

**Coon Gets Support of EOC Student Group**

A Students for Sam Committee, backing State Senator Sam Coon, for Congress, has been formed on the campus of Eastern Oregon College, it has been announced in

La Grande. The committee will work for "one hundred percent of eligible student voters to turn out on election day and vote for Sam Coon for Congress," said one of the spokesmen of Students for Sam. He added, "We are confident that Senator Coon is the outstanding

candidate and the man to represent the second congressional district wisely and best in Washington."

It was simultaneously announced that OEC student Ardell Taylor, La Grande, will act as chairman of the volunteer group. Said Taylor: "It's a non-partisan group and we welcome all people, regardless of party lines, to our side in this fight for a Republican Congress and government of which the youth of America can be justly proud."

Included on the committee slate of officers is Paul Mytinger, Pendleton, chairman of the Union County Youth for Eisenhower group; Ron Bayes, Milton-Freewater, member of the state executive board of the Oregon Young Republican Federation; Marj Van Blokland, La Grande, chairman of the EOC Young Republicans; and Gordon Young, Baker, vice-chairman of the EOC group.

In a joint statement the committee officers said: "Sam's the man, and we intend to do our best to convince the second district voters, young and old, of the fact."

**College Issues Handy New Lawn Bulletin**

Home gardeners who are planning a new lawn or a face-lifting job for the old lawn can find most of the answers in a new bulletin just released by Oregon State college agricultural experiment station. The bulletin, "Home Lawns for Oregon", also gives tips on helping a lawn through the winter months.

Free copies of station bulletin 516 are available at the county extension offices or from the college. The bulletin was written by H. L. Schudel of the OSC farm crops department and H. H. Rampton, USDA agronomist stationed at the college.

Most poor lawns can be traced to improper mowing, careless watering, or wrong uses of fertilizers, according to the authors. Their well-illustrated booklet includes a fertilizer schedule for irrigated lawns and information on control of weeds, insects and diseases.

For the homeowner planning a new lawn, the specialists recommend types of grasses for all areas of Oregon. They also discuss grading and drainage, preparing the soil, and seeding the new lawn.

Mrs. Mary Van Stevens is spending a few days in Seattle this week attending the Northwest Florists Convention.

Mrs. George McCready and son of Cottage Grove are guests this week at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. E. L. TuH.

**Fescue Seed Growers Reminded to Spray Grasses in October.**

Fall spraying to control weedy annual grasses in fescues grown for seed will help to produce a higher quality seed and to bring greater grower profits, Virgil H. Freed, weed control project leader from the OSC experiment station, reminds seed growers.

This year Chloro IPC, a new compound developed by Freed at OSC, is recommended as the preferred material for spraying because of its greater effectiveness on the weedy annuals with less injury to the fescues. Regular IPC that has brought consistently good results in past years is still recommended also, however.

To be effective, the IPC sprays should be applied during October. Applications may be made by ground sprayers or by planes but should be uniform, Freed emphasizes.

Suggested rates per acre are the same for both Chloro IPC and regular IPC. For alta fescue, the recommended rate is 3 to 4 pounds per acre; for red fescue and chewing fescues, up to but not more than 3 pounds.

The new herbicide Chloro IPC has a longer residual effect in the soil than regular IPC and is particularly effective on germinating seed or very young seedlings. It was discovered by Freed in 1946 and has been used extensively in field tests by him and Dave Bayer, graduate assistant in farm crops from Grass Valley, since then.

It has been found to effectively control sheep sorrel, annual ryegrass, annual bluegrass and cheatgrass among others.

**Oregon Farm Census Shows Big Increase in Acreage, Value**

Some interesting sidelights on Oregon's agriculture at the mid-century mark have come from an

analysis of recent census data by Mrs. Elvera Horrell, OSC extension agricultural economist.

The census shows that nearly twice as much Oregon land is being farmed today as 50 years ago with a sharp increase in the number of farms.

At the present time, Oregon has slightly more than 20,300,000 acres of land in farms. In 1900, the figure was 10,071,328. The number of farms has jumped from the 35,837 total in 1900 to the present day 59,827.

Average-sized farm at the opening of the century was 281 acres. Today that figure is up to 339.

In dollar and cent value, there has been a tremendous increase of course. The bureau of agricultural economics of the USDA earlier this year estimated the total value of farm lands and buildings in Oregon at \$1,451,000,000. The 1900 census figure was \$172,761,287.

While Oregon's agriculture today boasts of its diversification and the great number of crops that are grown in the state, the census comparisons show that 1900 had an edge in at least a case or two. Fifty years ago, for example, the census listed 14

acres of tobacco plus 1 acre of peanuts. Some 22 head of elk were also found on the farm animal report.

NEED Letterheads, Phone 882



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**Thoroughbred and Greyhound Racing**

Racing animals, both horses and greyhounds, are bred and trained for the healthy recreation of sportsmen.

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Everybody profits from this clean, out-door sport.

- They say:** "Pari-Mutuel operators make huge profits."
- The facts:** Audits show that stockholders of Oregon's major track received only 7/10 of one per cent of racing dollar. The State of Oregon received from this same operation more than eight times as much as the stockholders. Portland Meadows has shown only losses. Of the million dollars wagered at Oregon fairs, only modest profits accrued, all of which goes to counties and state.
- They say:** "Business suffers when the races are on."
- The facts:** Show that retail store credit collections actually are above average and that business increases during racing season in Portland [SOURCE: Both Portland surveys by Dan Clark & Associates and Federal Reserve studies.]
- They say:** "Pari-Mutuel serves no economic need."
- The facts:** Pari-Mutuel serves a positive economic need. It makes possible a million dollar industry involving breeding and training of race horses and greyhounds, \$3,000,000 in farm products, goods, services and employment of thousands. Killing Pari-Mutuel racing would ruin a multi-million dollar investment. It serves as much economic need as any recreation.
- They say:** "County fairs can tighten their belts and exist happily if pari-mutuel revenue is destroyed."
- The facts:** Ex-Governor Charles A. Sprague wrote in column, IT SEEMS TO ME, Jan. 16, 1945: "Certainly no legislature would have increased the money going to county fairs from \$738 to \$6,041 in five years..." [The fairs now receive \$12,500 annually.] "But some day, when the state goes bankrupt and abolishes pari-mutuels, the county fairs, hat in hand, will come begging for direct appropriations."
- They say:** "It is propaganda that racing will move to Washington."
- The facts:** A Turf Association of Vancouver, Washington already has filed papers of incorporation and has petitioned the Washington Racing Commission for racing dates in Vancouver. Such a development would attract patrons of Portland race tracks and the State of Washington would collect the taxes.

**DON'T KILL RACING REVENUE**  
**VOTE NO**  
327 X "NO"

Filed Ad—Taxpayers' Committee to Retain Pari-Mutuel Revenue. G. Irvin Hess, Executive Secretary, P. O. Box 1731, Portland, Oregon.