

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
MEMBER
OREGON NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Payable in Advance
ONE YEAR \$2.00
DECEMBER 10, 1943
WHEAT GROWER'S HEADACHE

One of the greatest weaknesses of education is that of getting people to use the acquired knowledge. They know it but they don't do any thing about it.
For at least two years the wheat farmers have been told that there is going to be a smaller market for wheat after the war. Ed Dodd said at La Grande that we were not going to export much wheat after the war because the demand would be for more concentrated foods, dehydrated, powdered, milk, cheese, eggs, etc.
At The Dalles Fred Entermile said that Europe was going to grow its heavy foods like wheat and that world demand was about half world supply.
Mr. Dodd and Mr. Entermile are two men, former Oregonians, who should know what they are talking about. Mr. Wickard of the department of agriculture and Mr. Jones of the War Food administration are their daily business diet. They are not joking and their opinion should be as valuable as any the wheat farmer could get. They are sympathetic but sure.

There seems to be few ways that this reduction in wheat production could be evaded by Columbia basin wheat growers. If it be assumed that there is not going to be as large a demand for wheat—and this seems fairly certain—how can this area continue to prosper?
First, a reduction in total wheat may not necessarily mean that we would suffer much curtailment. This is a natural wheat country that grows wheat cheaper than almost any other place in the United States. If anyone raises wheat we should remain in the business. Yet we have no north west market for our crop and must ship a long distance, and under a control system would certainly not be favored as would the more populous mid-west. Probably an overall reduction would cut us.
Second, we might diversify by growing some other crop such as meat, wool, peas or other, yet to be discovered crop. This idea is antagonistic to wheat farmer desire or habit although it may be necessary in a few years.
Third, there may be enough political strength in farming areas to cause the government to ship wheat abroad for an indefinite number of years regardless of economics. It is surely realized that this would merely delay the eventual result as it did before.
Fourth, there may be enough industrial development in the northwest after the war that the demand for all foods would reduce the acreage of wheat until the northwest wheat crop could be eaten here by man or beast. This is a good solution but a little on the optimistic side.
Fifth, the wheat growers might actively and quickly support the chemurgic development so that some use for wheat could be found that would provide a use for the surplus and at the same time bring more wheat eaters to the northwest. There is probably not enough time for this to happen before supply again catches up with weak demand.
Certainly there is no informed person who will argue against the statement that eventually we can grow only as much wheat as we can sell to a bona fide purchaser—one who wants to eat or process wheat.
Any plans for high domestic price and foreign dumping must

be temporary. Any scheme to have the government subsidize a high price and build up a national surplus is also temporary, if not purely political.

The Columbia basin is so fine a wheat country and the farmers are so efficient that it is likely they can go on producing wheat after nearly everyone else is forced to stop. But they will not be very prosperous while doing it.
The increase of beef cattle on Sherman county farms is a hopeful sign; the decrease of hogs and dairy cattle is not. Unless there is an economic miracle, or all those who are in position to know are wrong, we are going to grow something other than wheat or grow very thin producing that.

STILL SHOOTING

The declaration that came out of the Teheran conference must have had a hard time being born. It gives every appearance of having been batted around, discussed, amended, rewritten, debated, changed, reworded, edited, broadened, until all actual meaning was worked out of it like cheese out of whey.

The first paragraph says the three men have a common policy. Well, inasmuch as they have all been fighting Germans for two years together it seems fairly apparent.

Next we learn the startling news that they are going to continue to work together in this war. Fine. Applause.

Thirdly, the military men have conferred and a time and place for the final blow has been decided upon. They are going to attack from the east, south and west. They have been doing that for several months. Surprise is that they failed to mention north (who often has a good bridge hand).

Fourth, they now know they are going to win, "common understanding which we here reached guarantees victory". That's good, even if the record has been played before.

They are going to have a lasting peace. At least that's a worthy ambition. Wilson had it, too. They are against tyranny, slavery, oppression, intolerance.

In the next paragraph they reaffirm that they are going to win. In the next they do away with tyranny again. Glad to get rid of it.

Finally they came with hope and determination and leave friends, which is probably an indication of the victory of hope over determination.

Favorable comment should be made that the three wise men wrote the document as the president of the United States, the premier of the soviet union and the prime minister of Great Britain. At Casablanca they were ROOSEVELT and CHURCHILL.

There may be, and probably are some excellent reasons why the text of what was agreed upon cannot be released. What was given out is a mighty thin gruel for people who are fighting and dying and in need of stronger spiritual food from what was staged as a world shaking meeting.

God help the soldier who sticks his head out of his foxhole to listen to this program. The enemy is still shooting.

In Other Days

From the Observer, Dec. 11, 1911
At a special meeting of the local farmers' union, held Saturday, 100,000 grain bags were bought under contract for harvest delivery at the lowest quoted price coming under our notice in recent year.

Sherman county has had snow covering its wheat fields for the last ten days. The first to arrive followed a severe rain storm that offset the previous lack of moisture. Since then several small snow storms have occurred, but the ground has had hardly enough covering to protect it from the subsequent freezing weather.

A class of fourteen representative farmers joined the farmers' union local lodge last Saturday. The list included Chris Anderson, Chas. Bullard, H H Brackett, B S Hansell, Frank Hennagin, Jas. Kenny, Herman Christiansen, E A Cushman, A C Thompson, Martin Hansen, C G Huls, I K Axell, W A Woods, G A Meloy. This last two by renewal.

From the Observer, Dec. 9, 1901
H A Page's new market will again make it a point to have fresh fish by train every Thurs-

Kelly's Column William Ball Marries Portland Girl

(Continued from page one)
cy price control act, and so far it has aroused no determined opposition from the White House. A bloc of some 70 members has been loosely formed in the house to fight for continuance of the price control agency, but no similar support is observable in the senate. Just what the administration plan is cannot be determined from present indications, but there is a rumor that the agency, because of its unpopularity, may become the victim of political expediency. It is expected the situation may be clarified when President Roosevelt returns.

Announcement of the purchase of 19,687 acres in Grays Harbor county, Washington, for the purpose of establishing another "tree farm" serves to call attention to a movement inaugurated in 1941 by the Weyerhaeuser Timber company and consistently carried out since that time, under the auspices of the West Coast Lumbermen's association and the Pacific Northwest Loggers association, for the protection and conservation of privately owned timber. To receive the designation of "tree farm" definite standards of planting and protection must be maintained and the work is carefully supervised. These tree farms are becoming more numerous in the Pacific northwest and the movement is attracting much attention in the south and middle west.

Miss Dorothy Ball spent the week end at home. She came from La Grande with James C. Larkin, who was driving to his job as pilot instructor at Tulare, Calif. Mr and Mrs Art Schilling and children were business visitors in The Dalles Wednesday.

Miss Betty Barnett is now employed in the office of the J. C. Penny store in The Dalles.

Mr and Mrs Frank Pike, Mr and Mrs Joe Bibby and Mrs L D Pike went to The Dalles Thursday when Frank was initiated into the Elks lodge. Mrs I D Pike remained and came home Saturday.

James T Brown MM 1-c left Friday for Treasure Island, California after spending a 30 day furlough with his parents, Mr and Mrs J E Brown.

Mr and Mrs W C Todd, Mr and Mrs Lawrence Todd and baby and Mr and Mrs Art Schilling and family were among the business visitors in The Dalles Saturday.

Mr and Mrs J E Brown have moved from the ranch to town and are now living in the Kendrick Dunlap house recently vacated by the Earl Harvey family.

Mr and Mrs E M Helyer and son, Gordon, were dinner guests Sunday at the home of Mr and Mrs Don Clodfelter.

Mr and Mrs Martin Melzer and family of Moro were Sunday dinner guests at the home of Mr and Mrs Dean Reynolds.

Mr and Mrs Ralph Eakin and family were dinner guests at the home of Mr and Mrs Harold Eakin Sunday.

Mrs Wren Hogue has been appointed acting postmaster for Grass Valley beginning the first of the year when I D Pike will retire.

Mr and Mrs H W Hughes of Baker left Sunday after spending a few days visiting at the home of Mr and Mrs C M Clevenger.

Mr and Mrs John Block and Mrs John Hays returned home Saturday evening from Portland where they spent several days on business.

William Ball Marries Portland Girl

Sergeant William Ball and Miss Winifred Millrandt were united in marriage in Portland Thursday December 2. Sgt Ball, having completed his course in aviation mechanics, is enjoying a short furlough at home with his bride. Mrs Ball is employed as an accounting clerk for North Western Electric in their Portland office. Her parents, Mr and Mrs Arthur C Millbrandt, reside at Hillsboro.

A pleasant diversion was enjoyed Saturday evening when a number of friends and neighbors charivariated the newlyweds at the Ted Ball ranch.

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Mr and Mrs Lester Nahouse of Salem spent from Tuesday last week to Friday visiting at the homes of Mr and Mrs Lewis Olds and Mr and Mrs Ted Trimble. They left Friday for Tygh Valley to visit relatives before returning to their home.

Gus Smith was a business caller in the Dalles Thursday.

Miss Lila Lee lley came up from The Dalles Friday to spend the week end visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs Ed Alley.

Mr and Mrs O N Ruggles, and Mrs Orville Ruggles took Mrs Lucy Ruggles to her home in Moro after spending a week at the Ruggles home.

Mr and Mrs R L Vallentine of Gladstone spent last weekend visiting at the home of Mr and Mrs Del Eakin.

Pvt. Bill Todd is a Link Trainer instructor at Orangeburg, S C.

Mr and Mrs Art Schilling and family and Mr and Mrs Kenneth Todd brought a dinner to the W C Todd ranch Sunday and surprised Mr Todd on his birthday. Mr and Mrs Lawrence Todd and baby were also present.

Miss Esther Strachan of Chicago, Ill. is enjoying a visit here with her cousin, Mrs Wallace May.

Among the Grass Valley residents in The Dalles - Ed Eakin, attend the Wheat League meeting and to shop were Mr and Mrs Wallace May, Mr and Mrs Vernon Eakin, Mr and Mrs V B Eakin, Mr and Mrs Dean Reynolds, T M Relfe, Tom Alley, A A Dunlap, Mr and Mrs Don Clodfelter and Mr and Mrs Ted Ball.

Mr and Mrs Arden Squire of Gresham are the parents of a daughter, Sandra Jo, born Thursday November 18th at the Portland Sanitarium.

Miss Cassie Holmes spent the week end here with her father, Sam Holmes coming up from The Dalles.

Mr and Mrs Dell Olds returned home Sunday from a few days visit with the Arden Squire's in Gresham.

Mr Willard Rolfe came up from Portland Thursday to spend several days here visiting her parents in law, Mr and Mrs T M Rolfe. Word was received here that Willard, with the U.S.N. has arrived overseas safely.

R J Baker arrived here Monday evening from The Dalles to remain several days on business.

Gene Vinton arrived here Tuesday from Corvallis to spend the week here with relatives.

Bazaar and food sale

PLACE: Grass Valley Library
TIME 2:00 to 5:00 p.m.
SPONSOR: Social Service Society
DATE: Saturday, December 18.
Refreshments will be served.

"WAKE UP, AMERICA!"

Are Subsidies on Farm Prices Necessary to Prevent Inflation?

As debated by Honorable Wright Patman Congressman, 1st District of Texas Honorable W. R. Poage Congressman, 11th District of Texas

CONG. PATMAN OPENS: Yes, if we properly encourage maximum production of needed foods, pay farmers adequate prices for production, keep down living costs, prevent inflation. Farmers are to be induced to grow maximum amounts of needed food. Hard hit by manpower and machinery shortages, higher prices, other unfavorable factors, farmers must be assured a fair price in advance. This cannot be done without subsidies. In many cases they will be asked to grow unfamiliar food crops. This can only be successful if proper support prices are offered in advance. It cannot be done without subsidies. Preventing inflation is our No. 2 problem. No. 1 is winning the war. We cannot prevent inflation unless we control prices! Congress first fixed prices as of October, 1941. That line was not held. Then the line was fixed for wages, salaries and prices as of Sept. 15, 1942, insofar as practicable, and the President was directed by Congress to hold that line. That line can only be held if subsidies are used. There is no alternative. I prefer war subsidies to a policy that will immediately compel great cost of living increases, destroy the only price line we have, and put us on the paved road to runaway, ruinous inflation.

CONG. POAGE CHALLENGES: Why pay subsidies to hold the line? Proponents of subsidies are not bothered about that line: They want to drive down the prices of farm products and let costs of production go up. The September line fixed wheat at \$1.47. Yesterday wheat brought \$1.30, but the wheat farmer got no subsidy. It is the wage line that has not held. Witness the recent coal settlement! "The line" has been breached time and again, but not by farmers. The question becomes: Is it necessary to issue bonds for future generations to pay and deny farmers a fair price in today's market in order to cover up labor's breaches of the 1942 line?

CONG. PATMAN REPLIES: If subsidies are not paid and the President carries out the law of Oct. 2, 1942, farmers will be in a squeeze—they cannot produce and sell for the prices that would be fixed. Therefore, a subsidy will help the farmer pay extra and increased costs of production. The object is not to hurt but help him. It is better he receive a dollar that will buy a dollar's worth rather than receive \$2 that will buy 50¢ worth. Farmers must be paid a fair price, but I'm sure they won't object if part of the money comes through a war subsidy if they and the country are helped by it.

CONG. POAGE OPENS: Food subsidies have been tried since the days of ancient Rome. Their only lasting result has been the destruction of economic and political institutions. It is easy to inaugurate but very difficult to abandon a subsidy. Any demagogue can promise a gullible public and a job-hungry bureaucracy that it will in some mysterious way relieve consumers of a part or even all of the cost of living. Once fastened on the country, no political party will have the nerve or the power to remove it. It is worse than the drug habit. It passes today's costs on to our returning soldiers. I think those of us who stay home should at least pay our own grocery bills. It will cost less to pay now. To postpone the payment will involve not only exorbitant administrative expense but also billions of dollars in interest. General subsidies themselves are certainly no less inflationary than wage increases. They make money available for bidding up the price of other goods, yet they produce no goods. Last June a 10% subsidy was placed on beef; consumer prices dropped only 9%; yet producers lost from a fourth to a third of the value of their cattle.

CONG. PATMAN CHALLENGES: I, too, would be opposed to subsidies in peacetime and as a permanent policy to help agriculture. Subsidies are not new; they are used to help pay the rent bill for workers around defense plants, to help pay the fuel bill for New England oil consumers, to the amount of almost \$100,000,000 a year to subsidize the postage bill of newspapers and magazines, which is all right, and should be encouraged to disseminate knowledge among the people. Farmers receive lower interest rates through a subsidy and AAA payments through pay checks. Consumers who are taxpayers can save from \$5 to \$30 for every dollar paid in a food subsidy and \$1 can be paid currently.

CONG. POAGE REPLIES: Let's look at the record, not in the "wishy-washy" but in the "wishy-washy" well. My distinguished opponent says \$1 in subsidy will save \$5 to \$30 in taxes "and the \$1 can be paid currently." The dollar is not being paid currently. It is being borrowed through the sale of bonds, the proceeds of which are supposed to be a sacred trust to supply our fighting men. Actually the subsidy paid on beef this summer amounted to 10% of the price, but the consumer got only a reduction of 8%. This is what has actually happened. This is what record stop inflation? I say the record shows it will not!

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
All persons having claims against the estate of Clara McBride Stone, 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 Clara McBride Stone, deceased, at the office of T. Lester Johnson, attorney at law, at Wasco, Oregon, within six months from the date of first publication of this notice.
Date of last publication - December 19, 1943
Date of first publication - November 10, 1943
Moro Lodge No. 113, I.O.O.F.
Moro, Oregon
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the I.O.O.F. hall. Trusteas and visiting brothers are cordially invited to meet with us.
Charles C. Wilson, N.G.
Percy Thompson, Sec.

Christmas tree illustration
To the people of Grass Valley and Kent:
Seasons Greetings,
As is our usual custom we will have your Christmas tree again this year.
Grass Valley Grain Growers

EATING is a daily performance, a habit almost universal, praise be. BUYING FOOD is almost so. You need a constant, steady, handy source of supply where the larder can be replenished with good food at good prices. That means Zeigler's Quality Store Grass Valley

THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...
Illustration of two men in a field
"Never knew that before, Judge... I would have sworn it was just the other way 'round."
"No, Arthur, the grain used in distilling war-alcohol is not wasted. In an efficient distillery up to 29% of it is reprocessed and is returned to farms like yours in the form of premium-quality livestock feed."
"Remember, this nourishing remainder is plumb full of protein, vitamins and carbohydrates and becomes a highly-prized feed concentrate."
"By developing new products from this processed grain, the modern distilling industry has taken a leading part in solving the vital shortage of cattle and poultry feed ingredients which are rich in vitamins B-1 and B-2, so essential to satisfactory growth and production."
"And what I have told you about the absence of grain waste in making war-alcohol, Arthur, also applies in the making of whiskey, although not a drop has been made in this country for over a year."

This advertisement sponsored by Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries, Inc.