

Sherman County Journal

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JANUARY 21, 1944

Those who would trade freedom for security are deserving of neither.

WAR BOND DRIVE

This is the first week of the Fourth War Loan. Generally it is being started with less of a fanfare than was the Third War Loan in September. That is to be expected. No one will be misled by it; the nation's need for funds is as great now as then.

We are approaching a date when our men will begin an invasion of hostile and well guarded shores. The need for munitions will be tremendous. Plentiful supplies of planes, guns, shells, equipment will save many lives.

All this is well known and well understood by the unusually well informed people of Sherman county. Bond salesmen find that arguments for bond buying are unnecessary. The people know they are going to buy bonds. Lack of willingness to do their share is seldom found.

The national quota is \$99,000,000. Sherman county's quota is \$142,100. This is divided as follows: \$89,400 in E bonds, \$25,200 in F and G bonds, \$11,800 in the other issues and \$15,700 for corporations. It is a more realistic quota than the county had for the September campaign.

There is every reason to believe that Sherman county can raise this quota with as little trouble as it did the former one when the county's record was outstanding. Deposits in the local bank are greater than in September when the other drive began. Total deposits are \$261,000 larger and commercial deposits are \$147,000 larger.

The price of wheat is considerably higher than when loans were made in September making a better total income. Early indication of bond sales already made are that the county will again demonstrate its patriotism by investments in the nation's war bonds.

SIZE OF FARMS

At the close of the farm meeting Friday one of the visitors stated that over the state some serious problems were arising. In some places there is an effort to sell to newcomers land that is not productive and on which they cannot make a living.

The resulting argument was remarkable in that the issues were clean cut and definite philosophies were expressed.

In opposition to the statement about possible curtailment of the size of farms a farmer capably expressed the capitalistic theory that as far as wheat growing is concerned large units have proved themselves to be most economical. That wheat is grown cheaper on our large farms than it could ever be on small places.

In the above discussion is the problem that is worrying the entire world.

The European countries seem to lean toward the theory of big units, in the hope they will be more efficient. Other places favor the smaller unit to give opportunity to more people regarding less of cost of production.

Certainly large operators, whether farmers or industrialists, will have to actually produce cheaper than small ones to retain their place. They cannot expect to receive government aid directly.

The theory of large property owners is that they are efficient. In many cases they have been able to prove it. The urge to cut farms, as has been done in Russia and England, will go on until undeniable efficiency is proven in that matter as well.

STRIKES

The administration, through Secretary Morgenthau, moved rapidly to oppose Vivien Kellems who said she was on a one woman tax strike. That sort of thing is not to be countenanced, and shouldn't.

Nothing workable has been done about actual strikes that in one day hamper war production more than all the Kellems in the country could in a year.

Probably anti-strike legislation is not the long time answer. Some regulation making labor unions responsible to their members and responsible for their strikes, and commission would be a better plan. Unions have found that they can obtain what they want by a show of strength. It has gotten to be a game in which the administration plays the losing part after considerable bluster.

We cannot feel that the laboring men, themselves with boys in the service, would strike so often if they were made to feel the responsibility for their action. We have pampered the unions so long for political purposes that they need discipline which this administration is in no position to give them.

From the Observer, Jan. 20, 1945 Snow was 20 inches deep about Moro. 7 1-2 inches at Rohr Villa and 31 at The Dalles, Monday.

Roy Belshee and Charles Nish were Captains in a rabbit hunt at upper Hay Canyon Wednesday. An oyster supper at J F Belshee's was enjoyed after the hunt at the expense of the losing side.

Up to Wednesday last but one team had come up the Rattlesnake grade since the snow storm and it had a hard time pulling a wagon, lumber laden, that was stalled in the road.

26 Men's suits are offered this week at the Emporium.

From the Observer, Jan. 23, 1924 L L Peetz, T C Lee, and T M Alley and A B Riddell were business visitors in The Dalles last Tuesday afternoon.

L W Amick was in town on Wednesday from the Kent district. When calling at the Observer office, he stated, that he was quite sure that he would be compelled to reseed three hundred acres of wheat that was frozen out during the December cold spell.

A couple of weeks ago, most of the farmers in the south end of Sherman county were very much discouraged over crop conditions, because they considered that most all the fall sown wheat had been frozen out during the cold snap of last December. Nearly all had begun to plan on reseeding, but the last few days of warm weather has changed the opinion of the majority of the farmers around Kent.

From the Observer, Jan. 22, 1915 Just before the expiration of his term Governor West pardoned D A Howell, who shot J C Folie, mayor of Shaniko, at Shaniko. Howell was taken to the penitentiary in November 20, 1911, to serve a life sentence.

The Moro Hotel has installed steam heat in six of the rooms on the second floor.

The roof of the farm residence of R W Pinkerton caught fire Wednesday morning from an over heated stove pipe chimney. A hole 10 x 16 feet was burned in the roof.

At the opera house beginning Tuesday, January 26th, and each Tuesday thereafter will be presented the continued picture story entitled the "Perils of Pauline."

WAKE UP, AMERICA! Can the U. S. Support a \$300 Billion Debt?

Moderated by FRED O. CLARK, General Chairman American Economic Foundation

As debated by Honorable Jerry Voorhis, Congressman, 12th District, California; O. Glenn Saxon, President, Pennsylvania Economy League; Professor of Economics, Yale University

MR. SAXON OPENS: We can redeem a 300 billion dollar debt without repudiation, inflation, or white rabbits if we display the moral fibre, common sense, and political courage of our forefathers. Between 1909-13 and 1920 during World War I, national income rose from \$30.7 billions to \$73.5 billions, or 139.4%. In the subsequent post-war years, we held this gain. Average income, after price adjustment, rose 55% during 1913-38 over 1909-13. National income during World War II has risen from \$76 billions in 1940 to \$150 billions in 1943, or 97.3% before and 28.3% after price adjustment. Over the next 50 years national income should average at least \$120 billions. By taking annually 25% of this average income for all government, we took 22.8% in 1938 before the war. We'll have \$30 billions for the state and local, as in the 1930's, and \$21 billions for Federal purposes. This allows \$8 billions for normal Federal functions, as in the 1930's, \$7.5 billions for interest, and \$5.5 billions for debt redemption, veterans' aid, and increased costs of the armed forces. Consequently, we can redeem the debt over the next century on this minimum income. If income increases, as it should, we can do it sooner.

MR. VOOHRIS OPENS: Under our present monetary system we cannot support a 300 billion dollar debt, without increasing it. At 2 1/2% interest alone will cost taxpayers 7 1/2 billions annually! True, if the present 150 billion national income is maintained, we can support it. But, this hitherto unheard of production depends directly upon the war and huge deficit financing. War orders by equivalent orders for peace-time goods. Total money in circulation determines total consumer demand. But, after every war, pursues a deflationary policy. Deflation means destruction of a part of our buying power. America's money supply at present depends upon banks creating demand deposits, lending them to private borrowers, or government, at interest. If banks don't lend, borrowers don't borrow, deflation and depression result. No one says we can support a 300 billion debt in a depression. To overcome depression, government must increase the volume of purchasing power in circulation. Under the present system, that means deficit financing, trading interest-bearing government bonds for new bank-created credits, still more interest-bearing national debt. This way we can support a 300 billion dollar debt by increasing it to 400 billion, an infinitum. This is impossible psychologically, politically, economically!

MR. SAXON CHALLENGES: But the rise in national income from 76 to 150 billion in 3 years' time, of which Dr. Saxon speaks, has rested squarely upon the greatest deficit spending in history. If we attempt to maintain a post-war national income of 120 billion by the same methods, continuing deficits will exceed debt retirement, and we will constantly owe more and more. As pointed out in my book, "Out of Debt, Out of Danger," the only solution is to divorce our money from our debt. Only then will full employment, high national income, and reduction of debt, all three, become possible.

MR. VOOHRIS REPLIES: To carry and reduce 300 billion dollar war debt, our country must have means of maintaining high national income and preventing depression without further increasing the debt. But, under our present monetary system, increased national income and recovery from depression cited by Dr. Saxon have only been possible because national debt was multiplied. The answer to present debt cannot be more debt. Instead, Congress must provide for creating on the books of the Treasury, debt and interest free, such new national credit (purchasing power) as may from time to time be required to provide a full market, for all American can produce, and thus assure continuing high national income.

Kelly's Column

(Continued from Page One)

couraging and there are informed observers in Washington who foresee the possibility of armed clashes between the rescuers and the rescued after the collapse of Germany. In these circumstances the task of military governors will be not only difficult but hazardous. Assassination is not an unusual resort of the people in Central Europe when they become dissatisfied with those in charge of their government. They are a headstrong lot and accustomed to rule by force. Just how the principles of the Atlantic charter are to be applied and democratic government established under such handicaps is by no means clear. To attain even a moderate degree of success will call for more diplomacy and firmness than was ever displayed by these American administrators in the performance of previous duties in the United States.

Bonneville power administration is wondering what it will do with the hydroelectric capacity of that government plant and the one at Grand Coulee if the WPB decides to fold up the aluminum reduction plants at S. Lane, Tacoma and Troutdale. Alcoa at Vancouver is neither government owned nor operated and the same is true of the Reynolds plant at Longview, but the other reduction plants can be closed down instantaneously. It is a case of one government agency in position to cripple another. Success of the Bonneville administration to date has been in its ability to sell energy to war industries and when these are discontinued the problem will be to find other outlets for its power.

CHURCHES

Nora Community Presbyterian Church James D. Moberg, pastor. Bible School 10:00 A. M. Morning Worship 11:00 A. M. Sermon, "Blessed Are Your Eyes" Ma. 13:16 Christian Endeavor 7:30 P. M. Wed. 7:33 P. M. Junior Choir Wed. 8 p.m. Prayer meeting

WASCO METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday School at 10:30 A. M. Morning Worship at 11:00 A. M. Preaching service at the Grace Valley Methodist church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Epworth League at 7:00 p.m. P. L. Cannell, pastor

Christian Science Society

Sunday morning services at 11:00 A. M. Subject "Truth" Wednesday night service at 8 o'clock 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

Dairymen Get Aid In Program

The 1944 program offers Oregon dairy farmers maximum assistance in improving pastures and growing more high protein forage to help offset scarcity of protein concentrates, points out John Shepherd of Seco, member of the state AAA committee. Elimination of the farm allowance provision in effect gives each farm an unlimited soil building allowance, except for application of lime and phosphate. Shepherd said. The allowance for lime and phosphate recently has been set at \$2 an acre of cropland and orchard. These liberal provisions will afford many dairy operators an opportunity to improve their more soil-building more than possible under the allowance limitations of previous programs. Production practices offer payment for application of lime and phosphate, and both materials are again available through the conservation materials program. Increased supplies of phosphate are available if farmers place orders now with their county AAA committee. Shepherd reported, pointing out that phosphate is effective in many areas in increasing growth of legumes such as clovers and alfalfa. Other 1944 practices designed to increase productivity of pastures include construction of drainage ditches, tile drainage, control of destructive plants and noxious weeds, reseeding depleted pastures and meadows, pasture improvement, mowing weeds and rodent control. Payment rates and information on these and other 1944 practices can be obtained from county AAA offices and community committees, Shepherd said.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is given that Leonard Workman has been appointed executor of the will of Val Workman, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are notified to present them with proper vouchers to said executor at the residence of Ora Workman in Wasco, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated and first published this 21st day of January, 1944. Leonard Workman Executor

NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING

Notice is hereby given that A. H. McIntyre, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander J. McIntyre, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County, his Final Account and the Court has set the 23rd day of February, 1944, in the Office of the County Clerk in the Court House at Moro, Oregon at 10:00 o'clock a. m. as the time and place for the settlement of said accounting of said estate. All persons interested in said estate, if any, to appear at said hearing. A. H. McIntyre, Administrator

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the estate of Nora Smith, 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 Nora Smith, deceased, at the office of T. J. Johnson, attorney at law, Wasco, Oregon, within six months from the date of first publication of this notice, to-wit: January 7, 1944. Arthur J. Smith, Administrator

NOTICE OF GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY

Notice is given that the undersigned Frances King, the guardian of the person and estate of Donald King, a minor, will sell at private sale in one parcel to the highest bidder for cash, and subject to confirmation by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Wasco County, Oregon, after Tuesday, February 15, 1944, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Donald King, a minor, in and to that certain real property situated in Sherman county, Oregon, and described as follows: An undivided one-fourth interest in and to

KEEP ON BAKING WITH WAR BONDS

War Bonds advertisement with image of a woman baking.

C. A. Ruggles INSURANCE

Moro, Ore. Insurance advertisement.

Barclay's Private Stock Straight Rye Whiskey advertisement featuring a bottle and glasses.

Beginning at the northeast corner of the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Sec. 9 in Township 5 South, Range 18 E. W. M., thence southwest to the northeast corner of the Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of said Sec. 9; thence south to the Southeast corner of the Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of said Sec. 9; thence east to the southeast corner of the Southwest Quarter of said Sec. 9; thence north to the Northeast corner of the Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of said Sec. 9; thence east to the southeast corner of the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of said Sec. 9; thence north to the place of beginning. The East Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 9. The South Half of the North Half and the South Half of Sec. 10. The West Half of the West Half, the South Half of the Northeast Quarter and the Southeast Quarter of Sec. 11. The South Half of the North Half and the South Half of Sec. 12. The North Half, the Southwest Quarter and the West Half of the Southeast Quarter of Sec. 13. All of Section 14. The North Half and the East Half of the Southeast Quarter of Sec. 15. The Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Sec. 16. The East Half of the Northeast Quarter of Sec. 21. The South Half of the North Half, the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter and the Southeast Quarter of Sec. 22. All of Sec. 23. The North Half and the North Half of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, the South Half of the Northwest Quarter and the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Sec. 26. The Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, the Northwest Quarter and the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Sec. 27. The Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Sec. 28. The Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, the East Half of the Southwest Quarter and the Southeast Quarter of Sec. 33. The Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter and the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Sec. 34. The Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Sec. 35. All in Township Five South, Range Eighteen E.W.M. All that part of the Northwest Quarter of Section Five in Township Five South, Range Nineteen E.W.M. in Sherman County, Oregon. The Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Sec. 5. The Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter and the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Sec. 7. The Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Sec. 17. The Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter and the Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Sec. 18. The Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter and the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Sec. 19. The Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter and the Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Sec. 20. All in Township Five South, Range Nineteen E.W.M. Terms and conditions of sale: Cash. Bids must be in writing and may be left with the undersigned at the office of the county clerk of Sherman County, Oregon, in Moro, Oregon, or may be left with the undersigned at room 404 U. S. National Bank Building, in The Dalles, Oregon. Frances King Guardian of the person and estate of Donald King, a minor. Carlton L. Pepper The Dalles, Oregon. Attorney for Guardian.