

# HEPPNER GAZETTE TIMES THIRTY YEARS AGO

MORROW COUNTY'S NEWSPAPER

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## Neuberger And The Bargain Basement

Fellow named Neuberger, running against Cordon for US Senator, doesn't like corporations. Seems to think that only big government can handle our affairs, that businessmen are the nation's worst enemies. In his jousting with corporations, Dick Neuberger can't find enough cause for action by sticking to the facts, so he dreams up fairy tales.

Take as one for instance the story Neuberger tells and tells about Copco making a "bargain basement" deal with the Bonneville Power Administration to buy out the transmission line which Bonneville headed toward Klamath Falls some time back. The way that writer person, Neuberger, tells it, Senator Cordon and Interior Secretary McKay engineered a behind-the-scenes deal which put the transmission line into Copco's clutching hands, robbed the people of this cheap government power and... the story gets better and better as Neuberger works up to the heat... Copco then hiked its power rates by 16 percent.

Told that way, it makes a black story; and Neuberger is seeing to it that a lot of people are hearing the story told that way. There are several facts in the background which could be told, but it would be a different story with the facts included in. So they don't get told, except by some of us who are not too partial to Neuberger.

There is another side, all right. It's the side which Cordon tells, and strangely this side has basis in fact and in the public record. It goes like this:

Bonneville had a dream of building a transmission line across Oregon and eventually tying in with Shasta Dam power. People up in Washington didn't like that, as they believed the tie-in would mean loss of Bonneville power into California. Could be their fears were well founded.

Anyway, Bonneville got an appropriation for a line from Redmond... then terminus of Bonneville power to the south in this part of the state... to Klamath Falls. The line was started and about half finished when the Washington State powers got in their licks to kill it. The Washington effort resulted in this paragraph being written into the House Appropriations Committee report in April, 1953:

"The committee has information which clearly indicates that expenditures for the Redmond-Klamath Falls line cannot now be justified. The secretary (of the interior) is requested therefore to terminate construction on this line at the earliest possible time and to salvage such materials as can be used elsewhere." Nothing can stop construction like cutting off the funds, so the line toward Klamath Falls was dead-ended out there

in the hills.

Realizing how useless such an unfinished power line could be to government or to people, Cordon stepped in and suggested to Copco officials that they work out a plan with Bonneville for the salvage and use of that line. Copco did so, with the result that they paid Bonneville \$2,895,834.52 and took over, finishing the line to Klamath Falls. Dr. William A. Pearl, administrator of Bonneville Power Administration, has stated, to wit: "Copco paid the government in cash every cent the government had advanced for this line, including interest and overhead expenditures". In addition, Copco agreed to furnish power from its Umpqua plants to the Nickle Mountain plant over near Roseburg, in return for which Bonneville would furnish power to Copco at Klamath Falls over the new line. That part was just a trade of kilowatts, and it saved Bonneville from building a line from Eugene to Nickel Mountain. Perhaps that part Ired Neuberger, too, for it appears he likes to see the government spending taxpayers' money instead of saving it.

So much for the bargain basement deal. Stripped of the wig Neuberger tries to make it wear, the "deal" becomes a transaction; and not a black one, after all.

But the man who would replace Cordon as Senator goes on with his fairy tale to tell his audiences that shortly after Copco gobbled up the Bonneville line the corporation hit its power users with a 16 percent hike in power rates. Just like that.

In making that statement, of course, Neuberger must ignore... and hope that his listeners do not know... that power companies cannot simply hike their rates at the drop of a kilowatt. Certain channels they have to go through:—Public Utilities Commission, public hearings, protests, testimony for and against, months and months of waiting after application for rate increases are made. So here are the facts:

Copco applied for its power rate increase long before the House Appropriations Committee ordered stoppage on the Bonneville transmission line. It got the PUC okay about the same time it bought the line. Because the two came close together, Neuberger took the occasion to garble some words and confuse some listeners.

Neuberger will get some votes out of his fairy tales. Cordon, of course, has made some enemies in the course of his 10 years in the Senate... show us the man who has no enemies and we'll show you a man who has done nothing. So Neuberger will get some votes from that direction, too.

But voters are people and people are not fools. Some of them might be fooled by some of Neuberger's campaign tactics, but all of them will not be fooled by all of the stories Richard tells. We expect that Neuberger will see the backfire about November 2. —Lake County Examiner, Lakeview.

From files of the Gazette Times October 2, 1924.

The court of Justice Cornett was quite busy on Monday following the wind-up of the rodeo. A number of arrests were made for liquor selling, possession of liquor and intoxication.

Jack Terry wins 24 championship. Heppner Rodeo draws big crowds and was much enjoyed.

Judge and Mrs. W. T. Campbell and commissioner Davidson drove up from Portland Monday after spending several days in the city.

J. B. Huddleston and sister Miss Bess Huddleston, who are extensively engaged in the raising of sheep over in the Lone Rock country, were visitors in Heppner the first of the week.

Miss Mary Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Clark, has signed up as a student at the University of Oregon for the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Troedson of Grandview and W. A. Thomas of Dotheboy's Hill, also Misses Annie C and Minnie H. Lowe of Cecil, were all doing business in Lone on Saturday.

tails a test that would show less than 1 percent of the cattle as reactors and less than 5 percent of the herds clean. The disease control committee will meet this Wednesday night to line up their schedule of testing for the 1954 test.

For those farmers and town-people who still have peach trees after two or three years of heavy damage from frosts and winter kill, a timely suggestion is offered. The late August and early September rains this year were favorable for early activity of the fungus responsible for peach blight. Because of the serious outbreak of peach blight during the past two years, it is imperative that growers and gardeners interested in maintaining healthy peaches follow a fall spray program. Two fall sprays should be applied. The first right after harvest and the second as the leaves are dropping. Depending on the severity of infection, one of the two following programs should be followed. 1. light infection—Phygon X L at 3/4 pound per hundred gallons for the early spray and Bordeaux 8-8-100 for the latter spray. 2. heavy infection—Bordeaux at 8-8-100 or Phygon X L at 3/4 pound per hundred gallon for the early spray and for very heavy infection a later spray should be 10-10-100 or 12-12-100 Bordeaux.

To encourage more conservation on diverted acres, the county ASC committee last week agreed on several practices that would be encouraged for this purpose. The practices that are being encouraged are A-2, and A-3. There will be a little change from the 1954 hand book for the 1955 payment. Applications for these payments are being taken now for prior approval. They will be paid for from the special Agricultural Conservation Practice payment for diverted acres set up recently for the state of Oregon which consists of \$520,000. This is in addition to the regular Agricultural Practice payments that have been allotted for 1955.

A-2 is the practice for the initial establishment of a permanent cover of perennial legumes or perennial grasses or mixture of legumes and perennial grasses for soil protection whereas the needed land use adjustment cost share payments vary with the

kind of grasses and legumes seeded. Two dollars an acre is paid for Crested wheatgrass seeded with Ladak alfalfa or for a mixture of Crested wheatgrass with hard Fescue or Bulbous Bluegrass. A three dollar an acre payment is made when Crested wheatgrass is seeded with so-called grazing alfalfas such as Nomad or Rhizoma. A four dollar an acre payment is set up when such grasses as Pubescent, Beardless, or Intermediate wheat-grasses are seeded with Nomad, Rhizoma or Ladak alfalfas.

In addition a payment is made to share cost for seed bed preparation and seeding. Four dollars an acre will be paid for grass seeding on summerfallow while one dollar an acre will be paid for seeding in stubble. A payment will be made for the use of nitrogen which amounts to eight cents per pound of available nitrogen applied on stubble not to exceed two dollars forty cents an acre. In some cases where soil erosion has occurred there will be the need for grading, shaping or filling before these are seeded to perennial permanent grasses. Fifty percent of the cost of doing this work, not to exceed ten dollars an acre will be paid. There is also a payment of fifty percent of the average cost of land cleared not to exceed ten dollars per acre and one for fifty percent of the average cost of fencing materials not to exceed seventy five cents per rod of barbed wire fence and one dollar ten cents per rod of woven wire fence. These are to be used when the land is to be put into permanent pasture. In using this practice, farmers are reminded that this plan will be reclassified two years after the practice is carried out and will no longer be considered crop land. For this reason there is another practice, A-3 which takes care of cropland which might like to be put into rotation but still retains it as cropland for the purpose of figuring wheat acreage allotments. A-3 is for the establishment of additional acres of perennial or biennial legumes or perennial grasses or mixtures of legumes or perennial grasses in crop rotation to retard erosion and improve soil structure permeability or water holding capacity. The maximum federal cost share on Continued on Page 5

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## From The County Agent's Office

By N. C. Anderson

Last Friday afternoon, agents from the Columbia basin, Pendleton and Sherman branch experiment station personnel and crops specialist from Oregon State college met with a representative from the Western Oil Seeds Company to discuss the possibility of growing Safflower under contract with this company in 1955. Much interest had been shown in Safflower production up until a week ago when controls were taken off of barley. It was the opinion of any that barley was only temporary and that perhaps Columbia Basin farmers should be trying this year, new crops which might be promising. Safflower shows much promise for the area.

In order to get contracts with the Western Oil Seeds Company, it will be necessary to grow at least ten thousand acres in the

Columbia basin. The contracting company is not interested in acreages smaller than fifty acres to the farm. Contracts will be made in the neighborhood of \$70.00 a ton f. o. b. Tacoma which is the nearest oil seed plant. The company is interested in establishing Safflower in the Columbia basin and would like to establish a plant here if the production is great enough to warrant it. Any farmer who is interested in growing some Safflower can get further information by contacting this office.

The Morrow county livestock disease control committee met last Wednesday with representatives from the Bureau of Animal Industry and State Veterinarians from the state department of agriculture. Plans are now underway to clean up the remaining

herds in Morrow county that have not been tested for the past two years. It will perhaps be necessary to ask that those who have tested annually without finding reactors or suspects to slip this year of testing in order that a veterinarian can get the herds that have not been regularly tested and that have showed some reactions. Dr. A. G. Beagle of the Bureau of Animal Industry, reviewed tests in Morrow county and revealed that 824 herds had been tested since 1951. Of these, 583 herds are 70.3 percent clean on the first test, 130 and 111 herds or 10.5 had reacted herds or 13.4 percent had suspects or. Of the total tests, 459 cattle or a total of 14 percent of those tested showed reactors. At the present there are 8 known infected herds in the county, one of these having three tests this year, one with five tests, two with two tests and the other four with one testing being made this year.

The county disease control committee agreed to begin work toward making Morrow county a certified Bangs area. This en-

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