

The Hermiston Herald

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What Are We Going To Do For More Buildings?

Day by day, good people are looking for three to four room houses in Hermiston. With all the building done here, something like 350 houses and housing units, besides one room affairs, there appears a constant shortage. There is no boom, and the demand is not for temporary residences. A number have bought homes, others want to buy, and still more want good rentable places for families. With the shortage of lumber and the requirements under priorities, it is very difficult to supply the need, though a number of houses would be built if conditions permitted. Several houses have been moved in from the country and many others have been enlarged, but the need still prevails. The demand seems unexplainable, but it is of a permanent character and should be met. If the war breaks in Europe and the freezing of lumber is released soon, some effort should be made to secure more liberal granting of priorities.

The same condition prevails, though in not so large a degree, for business buildings, for extensions, and for new businesses that are needed which are not competitive, or only partly so, to meet the demands of the public and prevent business from going to other cities. It is a condition for business heads of the city to begin to consider for organizing some plan to meet the growing expansion of Hermiston.

We have the money in local hands to do whatever is needed to be done, and these men have confidence in the investments. This is not in connection with the prospects of the building of the Umatilla dam, but this should be considered, as the needs will then be much greater and we will be called on suddenly to house workers and business necessary to take care of that situation, which will be on a much larger scale than during the days of '42 and '43.

FIRE PREVENTION POINTERS GIVEN FOR FARMERS' USE

Care in advance on the part of farmers to have simple fire-fighting equipment readily available will go a long way to prevent even the usual losses from grain and grass fires in Oregon this summer, according to Dan D. Robinson, project forester of the Oregon state board of forestry, in a discussion of this subject over radio station KOAC recently.

The minimum essentials for any farmer are a supply of water, gunny sacks, shovels, flails, and pump cans ready for immediate use, says Robinson. Some of these can be kept on the tractor and combine at all times.

A well placed plow is also one of the most important pieces of fire-fighting equipment. After fire guards

are plowed around grain fields and farm buildings, the plow is best placed on the upwind side of the harvest field with the lever set at the most effective depth for plowing fire lines. Robinson suggests. The coupling and pin are left in place for immediate use.

If a fire starts and gets beyond the size where it can be handled immediately with water, shovels, and sacks, the plow is put into action. Robinson says experience has shown that the best way is to begin plowing a line parallel to the direction the fire is travelling, starting on the downwind flank of the fire, gradually working toward the head of the blaze. It is always best to turn the furrow toward the fire. A ground crew following with hand tools is essential.

The inexperienced fire fighter is likely to turn in front of the blaze too soon and may be forced to abandon his equipment or turn out to get away from danger. Robinson suggests plowing to a point rather than straight across in front of the fire.

Art King, extension specialist in charge of rural fire organization, reports that crews are again organized in practically all communities to help control serious outbreaks. Forest fire wardens are on all throughout the state to assist on call.

Back the Attack!
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Find Cooked Cull Beans Good Feed for Hogs

Raw beans are unpalatable for hogs and should be cooked before feeding. Cooking not only increases the palatability but also increases the digestibility.

Good results have been obtained by feeding two parts of grain to one part of cooked cull beans. If the hogs are on dry lot feeding, add some animal protein, such as meat meal or skim milk, as well as feeding from 5 to 10 per cent ground alfalfa, 1 per cent oyster shell and 1/4 per cent salt. Beans should be cooked separately and never cooked with the grain or any grain mixture.

Other types of livestock, such as cattle or sheep, utilize beans quite well without cooking. In fact, cooking does not add anything to their feeding value, but simply makes them more palatable for hogs.

For best results in feeding beans to cattle or sheep, add from 15 to 20 per cent ground cull beans to a grain ration. Experiments have shown that each ton of cull beans is equivalent in feed value to over a ton of alfalfa and nearly a ton of barley. Feeding results will not be satisfactory when beans are fed to either cattle or sheep in larger quantities than 15 or 20 per cent.

ATC Hauls Army Freight On Many World Lines

Typical of wartime developments in the air-cargo field is the Air Transport command of the U. S. army air forces. Until June, 1941, this organization did not exist. It was created for the simple chore of delivering completed lend-lease airplanes from factory to points of departure in the United States. The ATC entered 1943, however, with a network of air routes aggregating 90,000 miles, radiating from the United States to every part of the United Nations world.

ATC planes carry all sorts of flying freight. Mail to and from soldiers is figured in tons. In a sample month of 1943 before the Christmas rush began, in the Africa-Middle East sector alone, ATC planes carried 29 million pieces of mail.

Ammunition and airplane engines appear on lists of ATC cargo, battle-front-bound. Homeward trips bring such raw materials as diamonds, rubber seeds, and silk.

Sparsely Settled

The Pripet region of eastern Poland is sparsely settled. Pinsk, near its western edge, had a population of over 30,000 before German invasion in 1941. Elsewhere the inhabitants wrest a meager living from their inhospitable land by fishing and primitive farming, living in tiny villages along the streams where higher ground permits.

During the spring and fall rainy seasons, many Pripet families are virtually isolated on islands within islands, reached only by locally-made flat-bottomed boats poled and paddled along the rivers. For the unwary who may step off familiar paths, there is danger of meeting slow death in treacherous bogs and quagmires.

After the winter freeze comes, toward the end of November, the flowing roads harden into land routes along which sleds normally transport crops and other supplies consumed within the area.

Versatile Material

Rayon is probably one of the most versatile of all textile fibers today, for it can be made into an almost endless variety of fabrics. It can be used for very sheer delicate fabrics or heavy ones of great strength. It can be bright or dull in luster, smooth, fuzzy or rough in texture. It can be warm or cool and can be made to resemble cotton, linen, silk, or wool, and is frequently found in combination with other fibers.

It is not only used for clothing of all kinds, but has been found to be important in the manufacture of household furnishings for draperies, upholstery, window curtains, bedspreads and blankets. And in the industrial field where fabrics must give long wear under hard service it has made a real place for itself.

Synthetic Primer

A special synthetic white primer produced by the protective coatings industry has replaced cadmium plating to provide the light-colored background needed for magnetic inspection of steel parts for aircraft to find out if any hidden flaws are in the metal.

It has long been the practice to give all articles to be magnetically inspected a flash coat of cadmium to serve as a light-colored background material against which the magnetic indications would stand out sharp and clear. Conservation of cadmium, a scarce material, resulted in the use of the new coating, with highly satisfactory results.

Hardy Vegetables

Kale and brussels sprouts are among the hardy vegetables that may continue to provide fresh greens until well into December, or even later, if early winter weather is mild. To keep the plants in production long, they may need some straw for protection in freezing weather. A few plants may be put in a coldframe, if the gardener has one. A fence of chicken wire may be needed around the green plants, to keep out the rabbits.

RULES ON FOOD PRESERVATION

By Lulu Earnheart

Homemakers need not be afraid of pressure cookers if they understand a few simple safety rules, says Lucy A. Case, Extension Nutritionist at Oregon State college. The safety valve and petcock should be unscrewed each day that the cooker is used. Take them apart, wash and dry the parts and use care not to damage the area of the safety valve where the ball sits, by contact with metal instruments or harsh cleansers. The safety valve is no longer a safety valve if it is stuck up with grease and rust.

The second safety rule in using all pressure cookers is to have enough water in the cooker each time before using so that it will not boil dry and cause damage. If using a cooker with a dial gauge, have 2 or 3 inches of water in the cooker each time before processing. If using a cooker with a weight type gauge, such as was made last summer by the National Pressure Cooker Company, use 3 quarts of water for 10 pounds of pressure and 4 quarts of water for 15 pounds of pressure. This cooker uses up its water fast because steam comes out all the time. Several serious accidents occurred last summer because cookers ran dry. This was avoidable if care had been taken to have enough water in the first place.

The third safety rule is very obvious. Always allow the pressure to return to zero before opening the cooker. This might be a good time to remind folks about putting the pressure cooker to bed at night with ventilation. Just as the family sleeps with open windows, the pressure cooker needs air. If the cover is put on tight and stored that way, food that is later cooked in it may have off flavors.

NEW GAS COUPONS NOW AVAILABLE

Gasoline rations to complete the harvest and to carry on other essential non-highway activities are now being issued in this area in the form of E-2 and R2 coupons. N. R. Mueller, chairman of the Hermiston War Price and Rationing Board, said today.

This makes three types of E and R coupons that will be circulating in this area in the next few months—the new E-2's, and R-2's, the E-1's and R-1's which most farmers are now using, and a few of the old type E's and R's without serial numbers.

All the R coupons are worth five gallons of gasoline each, and all the E coupons are worth one gallon each. They are issued to farmers and other non-highway users of gasoline such as mining and logging camps and construction projects, for gasoline to be used in tractors, sawmills, stoves and all types of off-highway gasoline-burning equipment.

They may be used, however, only for gasoline delivered into stationary tanks, or into cans or drums. They may never be used for transfers of gasoline into the fuel tank of a truck or automobile.

First National Bank of Hermiston

NEW RULES FOR SUGAR RATION

Retail food stores no longer will have to sort sugar ration stamps by number before posting them on gummed sheets for deposit in ration banking accounts or for transfer to wholesale suppliers. Gus Hafenbrach, district OPA ration banking specialist, advised today.

Beginning July 31, valid sugar stamps received by retailers from consumers in the course of trade may be pasted on the same sheet for ration

banking account deposit or payment to a sugar wholesaler, Hafenbrach explained.

Previously sugar stamps 30, 31, 32 and 40 had to be pasted on separate sheets by the retailer.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

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In 1945?



If this farmer actually is forced to tell his cows next year, "Sorry, girls, no clover," the response will be a drastic reduction in milk production. Legumes and grasses are important to livestock production at any time. They are more vital in wartime because of the increased need for milk and meat products. By providing essential protein, abundant pastures and legume hay make the nation's supply of critical grain go farther and do better work. Increases in seed production are essential this year if new seedlings in 1945 are to be sufficient for hay and pasture production and for sod acreage in regular crop rotations. To help increase production of seed, support prices will be maintained for most principal legume and grass seeds, and payments will be made by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency for harvesting seed.

Future Farmers Put Food Profits in Bonds



Throughout the nation the FFA boys are making a substantial contribution to the war effort through the production of the all-important food supply and purchase of War Bonds with their profits. Shown here are some instances. No. 1 shows Robert Hill of the Welcome Chapter FFA, North Carolina, with three of his eight registered dairy calves. North Carolina FFA boys owned 9,299 dairy cows and invested profits in War Bonds totalling \$308,630. No. 2 shows two Wilson County, Tennessee, boys of the Green Gale Chapter at Lebanon repairing farm equipment. At an auction of this farm equipment a total of \$85,000

went into War Bonds. No. 3—Edward Jones of Pittsboro Chapter FFA, North Carolina, and some of his 455 high-producing victory hens. Edward made a net profit of \$548.12 from his flock last year and is putting his profits in War Bonds. No. 4 shows Colin English, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Herbert Shuman, president Palmetto Chapter FFA, and Harrison E. Barringer, State Senator, all of Florida, at the high light of an annual Father-and-Son banquet. The Florida Future Farmers bought a \$1,000 War Bond with the funds from their farm produce grown on their own class project. Back the Attack—Buy More Than Before.