

Sherman County Journal
 Published Every Friday at
 Moro, Oregon
 Giles L. French Editor
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**NATIONAL EDITORIAL
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**OREGON NEWS PAPER
 PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION**
 OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER
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 JUNE 23, 1944

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

BONDS
 The war bond sale in Sherman
 county is slow. Conditions are
 much more at fault than people.
 The men who solicit for bond sales
 here are farmers and, as such, are
 very busy at this time of year.
 We did not choose the time of
 year. That was chosen by the necessity
 of getting some more bonds
 sold.

There is an invasion going on in
 Europe; there are battles on sea
 and land over the Pacific. In all of
 these our troops and navy is doing
 well. The navy and merchant
 marine cross the choppy English
 channel every day whether it be
 placid or dangerous. The army
 battles up the peninsula toward
 Cherbourg regardless of enemy
 fire, rain or any of the many
 other unfortunate conditions.

We in Sherman county are going
 to exceed our quota of bonds.
 No one of us expects to do less.
 A great majority are willing to
 extend themselves to reach that
 goal. It is only the minority who
 would rather hoard dollars than
 put them to good use. There are
 few of us who consider money as
 a goal in itself; to most it is a
 means to an end, a means of doing
 some good for ourselves, our
 families, our country.

Our quota is larger than ever
 before. That is true of the state
 and of the nation. The quota of
 men who are being sent into battle
 is also larger than before and the
 demand on them is so much
 greater than on us that it cannot
 be compared. When these boys
 come back we will want to be
 able to face them with a clear
 conscience, with the knowledge
 that we did not fail in our small
 part when they succeeded in their
 larger part of the victory.

NOT SOON
 There is talk that Germany may
 "fold up" before the year is out
 and that winning the war will be
 comparatively easy. The sentiment
 is peculiarly American for of all
 people of the earth we are the
 most hopeful, the most inclined to
 be optimistic about such things.

It is possible that the Nazis
 will find the face of ultimate
 defeat coming too close before fall.
 It does not at this moment seem
 probable. To believe that will be
 so, one must assume that the
 German people will do the
 war as we do. That is certainly
 not the case. They are told that
 they are going to win, that they
 have secret weapons, the allied
 losses are high and that Russia
 and the Anglo Saxons will split
 leaving Germany to make an easy
 and profitable peace. We think
 that is hoping against hope.
 They think we are doing the same
 thing.

The war is still far from Ger-
 many, as distances in Europe go.
 Bombs fall on them nightly but
 not in the rural areas where most
 of the population is quartered.

It does not seem likely that the
 Germans will overthrow their lead-
 ers until there is actual invasion
 of the homeland. The spell is too
 strong, the habit of obedience too
 well implanted, the opportunity to
 get information too scanty. And
 the leaders cannot surrender. They
 must stay and face the people or
 surrender and face the enemy.
 Either means death. So the last
 ounce of subservience will be
 taken from the people, the last
 breath of bravado used to hold
 them in check. Hitler and his
 gang are like rats in a trap.

Henry Black thinks he would
 have been elected had he received
 the same amount of publicity as
 the other candidates. Thank-you,
 Mr. Black, but what office do you
 think you might have achieved?
 You ran for three, remember?

FIELD DAY

A speaker in Moro one time
 made a lasting impression by
 telling the story of a law profes-
 sor whose advise to his pupils
 was, "get the facts; Get The
 Facts: GET THE FACTS."

The advice not only applies to
 the law. It is good for any busi-
 ness or profession. Observation
 leads to the conclusion that it
 is probably the most important
 of anything. No matter how
 brilliant aman may be, he can-
 not make proper decisions with-
 out information-facts.

The Sherman county farmers
 who have been getting the facts
 about farming have been taking
 the lead in new methods and in
 good average crops. It is easy to
 close the mind to new things, or
 different things, but it is not
 always profitable.

At the experiment station to-
 morrow there is going to be a
 field day that has for its sole
 purpose the showing and explana-
 tion of the experiments that have
 been made this year about grow-
 ing wheat and other crops of this
 county. It is an opportunity to
 get the facts. That is, as far as
 the experiments have gone on long
 enough to have the results recog-
 nized as facts.

Every farmer is busy, too busy,
 but a half a day taken off from
 laying and harvest preparation
 may be well repaid by obtaining
 new information about the job of
 growing grain. Like everything
 else it is subject to some change.

FORTUNATE RAIN

The rains of last week end have
 assured us of a crop, probably an
 average crop or better, probably
 not as good as we have been used
 to these last three years, although
 some districts will do better than
 last year.

It is hopeful for the welfare of
 the farmer and also a very fine
 thing for the nation. We need a
 big wheat crop to feed us and to
 feed the record breaking numbers
 of livestock we have on hand.
 There may be need for some to
 go overseas to feed our allies and
 perhaps even our enemies will
 become friends in time to get
 some of it.

It is reported that the last bil-
 lion bushel crop came in 1918
 when the nation was fighting an-
 other war for democracy. The
 USDA thinks we may reach that
 figure again this year. It is pro-
 duction that makes the world rich,
 not the prices gotten for it. And
 big crops mean wealth.

Now we read that the Normandie
 is not to be recommissioned at
 all. It may be that the brass hats
 think that by the time the job of
 making her into a troop carrier
 was finished there would be no
 troops to carry, but it does seem
 that something should be done
 with a ship so new.

In Other Days

From the Observer, June 23, 1905
 It rained all over and about the
 North End of Sherman county last
 Friday and Saturday, which was
 very much needed, and did much
 good. Moro got a 21-minute
 spurt Saturday, and more would
 be very welcome, indeed.

There was a good attendance
 at the annual school meeting Mon-
 day, and much interest was man-
 ifest in the business transacted.
 S S Hayes was elected director
 and Adolph Heydt clerk.

P N Lemon, of the Grass Valley
 Market, will run three wagon
 delivery routes this season—Rut-
 ledge, Kent and Sheras Bridge,
 with meats, fruits, etc.

Marshall Sells has had the Lib-
 erty car transferred to the city
 park where it will increase the
 seating capacity of the fans at the
 next ball game.

From the Observer, June 26, 1925
 Laura Urquhart had a bandage
 on her right wrist this week,
 caused by a burn from an elec-
 tric iron.

Miss M'lie Benson, who has
 been visiting in Portland, has
 returned home to be with her mother
 during the summer months.

About 35 members and guests
 were present at the Moro Com-
 munity club banquet held last
 Monday evening at Hotel Moro.
 Among the guests who were present
 was F L Ballard, state county
 agent leader, and all county agents
 connected with the work in east-
 ern Oregon.

Thursday was the record hot
 day for Sherman county this sea-
 son. The government thermome-
 ter at the experiment station re-
 gistered 101. An east wind, blowing
 until late afternoon, did not
 improve conditions.

Kelly's Column

(Continued from Page One)

the Russian marine. All Russian
 vessels going from the United
 States to Vladivostok must pass
 through waters constantly patrol-
 led by Japanese warships. So
 delay in delivering the supplies to
 Americans held in prison camps
 is not entirely the fault of the
 Japanese.

Having refused to make an ap-
 propriation of \$500,000 for the
 fair employment practices com-
 mittee (set up by presidential di-
 rective) the house finally recanted
 and that agency will now be able
 to function. Primarily, the pur-
 pose of the committee is to see
 that colored people are not dis-
 criminated against in securing
 jobs. The house eliminated the
 appropriation when Rep. John
 Rankin, a southern Democrat,
 read a list of active members of
 the committee and then showed,
 from the Dies committee report
 on un-American activities, that
 it was heavily loaded with men
 who have been affiliated with the
 communist party in recent years.
 Rankin called the alleged com-
 munist and fellow traveler by
 name. Later there was pressure
 from high official sources that
 caused a sufficient number of con-
 gressmen to change their votes
 and restore the half million dollars
 appropriation.

TO PROTECT CORN

To protect growing sweet corn
 from the corn earworm, use an
 inexpensive white mineral oil
 (medicinal oil), the Department of
 Agriculture advises. Wait at least
 2-days after the silk first emerges
 before oiling, and not later than
 7-days. An ordinary glass medi-
 cine dropper when half full of
 mineral oil is enough for a small
 ear of corn, and about three-four-
 ths full for a large ear. Insert
 the medicine dropper about a
 quarter of an inch into the silk
 mass, just inside the tip of the
 husk. Since not all silks mature
 the same day, treated ears may
 be marked with a crayon or strip
 of cloth. The oil kills worms in
 the silk and prevents the entry of
 others.

And speaking of ceiling price,
 her's a reminder. Local OPA
 boards have available free for
 every homemaker a special han-
 dy size list of market basket
 prices on hundreds of grocery
 items and specific dollars and cents
 ceilings on meats. These lists are
 exact duplicates of the official OPA
 ceiling prices posted by dealers.
 They have been prepared in pocket-
 size especially for homemakers
 to shop by and to guard against
 exceeding the legal ceiling. Many
 housewives are using the market
 basket prices at home by noting
 the ceiling prices for items on
 shopping lists.

Word has been received that
 George DeMoss has arrived at
 Hawaii where he is with his brother,
 Curly, both being stationed there
 for the present.
 Mrs John DeMoss returned home
 Monday from Washougal, Wn.,
 where she had been to see her
 mother, Mrs Mary Beard, who is
 very ill. She is 87.

THE WORLD'S SAFEST INVESTMENT
WAR BONDS

Gasoline Alley
 By
 Frank King

DIG DOWN AND PUT OVER THAT

5% WAR BONDS

SKEEZIX OF GASOLINE ALLEY

"WAKE UP, AMERICA!"
Should White Collar Wages
Be Allowed to Rise?
 As debated by
Hon. Elbert D. Thomas
 U. S. Senator from Utah; Chair-
 man, Education and Labor
 Committee
Dr. Jules Backman
 Asst. Professor of Economics, New
 York Univ.; Economics Editor,
 Trusts and Estates Magazine

SEN. THOMAS OPENS: My an-
 swer is definitely yes! Crush the
 white collar worker and you cripple
 America. 20,000,000 Americans and
 their dependents are living as best
 they can on incomes that have not
 risen appreciably since Pearl Har-
 bor. While their incomes remain
 frozen taxes and the cost of living
 have increased. These workers are
 trapped like a man in quicksand. The
 more they struggle, the quicker they
 sink. Desperately they cut expendi-
 tures, give up all forms of entertain-
 ment—everything but the bare ne-
 cessities—but still their actual incomes
 keep going down. They can't make
 both ends meet. When we increase
 by millions the number of debt-
 ridden persons we endanger the na-
 tional economy. That isn't the only
 danger! Upon this class depends the
 further growth of American educa-
 tion and culture. Drive these work-
 ers into a bare existence living and
 you retard the development of music,
 literature, the arts—you stop the
 progress of education—block the de-
 velopment of better homes and the
 decent living of which the United
 States has been so proud. WHO IS
 interested in these people? NOBODY!
 They are the forgotten men and wo-
 men. Ordinarily they belong to no
 union. No experienced negotiators
 plead their cases. Congress through
 an intelligent tax law must guarantee
 these millions more "take home pay."

DR. BACKMAN CHALLENGES: That
 the plight of many white collar
 workers is serious is conceded. But
 estimates of 20,000,000 overstate the
 problem by a wide margin. It would
 be interesting to learn what type of
 tax law will guarantee these millions
 more "take home pay." If an increase
 in exemptions or a reduction in in-
 come taxes is made, it must be re-
 membered that those in the lowest
 income group pay only small amounts
 of direct taxes. Or is Senator Thomas
 suggesting special tax privileges to
 companies which pay the higher
 wages he advocates to enable them
 to meet these higher costs? NO!
 would Congress enact such tax-
 breaks?

SEN. THOMAS REPLIES: The
 incontrovertible testimony shows that
 the million is correct. Of these mil-
 lion are salaried workers. Slightly
 over half are in service. In some
 cases, public payrolls. In some in-
 stances, they have been granted a
 10% average increase since 1939. In
 living costs have soared 40% since
 between 23.4 and 50% respectively.
 Salary cuts to those whose incomes
 have not increased. Congress must
 (1) keep the cost of living from in-
 creasing if possible, reduce it if
 necessary; (2) make home pay in-
 crease; (3) give some relief from taxes,
 by increasing the exemption figure; (4)
 evolve a good tax program based
 primarily upon the ability to pay.
 If we continue to kick these 20 mil-
 lion Americans around our economic
 structure is in danger of collapse.

DR. BACKMAN OPENS: White
 collar workers have been adversely
 affected by higher living costs and
 taxes. The Pepper committee, how-
 ever, reports that the average income
 of 7,500,000 of these workers in-
 creased 21% while for 3,000,000 the
 average increase was about 17%.
 These figures indicate their plight is
 less serious than commonly assumed.
 Many, of course, have not received
 higher incomes. A general wage in-
 crease is not the answer, however,
 because the supply of goods is lim-
 ited. More goods can be obtained by
 white collar workers, only if diverted
 from other groups. Certainly no sig-
 nificant quantity of goods can be di-
 verted from war workers or farmers
 whose record incomes will enable
 them to continue present consump-
 tion—even at higher prices. Nor from
 the rich who consume only a small
 fraction of our supplies. The tragic
 fact is that a general wage increase
 to white collar workers will mean
 higher costs and price rises which
 would take away most of the gains
 the increase would be designed to
 give. Their position cannot be re-
 lieved. The program is to prevent
 further deterioration. How? The
 swollen incomes of industrial work-
 ers have caused higher living costs.
 There should be no further general
 wage increase to industrial workers
 since that would cause still higher
 prices which would seriously affect
 the white collar worker. Those with
 sub-standard wages, however, should
 be given increases.

SEN. THOMAS CHALLENGES: To
 say that white collar workers must
 continue to suffer because of high
 factory wages is tragic defeatism. To
 say a wage increase to this class
 would bring inflation is sheer non-
 sense. The 25 a week clerk doesn't
 overspend. You won't get inflation
 by giving a shabbily dressed typist
 \$2.50 more a week; by increasing the
 wages of a bank clerk so he and his
 family can keep up the payments on
 their little home; or by giving a col-
 lege trained schoolteacher the money
 to buy a new dress. This money is
 spent not on luxuries but on
 the necessities of merchandise which by
 its demand respond to inflationary
 pressure.

DR. BACKMAN REPLIES: As a
 matter of fact, does Senator Thom-
 as believe that industrial workers
 are getting to take a smaller share
 of the available supply of goods? The
 fact is that the supply of goods is
 still higher. Industrial workers
 are getting a larger slice than they
 were in 1939. It is irrelevant what
 the salaries of workers will be. In-
 flation is not determined by what the
 money is spent for but how much is
 spent in relationship to the available
 limited supplies of goods. Senator
 Thomas' faith that price ceilings will
 hold regardless of higher costs and
 increased spending runs counter to
 experience.

INSURE your future—
Save WITH WAR BONDS

Buy War Bonds
TODAY

**Agricultural Prices, Farm
 Indebtedness, Purchase of Bonds**
 by W. Preston Thomas
 Dept. of Agricultural Economics
 Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah

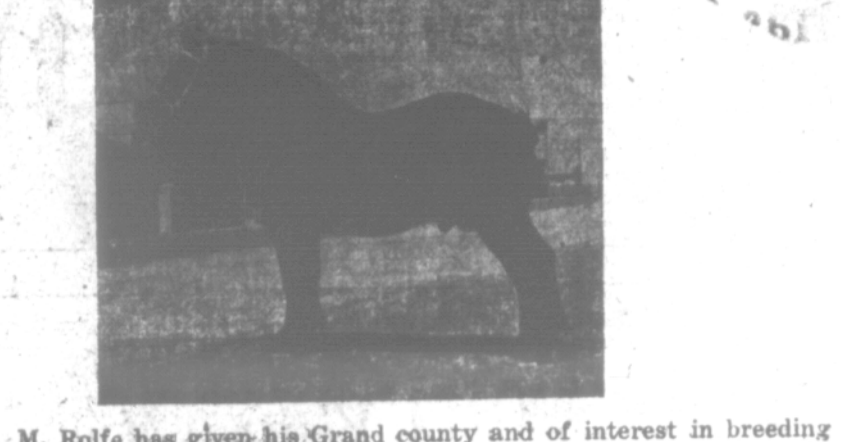
IMEDIATELY following World
 War I farmers bid up the price
 of land to a point where most of the
 purchasers either lost all of their
 farm equity or it took a lifetime
 to pay off the mortgage with low
 priced farm products. During this
 period of high prices will the farm-
 ers of America bid up the price of
 land and obligate themselves with
 heavy debt loads as they did in
 1918 to 1920? Will they remember
 the indebtedness they incurred
 during World War I and how they
 were forced to carry this burden
 during a period of 20 years when
 agricultural prices were de-
 pressed? High prices and a post-
 war depression were new experi-
 ences for the farmers during and
 following World War I. Most of
 American farmers operating today
 have experienced both high and
 low agricultural prices. Will these
 experiences be remembered and
 will they plan their economic pro-
 gram more wisely during this pe-
 riod of high prices than was the
 case from 1914 to 1920?

Economic Program for Farmers
 With the present outlook for con-
 tinued heavy expenditures by the
 federal government for war pur-
 poses and a reduced amount of
 civilian goods, indications for the
 immediate future are for contin-
 uing good prices. However, with
 the closing of the war and a re-
 duction of government expendi-
 tures and an adjustment in agri-
 culture and industry back to pro-
 duction largely for civilian use,
 there will most likely come a re-
 duction in prices. The exact time
 or extent of the reduction can not
 be predicted.
 During the early phases of ma-
 jor wars, farmers should expand
 production to the limit. However,
 there comes a time because of
 uncertainties as to duration of the
 war and the fact that prices will
 fall during the post-war period.

when the individual should not ex-
 pand on long time credit which
 requires many years to liquidate.
 Now is a good time for farmers
 to increase production for a year
 at a time or shorter periods by
 intensive use of available re-
 sources. It is a time which calls
 for caution concerning long-time
 commitments, especially for pur-
 chase of high-priced land, breed-
 ing stock, or equipment.
 During the period of high prices
 the wise farmer will pay off his
 indebtedness and buy United
 States Bonds. During the post-
 war period there is likely to be a
 depreciation in land, livestock, and
 other farm values as well as re-
 duced prices received for agricul-
 tural products. On the other hand
 the United States Government is
 guaranteeing the value, with in-
 terest, on the E Series of federal
 Bonds. The dollar invested in
 Bonds now when prices are high
 will be returned with interest with-
 out depreciation and at a time
 when the value of other commodi-
 ties may be low. The value or
 purchasing power of the dollar in-
 vested in Bonds will be greatly
 increased when other prices are
 reduced or when an adjustment is
 made from a war to a peacetime
 economy. The farmer who is wise
 in planning his war and post-war
 economic program will have funds
 for use to improve the farm and
 the farm home during the post-
 war period. Such improvements
 might include the home, other
 farm buildings, fences, irrigation
 and drainage facilities, and the
 purchase of new equipment for the
 home and the farm. The present
 economic program for farmers
 should be to produce to the limit,
 get out of debt, buy government
 Bonds, and make plans to improve
 the home and the farm for sat-
 isfactory living and for economic
 production during the post-war pe-
 riod.

U. S. Treasury Department

To New Pastures



T. M. Rolfe has given his Grand county and of interest in breeding
 Champion Percheron Stallion, Sen-
 ator Diplomat Brown to the East-
 ern Oregon Experiment station at
 Rolfe's decision. Senator has won
 Union and Dick Richards of the
 many prizes while being shown
 station has taken him to his new
 under the Rolfe banner.
 home. Lack of horses in Sherman

**Processing of
 Foods Explained**

General agreement on what pro-
 cessing methods to recommend for
 different foods to insure both qual-
 ity products and safety in use was
 reached at the state conference on
 home food preservation in Port-
 land last month.

These recommendations, which
 considered for Oregon conditions,
 are much the same as those adop-
 ted nationally and now included in
 a new USDA popular bulletin,
 "Home Canning of Fruits and
 Vegetables." Oregon homemakers
 are advised, however, to depend
 more on publications of OSC, as
 these take into account local con-
 ditions.
 The six processing recommenda-
 tions agreed upon at Portland fol-
 low: 1. That the hot water bath
 method be used only for acid fruits
 rhubarb and tomatoes.
 2. That the steam pressure cook-
 er be used for processing all non-
 acid and low-acid food such as
 vegetables, meats, poultry, and
 fish.
 3. That the open-kettle method
 be used only for such products as
 jams, jellies, preserves, pickles,
 and relishes.
 4. That oven canning is un-
 safe and not recommended for
 any product. The results are too
 variable since the method is de-
 pendent upon the correct working
 of heat control devices and uni-
 form distribution of heat within
 the oven.
 5. That the steam-bath method
 is not recommended since it of-
 ten results in inadequate process-
 ing.
 6. That the pasteurization meth-
 od is recommended for fruit
 juices. For best quality, fruit
 juices are packed at temperatures
 not exceeding 180 degrees F.
 Where pressure cooker tim-
 tables include a choice of either a
 240 degree or 250 degree cook,
 the lower temperature is recom-
 mended for a quality product, ex-
 cept in the case of green leafy
 vegetables.

BUY EXTRA 5% WAR BONDS

CHURCHES
 Christian Science Society
 Sunday morning services at
 11 a.m. Subject "Christian Sci-
 ence"
 Wednesday night service at 9
 includes testimonials of healing.
 The reading room in the rear
 of the building is open. All au-
 thorized Christian Science litera-
 ture can be bought or borrowed.

WASCO METHODIST CHURCH
 Sunday School at 10:00 A. M.
 There will be no preaching ser-
 vice at the Wasco and Grass Val-
 ley Methodist churches next Sun-
 day, the 25th, on account of the
 annual Methodist conference in
 Portland, June 22 to the 25th.
 Services as usual the following
 Sunday July 2nd.
 P. L. Cannell, pastor.

More 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.
 R. P. Brisbane W. M.
 R. V. Lockart, secretary.

More Lodge No. 113, I.O.O.F.
 Meets 1st and 3rd
 Tuesdays in I.O.O.F.
 hall. Transient and
 visiting brothers are
 cordially invited
 to meet with us.
 Ernest Houston N. G.
 Percy Thompson, Secretary

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78, O.E.S.
 Meets Every Second and
 Fourth Thursdays in each
 Month. Visiting Members
 Invited—Moro, Oregon
 Alice Ornduff, W. M.
 Marie Hoskinson, Secretary

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116
 Meets 2nd and 4th
 Tuesdays of each
 month. Visiting mem-
 bers welcome.
 Alice McKee N.G.
 Florence Johnston, St.

NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING
 Notice is hereby given that Mary
 Edith Sayers, Administratrix of
 the Estate of Omer G. Sayers,
 deceased, has filed in the County
 Court of the State of Oregon for
 Sherman County, her Final Ac-
 count and the Court has set the
 25th day of July, 1944, in the
 Office of the County Clerk in the
 Court House at Moro, Oregon, at
 the hour of 10:00 o'clock a. m.
 as the time and place for the
 settlement of said accounting and
 for hearing objections to the
 same, if any.

Bank-by-Mail
**Save Time by using
 this Modern Deposit Plan**
Quick - Easy - Safe
 Write or Call for
 Complete Information
**The Dalles Branch of the
 United States National Bank**
 Head Office, Portland, Oregon
 MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION