

Heppner Gazette Times

MORROW COUNTY'S NEWSPAPER
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Caution To Kibitzers—

(Editor's Note—The following editorial appeared a while back in the Redmond Spokesman . . . and though it was directed at Redmond residents, it also applies 101% to Heppner. We haven't been bothered by such actions for a couple of months, only because we haven't had a fire for that long, but we will have again, and we will be bothered whenever the next one occurs. We hope a few of the "Kibitzers" will take this to heart and give the fireboys a chance when they do have to go to work. All they ask is that "followers" let the trucks get to the fire FIRST!) Please read on . . .

It hardly pays to chase a fire truck any more. Redmond's volunteers have developed their special skills to the point where a guy practically has to sleep in his car and keep the motor running if he hopes to reach the scene in time to be of any nuisance value. Believe it or not, however, there are people willing to spot the department the advantage of horsepower and head-start and race them for the best parking place.

No matter how hard the volunteers drill or what degree of efficiency they attain in the operation of their equipment, some chowderhead, who should be at work or in bed, is always first at the fire. It isn't easy. The rubber-necks are at a disadvantage when they take off to kibitz a fire. First off, the firemen can call a telephone number and be informed of the exact location of the blaze, while our little snooper makes the investigation strictly on his own hook. Naturally nosy drives a car, which he parks as close to

the conflagration as possible, even though his choice of a hitching post may block a hydrant, a driveway, or some aisle of access. Then, if he's a real fan, he leaves his automobile and really gets into the thick of things.

One such customer wouldn't be too much trouble. The firemen could probably offset his nuisance value by weight of numbers; but when a dozen or so free-loaders congregate at the scene of a fire the problem takes on more serious proportions. Park 20 cars in the immediate vicinity and there is no place to put a fire truck. Maybe metropolitan fire departments are effective at ranges up to three blocks, but in Redmond the boys have to get close to their work. If you've had any experience in this sort of thing, you'll understand and appreciate the volunteer's impatience with people who persist in blockading all approaches to a fire.

You can safely assume the guilty parties are ignorant or inconsiderate. Either they fail to realize seriousness of their act, or they just plain don't give a darn what happens to your home. Redmond has laws prohibiting such action, but in the midst of fighting fire who takes time to pass out traffic citations? The volunteers are your friends and neighbors, and up to this point have hesitated to make an issue of your little foibles; however, they warn that the honeymoon is over and from now on they'll employ a more direct approach to their problem and let the fines fall where they may.

So, next time the siren blows, think twice before you decide to take in the show. If you race the truck and grab the most convenient parking space and a ringside seat, you may get the citation and fine you so richly deserve.

From The County Agent's Office

By N C ANDERSON

A recent survey made by the Bureau of Entomology shows areas of severe infestation of Mormon crickets in the northern parts of Gilliam and Morrow counties. These infestations are small in area but heavy enough so that there is concern by those who have had past experiences with this insect. Many of our northern Morrow county farmer and ranchers recall the heavy infestations of the late '40's with

the excellent control work done by airplane baiting in 1951. At that time tons of rolled wheat-toxaphene bait was spread by converted troop plane furnished by the Bureau of Entomology. Since then some limited areas have been baited by various methods. The week before last members of the Gilliam-Morrow Cricket Control Association, representatives of the entomology department at Oregon State College, Bureau of Entomology, and county agents of Morrow and Gilliam counties checked the area to make plans for a program. Ranchers in the area have been asked to make contributions in the amount of 1/2 cent per acre which combined with expected appropriations from Gilliam, Sherman and Morrow counties with funds from the Bureau of Entomology will make up the program.

TO THE EDITOR . . .

Dear Editor:
With honour I respectfully beg to express myself in the hope of securing an opportunity in your newspaper (known the best state publisher).

It is too pleasant if internationally I am there-in described as Pen-Pal-Wanted in the States of America—particularly Oregon is enough state.

I am an African boy, Nigeria Free own subject and stationed in the Federal Capital "Lagos" of 1960 Independent nation. My standing is 5 ft. 4 1/2 inches tall and 140 lbs weigh, also 23 years of age. So far, my ambition and aim is to amicably correspond to compose greater friendship and exchange my national products with whomever may like whites, negroes race, men or women, both boys and girls and Christians or particularly Moslems. I shall response anyone in request concerning this interested enjoying.

Looking on for the future facilities between America in whole and Nigeria independent nation. May God bless you and American States in particulars.

Awaiting an earlier replies,
Yours Amicably,
Ademola Olusunmade
18, Saba Court via Poly Clinic
Lagos, Nigeria, B. W. A.

STAR THEATER

Thurs., Fri., Sat., June 2, 3, 4

Miracle Of The Hills

Rex Reason and a good cast. PLUS.

Ulysses

Kirk Douglas, Silvano Mangano.

Sun., Mon., Tues., June 5, 6, 7

Pillow Talk

Rock Hudson, Doris Day, Tony Randall, Thelma Ritter. Sunday at 4, 6, 8.

Almost seven million dairy cows, or 32 1/2% of the cows and heifers in the nation two years of age or older kept for milking were bred artificially in 1959. This is almost 300 thousand or 1.7% more cows than were bred artificially the year before. Wisconsin continued to lead the states in number of cows bred artificially with 1 1/2 million cows bred in 1959. 38.6% of the milk cows in Oregon were bred this way.

The secretary of agriculture recently announced the 1961 wheat program under terms of the present law. Meanwhile, Congress is considering a new wheat program. If new legislation is passed the 1961 wheat program would be changed to conform. Under terms of the present law, next year's U S wheat acreage allotment will remain at 55 million acres, the same as the past six years. This is the legal minimum acreage set by law. At the same time, the USDA set July 21, 1960 as the date for the wheat grower referendum to determine approval or disapproval of marketing quotas. At least two thirds of the producers voting must approve quotas if they are to be in effect. Farmers approved marketing quotas for the last six wheat crops and for the 1960 crop. Growers in the commercial wheat states, including Oregon, who will have more than 15 acres of wheat for harvested grain in 1961 will be eligible to vote in the referendum.

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ment for 1961 has been increased to 842,927 acres, slightly more than this year. Wheat producers will be informed of the acreage allotment for their farms in advance of the July 21 wheat quota referendum.

As Burt wheat heads out we have had some reports and have been in some fields where loose smut is showing again this year. This has occurred rather commonly during the past three years in this variety. Evidently it has not been bad enough to cause a serious losses. Loose smut differs a great deal from dwarf and common smut usually found in Pacific Northwest wheat fields. Loose spores germinate on the wheat flower and grow inside the kernel. When the plant heads the whole head is already covered with smut spores which are loose and free to blow around infecting other heads in the flowering stage. The spores are carried over inside the seed, not in the soil like stinking smut. It does not affect the quality of wheat harvested and therefore does not draw a dockage penalty, however, it does destroy the wheat kernel in the infected head and can reduce yields considerably.

Loose smut cannot be controlled by seed treatment with fungicides and can only be controlled by using non-infected seed.

(From Last Week)

With this column being written early we have only one of the two conservation tours scheduled for early this week completed. The one held on Monday afternoon at the Harry Proudfoot ranch was attended by 30 ranchers who were very

THIRTY YEARS AGO

From the files of the Gazette-Times
June 5, 1930

Ordinances authorizing purchase of water meters and street signs and house numbers by the city and installation and placement thereof, was passed by the council Monday evening.

Pupils of the Willow Creek school will be transported to Heppner by bus next fall so that they may enter the Heppner grade school.

Those receiving eighth grade diplomas were Frank Anderson, Ferris Prock, Lorna Cox, Marvin Morgan, Donald Drake, Raymond Drake, Matt Kenney, G William Thomson, Kathleen Cunningham, Alice Bleakman, Miriam Moyer, Francis Nickerson, Roy Gentry, Marie Barton, Anabel Turner, Pearl Barton, Mary Driscoll, Harold Ayers, Lora Gilmore, Edna Gammell.

Miss Anne Wightman returned to Heppner Monday morning from a visit in southern California where she had been since last September.

Mrs Helen Walker who was in Heppner last Thursday to see her son, Fletcher, graduate from Heppner high school, returned with him to Salem after the commencement program.

Interested in the methods of summer fallow, dates and rates of seeding of barley and wheat comparing several different varieties, an excellent soil bank seeding and results of experimental chemical summer fallow carried out on this ranch cooperatively between Oregon State College and Harry Proudfoot. Summer fallow prepared by tillage methods using a "champ" weeder, winter discing and sweeps were comparable in the amount of trash left on the surface, however, the sweep-made fallow appeared to have a little edge on cleanliness, available moisture and tilth. Much interest was shown in a seeding of Omar wheat seeded between July 25 and August 4th being only 12 pounds per acre. Mid-October seeding of this same variety using 27 pounds while looking very good, had not competed nearly so well with cheat grass. Seedlings of Alpine barley made in early August and mid-October looked good and a March seeding of Harlan, a spring variety of barley, looked very good. Those on the tour were interested in a new variety Itana, a hard red winter wheat which looked good growing in the fields.

Nordan crested wheatgrass in a soil bank seeding appeared that every seed had germinated and grown giving a wonderful cover. It was interesting to note that a seeding of Omar wheat made on double summer fallow when tested recently showed low levels of every plant nutrient. The field in contrast to other seedings on this ranch looked poorly and carried out findings at our experiment station that summer fallow is as hard on land as raising a crop. The field has suffered greatly from dry weather before recent rains and is not making much response with the recent precipitation.

Perhaps of most interest to those on the tour was the chemical summer fallow plot on the ranch. Two 10 acre fields had been sprayed on last Nov-

ember 25, to compare various chemicals in controlling cheat grass, volunteer grain and other weed growth. One of these 10 acre plots has proven so successful that it has been left with the plan of seeding it this fall without any tillage operation. The field was treated with 1.6 pounds actual Atrazine plus one pound Amitrol.

Another ten acre plot which received 1 pound of Amitrol and 2 pounds of 2,4-D ester was plowed recently because of an infestation of weeds. Checking thirty six comparative plots located adjacent to these large areas, the group felt that Atrazine alone used at a lower rate of 1.2 pounds actual Atrazine would do the job more economically. All are interested in seeing this work expanded.

We hope we won't be forced out of our Tuesday tour to the farm of the Conservation Man of the Year, by rains.

Don Heliker, lone rancher recently fell heir to a brochure on Morrow county. The exact date of the brochure is not known, however, we assume that it was printed in 1911. It was published by the Morrow County Booster Club of Heppner.

Discussion on farming in the county in many cases could apply to the present day, however, we are amused at some of the explanations of interest to those farmers who just completed a cost of wheat production study this past year will be an itemized statement of the cost of producing an acre of wheat in Morrow county in 1910. The operations are listed as follows: "plowing — \$1.50; drilling — .20; (seed wheat), 1 bushel — .75; harrowing — (twice) .20; heading and stacking — 1.25; thrashing — 1.40; sacks — .55; for a total of \$5.85. It further states that if the seed is cleaned and treated with Vit. col, 10 cents an acre is added. The combine performs the work of both header and thrasher at \$2.00 an acre, affecting a saving of .65. To this must be added the cost of hauling, which will depend upon the distance from the nearest shipping point. If the haul can be made in one day it will be .10 a sack; if two days are required, .20 a sack. On the basis of 20 bushels to the acre, the minimum cost would be \$7.20; maximum, 10.95. The profits, then, with wheat .75 a bushel, would be from \$1.05 to \$7.80 an acre." The brochure continues "sum-

mer following is the general practice among Morrow county wheat growers. Occasionally a farmer will "stubble in" or "volunteer" a field and results are sometimes surprisingly good; but the method is hazardous, unscientific and not followed by progressive farmers. Among enlightened growers the principle of Campbell system of dry farming are being adopted in more or less modified forms. A successive method is to go over as soon as possible after harvesting. This is repeated again in the spring. The ground is plowed in

May or June and worked as much as possible until fall when the same operation is repeated. The three bottom gang plow is in use in Morrow county. Drawn by eight horses, eight acres can be easily plowed in one day. Five or six sections of harrows, covering 18 to 24 feet and drawn by six to eight horses, are used for harrowing."

With 150,000 acres of wheat in, their yield was estimated at a million bushels as compared to a 1959 yield of almost 4 million bushels from 117,000 acres. Times change.



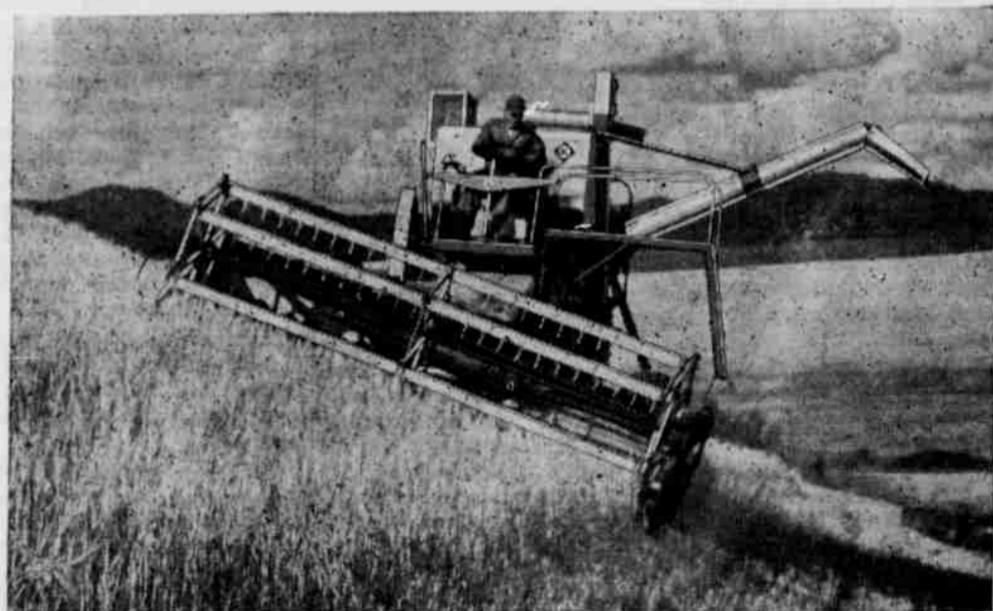
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