

Sherman County Journal
Published Every Friday at Moro, Oregon
Giles L. French Editor
Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Moro, Oregon under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
Active Member
OREGON NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
MEMBER
OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Payable in Advance
ONE YEAR \$2.20
AUGUST 20, 1943

RAILROAD REVIEW

It is reported that citizens of Shaniko have decided to enter a protest against the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Shaniko branch abandonment case. The protest it is understood, will be merely to have the railroad retained until the 1943 crop has been hauled out.

We think that a sensible effort and one that has every chance of being achieved.

Judging from the figures contained in the decision of the ICC that agency has pretty well established the costs and revenues obtained from the two sections of the line: from Biggs to Grass Valley and from Grass Valley to Shaniko. It was the commission's opinion, based on their figures, that the north end of the line had made money consistently—with the exception of one year when little wheat was shipped.

The commission also discovered that the south end of the road was not profitable. Yet it held that the line should be kept to Kent because there was definite need for it to haul out farm products and because this part of the line might prove profitable in ordinary years.

Residents of this section know, and evidence submitted at the hearing and not refuted, shows that the line between Kent and Shaniko is more expensive to maintain than that between Kent and Grass Valley. This is true because of the numerous bridges.

Breaking the costs and receipts from the line into sections was asked of the Union Pacific by the ICC. By this means it was discovered what part of the line was economically justified. Other parts of the line will be abandoned and the rails used in other places if usable at all. Thus the position of the remainder of the line is strengthened and further attempts to remove it will probably not be made as long as it is used consistently by the residents of the county.

The effort of the people of Shaniko to keep the line until this crop has been moved out has a good chance of success because it is unreasonable to believe that the Union Pacific will pull up rails when wheat is ready to be shipped out over them. The cooperation of the Commodity Credit corporation could certainly be enlisted to aid in moving the wheat shortly after it has been warehoused.

There is certain to be some disappointment over any decision that did not result in a complete victory for the county. We all hate to lose anything we have become used to using. Yet, the decision is more favorable to the county than could have been expected at the time the fight began.

Not only was the county faced with a fight on the petition for abandonment before the Interstate Commerce Commission, but at the same time had to fight a requisition by the War Production Board. The railroad company used the requisition to aid its case and the requisition, therefore, had to be decided first.

This was the first railroad in the United States that was saved from the War Production Board which was at that time in dire need of rails and steel scrap for war materials. Only a showing of the need for rail transportation to move the large amount of grain grown in this county to feed markets and the active aid of Oregon's senators and congressmen, made a victory possible.

The county was lucky to keep the railroad it would be only a memory now.

This newspaper will not make the decision as to whether or not the Sherman County Traffic association will file a protest against the decision of the ICC. That decision will be made by the association itself. It's membership is composed of every citizen in the county. Officers forming it were members of the county court and officials of the three grain growers organizations. If they want to protest further they have until August 29 to do so.

Others appearing on the brief are Wasco county, some of the railroad unions and the Eastern Oregon Land company, or attorneys therefor. They have an official right to protest. However, all moneys expended were raised by the Sherman County Traffic association from Sherman county and the three grain cooperatives. These carried the fight to date and their opinion on its continuance will decide that question.

Reopening the case by protest will give an opportunity for changing the present decision. And this might result in a greater loss than has been received so far.

With some of the secondary colors coming in to use in ration books, wouldn't it be terrible to be color blind?

The Quebec conference seems to have about made its allotment of headlines.

The Portland Beavers are somewhat like an "expert" who also appears better away from home.

Official papers are now signed "Churchill" and "Roosevelt," nothing else. A couple of guys in Europe used to do that, too.

In Other Days

From the Observer, Aug. 22, 1924
W A Raymond has the plastering of the new farm home, being built by Omer Sayrs, about finished on the upper floor.

The neighborhood was much excited over the rumor of a bear being seen east of Kent in Sand canyon. W C and W G Helyer, Fred Wattenpaugh and William Nelson, armed to the teeth, sallied forth Sunday night loaded for bear. Billy Nelson was the lucky one to bring down the game, which proved to be a young black bear, weighing 112 pounds.

Francis Anderson, Maris Dounra and Roscoe Moore embarked in the Moore Ford truck last Sunday on an outing trip to the Crater Lake district.

From the Observer, Aug. 21, 1911
H W Strong and wife returned from Portland last Friday. While away H W sold a car of hogs for \$9.35 per hundred pounds.

R C Byers was forced to discontinue threshing operations before he had intended by reason of having the flues of his engine burned out in a move up a steep grade.

Mrs Mary C Boyer was in town Wednesday, returning from a fruit buying expedition to the Altermatt Fleck orchards at Rufus. She said that a badger secured 230 of her spring chickens and 13 turkeys the week before at her home near Grass Valley.

F A Sayrs, accompanied by Mrs Sayrs and Carroll and R T Morgan and family, left for a week's auto trip along the Barlow road, in the Cascade mountains.

From the Observer, Aug. 19, 1904
Threshing will be in full operation by Monday in the Kent neighborhood. G P Sink, Tally Newcomb and Jas. Nolan will all have their outfits in working trim a few miles from Kent.

John Johnson has hauled to the warehouse 2,200 sacks of this year's wheat and 4,000 more to thresh and haul. Louie Peetz with his Holt combine sacked the 2,200 sacks averaging 14 sacks to the acre.

Two new warehouses are being put up by Moore Bros. & Ginn. One at McDonald bridge and one at the old foundry site on First St., Moro. Both will be 50x100 feet, lumber being now on the way for the buildings.

Kelly's Column

(Continued from page one)

classes of each season's food pack for the armed forces and lend-lease, which left only a small amount for civilian consumption. Some congressmen after investigating the necessary needs of armed forces and lend-lease hollered their heads off, charging war food administration with grabbing up much more food than was necessary. There must have been some merit to this congressional roar, because only last week war food administration announced it would immediately release 6 and a half million cases of canned fruit and vegetables for civilian use which had previously been ordered set aside for government purchase.

A publicity drive of gigantic proportions will be undertaken by government agencies in an attempt to bring the public out of its lethargy in re the war. By far too many people think the war is all but won. This same feeling seems to exist among thousands of war industry workers who are not keeping up with the production schedule, which has slumped to an alarming degree. The same feeling of "it's about all over," is the cause of much absenteeism in war industries, say those who should know. Anyone with an ounce of sense should know that the war is far from being won, and one of the best ways to prolong the struggle—yes even to lose it—is to think, act and talk that "it is about all over."

Potato Growers Have Large Crop This Year

Oregon potato growers in principal producing areas are advised by the Oregon USDA war board to arrange now for storage space to take care of their crops between harvesting and marketing.

Additional space will be needed for this year's large crop in Oregon (expected to be about 30 per cent greater than the 142 production. Growers who are unable to obtain sufficient space in existing facilities are advised to arrange immediately for building or additional storage. Assistance in obtaining materials and WPB approval for new construction is available through county USDA war boards.

Klamath county growers are providing additional space for 400,000 bushels of this year's potato crop. Most of this new storage is being constructed on the farms where potatoes are grown.

CHURCHES

Moro Community Presbyterian Church
James D. Hoberg, pastor.
Bible school at 10:00 A. M.
Pastor on vacation during August.

Christian Science Society
Sunday morning services at 11:00 A. M. Subject, "Mind"
Wednesday night service at 8 includes testimonials of healing.
The reading room in the rear of the building is open. All authorized Christian Science literature can be bought or borrowed.

WASCO METHODIST CHURCH
Sunday School at 10:00 A. M.
Morning Worship at 11:00 A. M.
Preaching Service at the Grass Valley Methodist Church Sunday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock.
F. L. Cannell, Pastor.

PROTECT THE FOREST FRONT

Advertisement for forest protection with illustrations of a person using a fire extinguisher and a forest fire. Text includes: 'Put out your cigarettes, matches and campfires. PREVENT FOREST FIRES by observing the rules of common sense.' 'EVERY FIRE IS AN AXIS FIRE!'

Kent Woman At Legion Convention

Helen and Fred von Borstel are staying at Frank von Borstel's while Mrs Frank von Borstel is gone to the American Legion convention at Baker, Oregon.

Mary Hoskinson returned home last Friday. She has been working for sometime in Ogden, Utah.

Mr and Mrs Volna Guyton and family, left yesterday for their home in Portland.

Warren, J E and Ross Norton were visitors in Moro Saturday.

Mr and Mrs Louis Sather, Glenn Sather, Wilbur Alford and Mr Blaine Miller were all visitors in The Dalles Sunday.

Mrs J N Mac Innes was a business visitor in The Dalles Saturday.

Mr and Mrs Marvin Howell were here to spend a few days with George Howell and Mr and Mrs Harry Howell.

Mr and Mrs G L Hoskinson were business visitors in The Dalles last Saturday.

Mr and Mrs William Mitchell are here from Portland visiting at the home of their daughter, Mrs. J J Decker.

Mrs M K Pluemke was a visitor in Grass Valley one day last week.

Mr and Mrs W G Helyer and Mrs Richard Holdaway and daughter, Doris, were visitors in The Dalles Sunday.

Mrs George Barnett and Mr and Mrs Carl Barnett and infant daughter spent Saturday and Sunday at the J L Matthes home.

Ed Alley from Grass Valley was a business visitor in Kent Monday.

Miss L Kneale and William Kneale were here to spend awhile visiting with their sister and brother-in-law. Mr and Mrs Harry P Howell, William Kneale is in the U S Navy.

Mrs A A Dunlap of Grass Valley was a visitor here in Kent one day last week. She visited at the homes of V E Mobley and Paul Wilson.

Guides Convoys



Adm. Sir Max Horton of the British navy's operations department poses in front of a map on which is charted the positions of convoys en route to England. This work is highly confidential and a mistake might result in the death of many seamen and loss of ships and ammunition.

Yanks Meet 'General Mud' Near Munda



The capture of Rendova Island, a stepping stone to the Japanese air base at Munda, has brought American soldiers face to face with "General Mud". Top: Marines carry a generator through the mud in preparation for a barrage on Munda. Bottom: Two men set up an automatic rifle emplacement on Rendova. Americans controlled the island the same day they landed. A total of 101 Nipponese planes attempting to break up the landing were shot down.

WAKE UP, AMERICA! Will The Smith-Connally Act Reduce Strikes & Improve Industrial Relations? Moderated by FRED G. CLARK, General Chairman, American Economic Foundation. As debated by Roy S. Smethurst, Counsel of the Association of Manufacturers, and Mr. Myers.

MR. SMETHURST OPENS: The War Labor Disputes Act is a moderate law written on the assumption that American workers would not deliberately endanger victory by striking. If this assumption is correct (and the record generally supports it), strikes in war industries can be reduced by three provisions of the law, if fairly administered and effectively enforced. First, the law requires a 30-day notice of an intended strike, and a secret vote by affected employees. Penalties are mild, but enforcement of these requirements should reduce the number of "unauthorized" strikes. Experience shows that "cooling-off" requirements can be effective. Second, the Act strengthens the War Labor Board, which organized labor sponsored, to settle disputes in return for labor's no-strike pledges. Since consistent with organized labor's own anti-strike program, union leaders should be better able to fulfill their no-strike pledges. Third, if serious strikes do occur, government possession of the plant would make continuation of the strike unlawful. However, to deter strikes, government operation must be made more attractive to strikers than in the past. If labor also loses by government operation, the 30-day "cooling-off" period, with fair and speedy settlement of disputes by the FBI, should reduce strikes without government seizure.

MR. MYERS CHALLENGES: Mr. Smethurst's statement seems to be unconvincing. First—if, as he admits, workers would not deliberately strike in war time—then why this law? Second—he implies that the Act is in the interest of labor leaders in their endeavor to prevent strikes. May I ask in all respect whether a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers is the best judge of this, or labor leaders themselves? One has only to read the labor press to see that labor feels strongly that this law is not only unnecessary but seriously detrimental to good industrial relations and to maximum production by willing workers. Mr. Smethurst's last point is hypothetical.

MR. SMETHURST REPLIES: Public resentment against strikes brought this law into being. Union leaders opposed it, not in the interest of good industrial relations, but to avoid legal responsibility. Employers likewise have not been overjoyed at a law which permits government seizure of their business to stop strikes by organized labor. Nevertheless, the law passed because of public demand. Even though imperfect, it can reduce strikes if government agencies will (1) enforce the law fairly, (2) eliminate delays in settling real grievances, and (3) make irresponsible unions toe the mark the same as employers. If the law proves inadequate it can be changed, and labor, instead of merely opposing it, should offer something constructive.

MR. MYERS OPENS: It is my personal opinion that, because of its peculiar provisions, this Act may even increase strike threats; but even if it were to reduce strikes, it will certainly fail to improve industrial relations and it will not increase total production (which is supposed to be its purpose). Intelligent industrial relations in private industry seek first to remove causes of industrial unrest. Second, rules are devised to penalize the small minority who transgress and to reward the great majority who do right. Third, regulations are made clear and consistent. This Act violates all these proved principles of personnel practice which have resulted in maximum production in our best managed industries. First, the Act does not attack the causes of unrest chief of which is lack of control of the cost of living. Second, it ignores the magnificent production record of American workers, and the amazing small times lost by strikes (1/100th of 1% in 1942). It spans all the good boys in the class hoping to deter one bad boy for his wickedness. Third, the Act is inconsistent and confusing. It says in effect—"We must have no more strikes, but if you really feel you must—be sure to give us 30 days notice"—30 days of disturbed industrial morale—to say nothing of what may follow. The Act also impairs management's morale by its provision of seizing private plants by the government.

MR. SMETHURST CHALLENGES: This law controls strikes—it isn't a substitute for good industrial relations or for laws designed to keep down the cost of living. Mr. Myers contends the Act "spans the good boys." The "good" didn't suffer from Congress outlawed kidnaping. Thus the majority of workers will not be penalized by this Act. Mr. Myers criticizes the law because it regulates strikes and then condemns it because it doesn't completely forbid them. Congress may eventually forbid wartime strikes entirely, but it shouldn't be criticized by labor for giving moderate methods a fair trial first.

MR. MYERS REPLIES: Neither improved industrial relations nor increased production (which is the purpose of reducing strikes) will result from an unnecessary piece of class legislation implying that a particular group needs criminal restraints. If, as Mr. Smethurst suggests, Congress may pass a still harsher law, the results would be worse yet, and would constitute another step in America toward the Nazi concept of compulsory labor as would also the proposed Austin-Wadsworth Labor Conscription bill. It has been the proud experience of America that the best industrial relations are those of free labor which has in fact turned out the highest production in the world.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS. Illustration of a soldier with a rifle.

Back the attack by upping your payroll savings your very next payday. Measure your savings by your new higher income. Illustration of a soldier.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
All persons having claims against the estate of W. A. Raymond deceased, are hereby notified to present them, with the proper vouchers and duly verified to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting administrator of the estate of W. A. Raymond.

Worship Lodge No. 113, I. O. O. F. Moro, Oregon
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the I. O. O. F. hall Transient and visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.

Charles C. Wilson, N.G. Percy Thompson, Sec.

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 111 Moro, Oregon
Meets 2d & 4th Tues day of each month. Visiting members welcome.

Belshee, N.G.

Florence Johnston, Sec. Eureka Lodge No 121 A.F. & A.M. Meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting members are cordially invited to meet with us.

W. F. McLeod, W.M. C. V. Belknap, Secretary

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78, O.E.S. Moro, Oregon

Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursdays in Each Month. Visiting Members Invited. Norma Balsiger W. M. Marie Hoskinson, Sec.

deceased, at the office of T. Lester Johnson, attorney at law, at Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of first publication of this notice, to-wit: August 13, 1943.

Harry Kunsman, Administrator Date of first publication, Aug. 13, 1943: Date of last publication, September 3, 1943.

NOTICE OF BOND SALE

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until the hour of 10:00 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 28th day of August, 1943, and immediately thereafter opened by the Council of the City of Wasco at the council room of said City, for the purchase of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) City of Wasco Refunding Bonds Series B; said bonds to be dated June 15, 1943, bearing interest at the rate of not to exceed six percent (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, in denominations of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) each, maturing serially in numerical order at the rate of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) on the 15th day of June in each of the years 1945 to 1950, inclusive, and Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) on June 15, 1951.

The bonds will not be sold for less than the par value thereof.

The approving legal opinion of Messrs. Teal, Wmfree, McCulloch, Shuler & Kelley will be furnished the successful bidder.

Bids must be unconditional and accompanied by a certified check in the amount of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00)

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

E. F. Feldman City Recorder First Publication August 13, 1943 Last Publication August 20, 1943

A "SECRET WEAPON" the Navy shares with you. Illustration of a submarine.

To lubricate Uncle Sam's submarine Diesel engines so they run clean and smooth on long cruises, the Navy uses RPM DELO.

The Navy is sharing its "secret weapon" with the home front... and RPM DELO is doing a great job in thousands of tractor, truck, marine and stationary Diesel engines. It's specially compounded to prevent sludging and gummed-up pistons—it actually cleans and frees rings stuck through use of other oils. Millions of test miles in laboratories and actual service proved that it just about DOUBLES THE TIME BETWEEN OVERHAULS. The Navy can't afford to take chances with its fighting Diesels—and neither can you. Get RPM DELO and you get the all-around lubricant for all Diesels.

Cut Diesel Injector Valve Wear, Order 100% Clean STANDARD DIESEL FUEL.



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