896, who preceded him in death about five years after coming to Oregon.

Surviving him are four children, Annie M. Stender, Mrs. Max Muller, Warren H. and Roy F. Stender, all of Salem. Also four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

He passed away at the residence February 14 at the age of 92 years, 6 months and 22 days. Rev. Dudley Strain conducted the services held Wednesday, February 16, at 3 p.m. in Clough-Barick chapel. Interment in Belcrest Memorial park in Salem.

MANY WOMEN MAKING OWN ATTRACTIVE LANDSCAPES
A rule of the thumb in making lampshades at home is to have the bottom diameter of the shade equal to two-thirds of the height, says Mrs. Myrtle Carter, O.S.C. extension specialist in home furnishing and clothing. In her new mimeograph entitled "How to Make a Lampshade."

Copies of the mimeograph, No. HE 6-701, may be obtained thru the HDA's office or directly from the college. The 17 page mimeograph, profusely illustrated with drawings, explains how to make both cloth and paper lampshades for use in the home. Six requirements of a good lampshade are detailed by Mrs. Carter as follows: The shade must be deep enough from top to bottom to conceal the socket and lighted bulb from seated level; dense enough so the lighted bulb will not be visible through the shade; wide enough at the bottom to give satisfactory light; open enough at the top to give some upward light; lined with white or light-colored fabric for best reflection, and harmonious in design.

Look out for children—give them a brake.

Staying alive in today's traffic is as simple as ABC. Always Be Careful!

Drive slowly in rain, sleet, or snow.

Open Sundays
FRIED CHICKEN DINNER
LEXINGTON CAFE

From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

How's Your Listening Time?

Buck Howell and I were in Baleville last week. Dropped in at Bob's diner where some friends were sitting around talking about whether to sell hogs now or wait.

Buck plunges right into the discussion. He's lecturing away when suddenly they all stand up and start stomping their feet like it was an Indian war dance.

I'm flabbergasted. But Buck only looked sheepish and explains, "Guess I was talking again, when I should-of been listening. When a person's talking time gets out of

line with his listening time around here, the gang reminds him by standing up and stomping."

From where I sit, that's a good system. Everyone has a right to his opinions—but others have a right to theirs, too—whether it's deciding between to sell or not to sell, apple pie or cherry pie, or a glass of mellow beer or cider. Life's more interesting that way, and hang it if you don't sometimes learn something!

Joe Marsh

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ONE OF TODAY'S BIGGEST BARGAINS

How your telephone gives you more real value today in spite of sharply-increased costs of furnishing service

1. For a quick call to the druggist, for business, for every purpose, your telephone is a more valuable servant today than ever. It can run more errands, do more jobs. In the past ten years, telephones on the Coast have doubled. We're continuing to add them rapidly. Result: You can get in touch with more people. More people can get in touch with you.

2. If you could see how much expensive equipment goes to work for you each time you make a call, you might wonder how it can be done... for just a few dollars a month. Lines, cables, poles, buildings, intricate equipment—all must be ready... along with the people who man them... to serve you when you pick up your telephone.

3. More "Voices with a Smile" are serving the West today... our payroll is the biggest ever. Postwar costs have shot up all along the line on the things we do to provide service. The facilities to serve new telephones today cost about twice as much as prewar. Yet telephone rates are up much less than almost anything we buy or you buy.

4. There is no way to determine the full value of a telephone, of course. A call may be routine—or it may save a life, make a new friend, close a business deal. Yet a few pennies still buy a telephone call. In these days of high prices, it's good to know that your telephone keeps giving you real value—it's one of today's biggest bargains.

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Your telephone gives you more service today than ever before