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

DEWEY & BRICKER

The Republicans have finished their convention and the delegates should be on their way home to cooler climes. The weather was the only thing that was hot in Chicago, if one judges from news accounts. Great interest in politics is not sufficiently common to cover shadow the more striking rews of war. It is probable that unless there are unexpected developments the Democratic convention next month will be under the cloud of war as well.

Age old rules of proper political conduct prevailed in the selection of Dewey and Bricker as nominees. A man from a populous eastern state and one from the middle west is a common bill of political fare, and one that often achieves success. In this case it might have been possible to choose a more western vice-president considering Dewey's Michigan birth.

Dewey has made a rapid rise to fame. He was first known as a racket busting district attorney at a time when New York was ridden with racketeers. That reputation was not sufficient to get for him the nomination in 1940. Now that he has been governor of New York he won that nomination easily. The record speaks well for his administration of the nation's second largest administrative job.

Bricker is less spectacular, but he has been governor of a large state for years and must have done well to remain. Both men are experienced; both have records as administrators.

Perhaps their records were the deciding factor of their nominations. Certainly voters must have become conscious of the dangers that come from lack of administrative ability.

If Republican can now make and manage the sort of campaign that will truly divide those of American ideals from those who lean toward the European type of political thinking Dewey and Bricker will win in November.

HOW, NOT WHAT

The defeats of Senators Holman in Oregon, Clark in Idaho and the close contest of Senator Nye in North Dakota have caused comment as to the reasons therefore.

It is not likely that any one reason can be given. There is surely a difference in the three states in question. Holman charged that there was extreme use of money against him, but the charge falls when the figures are known. More spent more than Holman but not enough more to account for the vote. The CIO opposition was effective, and all labor opposed Holman because of his vote for the Smith-Connelly bill. But Holman lost in the rural areas too.

Clark is said to be a member of an old political family in Idaho and has been charged with not doing all the things he promised to people who supported him six years ago. His defeat might have been reprisal for forgetting his friends. It was not money, nor CIO in his case.

Nye was one time hailed as a liberal who came out of the west to attack the war material makers of the east coast. He was the prime isolationist.

It is true that all three opposed the administration. Other men have done so as consistently and have been returned to office time after time. Holman and Nye, however, were very bitter in their denunciations. They seemed to be destructive and bitter. That may

account for the loss of prestige to a greater extent than what they opposed.

WE HAD TO SAVE

A banker was talking about the large bank deposits. They come, he said, from many small accounts that have grown rapidly in these prosperous times during the war. Business men and farmers who formerly did not have much money in the banks now have nice checking accounts.

Without stopping to look up the last bank statements it seems very likely that Oregon banks are carrying about \$200 per person on the entire population of the state. We only have a little over a million people and at least \$200,000,000 in cash in banks. The normal used to be around \$50.

Rationing and shortages have shown us that we can pile up money if we just do not spend it. Times have been prosperous, but if we do not buy, or cannot buy, we accumulate money. And eventually there is enough cash on hand to buy a farm or something else of permanent value.

All of us want a lot of things, a new car, new furniture, more and better clothes, new houses, trips. The money is available to us when and if the opportunity arrives. If we all try to spend it at once there will be high prices; if we spread our demands out, we may have good times for years. Incidentally, buying bonds, is the best way to save.

Next Tuesday will be the Fourth of July. Normally there is much said about the anniversary of the first statement of the principles upon which this nation was founded. This year we are fighting for them and those at home are too busy to plan celebrations. The long year since 1776 have caused us to take many of these rights and privileges for granted and to overlook the fact of their necessity to our happiness. We only cherish them after our carelessness has lost them to us, or when we learn of the entire absence of them in other lands. It is a fitting time to read the Declaration of Independence and spend a little time thinking about it, so that we can be renewed in our faith in government by the people.

In Other Days

From the Observer, July 3, 1925

Slightly more than 112 farmers visited the experiment station last Sunday on annual Field Day. Held later this year than usual because of the seasonal differences in growing crops. There were farmers from Sherman, Wasco, and Morrow counties.

W B Johnson and wife left Thursday for their home in the Willamette valley near Salem. They made the round trip by motor over the new Mt. Hood loop highway, a most unusual route between eastern Oregon and their valley home.

Only a few persons went to the Sunday School rally at Wasco last Sunday, most of them remaining at home or going to Buekhollow.

A H Barnum returned Monday afternoon from Portland where he had gone Sunday with a shipment of beef cattle from his Lone Rock stock farm.

Mac Bull has sold his Plaza lots to Postmaster Perry, who will at once proceed to convert the property into homes for intending residents of Moro.

Miss Nina D. Phillips, daughter of the prosperous road builder and farmer at Kent, and Fred Hennagin, son of our capitalist friend and retired farmer, Henry Hennagin, were married on the 22nd.

Frank Sayrs carries his left hand in a sling because of a slash from the tusk of a hog he was handling a few days ago.

An elaborate petition will be presented to the county court next week asking for some assistance towards reconstructing the Harris grade.

From the Observer, July 2, 1915

The Moro baseball team left Tuesday for Ione to fill a five day schedule.

Moro branch of the Tum-a-lum Lumber company sold six thousand feet of lumber Tuesday for the new posts for the Hay Canyon telephone line.

Arrangements are being made to have the entire Salvation Army corps stationed at The Dalles camp at DeMoss Park the 3rd and 4th of July. The Army band will be held in the Park Sunday. A parade of the boy scouts of Wasco will be a feat of the celebration

WAKE UP, AMERICA!

Will the Wagner Labor Act Hamper Post-War Employment?

As debated by Raoul Desvernine, Nationally known attorney, former president of the Crucible Steel Company of America; and Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director, League for Industrial Democracy

MR. DESVERNINE OPENS: Collective bargaining—when it is the free expression of employees—is constructive and beneficial to our economy. But no one knows whether collective bargaining under the Wagner Act—that piece of class legislation that gives 20% of America's workers power to exploit the other 80%—will help or hinder post-war employment. It depends upon how this power is used. We know that unless we have parity—that unless the wage levels of all large groups are such that they can buy from each other—we will have serious unemployment. The question can almost be reduced to this: will the power of organized labor be used to help or to hinder parity between the agricultural worker and the industrial worker? At present the CIO and the AF of L have the power to practically dictate the wage levels of their members. The unorganized workers must take their chances—particularly the farmer whose income is largely controlled by the elements. We all remember what happened in 1931 and 1932 when the farm income tobogganed and factory income stayed up. The factory workers had to stop working because the farmer couldn't buy from the factories. If organized labor accepts the sober responsibility that accompanies great power, we might be all right. If labor fails to accept this responsibility, we will be in very serious difficulties.

DR. LAIDLER CHALLENGES: The depression beginning in 1929 was due primarily not to the high wages of the few million workers then organized, but to the low purchasing power of the mass of both industrial workers and farmers. In 1929, 42% of the nation's families received incomes of \$1500 a year or less, a total income no greater than the total received that year by the one-tenth of 1% of the families on the highest rung of the economic ladder. The lack of parity that year was important was not that as between the industrial wage-earner and the farmer, but that existing as between these two groups and the economic masters of America.

MR. DESVERNINE REPLIES: Dr. Laidler drags the old familiar red herring of class hatred across the trail, but he cannot evade the hard facts. If a farmer must exchange 2 days of his work for 1 day of factory work, he can only "employ" one-half of 1 factory worker. And organized labor should remember that although the farmer had less during the depression, he still had his job. It was the factory worker who was on relief. To insure political and economic stability, labor unions must be molded into our democratic process. They must not run a protected by law, yet immune from law.

DR. LAIDLER OPENS: I believe that the National Labor Relations Act, called the Wagner Act, will stimulate rather than hamper post-war employment. This act, as is known, forbids employers doing an interstate business from engaging in certain unfair practices. Unfair practices, as defined in the act, consist, among other things, in a refusal to bargain collectively with labor groups freely chosen by a firm's employees. In discrimination against workers because of trade union activities and in encouragement of company-dominated unions. It provides that a labor union selected by the majority of employees should constitute the sole bargaining agency of the workers and it furnishes a machinery for the selection of the bargaining units. After World War I there was no such legislation. Employers took advantage of the chaotic conditions to start a crusade to break up many unions. Trade unionists were blacklisted, union protections abolished, wages drastically reduced, mass purchasing power decreased, labor morale lowered, resulting in strikes, lockouts and widespread unemployment. The National Labor Relations Act, if continued, will, after this war, avoid many strikes caused by unfair employers' practices. It is likely to prevent a successful and disastrous assault on collective bargaining machinery and thus assist in maintaining consumer purchasing power, in stabilizing industrial conditions and in keeping the wheels of industry running.

MR. DESVERNINE CHALLENGES: The trouble with the National Labor Relations Act is that it protects only about 20% of America's workers. It has created a privileged high-income class protected by government. There is nothing inherently wrong with strikes but we must understand who the workers are striking against. When organized labor strikes it strikes against the workers who are not organized—the workers who must buy the products of organized labor and pay the extra cost caused by the higher wages. The CIO and AF of L with a fair wage policy can stabilize industrial conditions but, if their present exploitative policy persists in the post-war era, we can expect nothing but trouble.

DR. LAIDLER REPLIES: By prohibiting unions controlled by the boss; by forbidding coercion and discrimination against trade union members; by making provision for holding honest elections to determine what unions represent the majority, the Wagner Act protects not a small percent, but all the workers in their right to organize. Under it thousands of employees outside unions are reaping great benefits from collective bargaining agreements. During the last few years, increases in wages in the great corporations have come not primarily out of the pockets of other workers, but out of huge war profits of big business. All labor has directly or indirectly benefited.

Kelly's Column

(Continued from Page One)

with this pick-up profit going to them. The tariff rate is 75 cents per 100 pounds, so if the Cubans win in the controversy the cash gain to them would be considerable. But Senator Johnson of Colorado insisted that there is nothing in the sugar act which would justify recognition of such a claim.

Speaking for and in behalf of the cotton growers of the south, Senator Bankhead of Alabama has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the rayon industry and has asked for an appropriation from the senate contingent fund to pay its expenses. Since investigations are demanded for the purpose of gathering data for future legislation, it is to be presumed that Senator Bankhead has in mind some plan which will benefit cotton growers at the expense of the rayon manufacturers, although he offers no details. The government now has many thousands of bales of cotton in stockpiles and the yearly production is far in excess of domestic uses, so the cotton people are constantly seeking new ways in which they may advance their product, but they have so far been unable to convince American women that cotton is the most desirable of stocking material.

I have been more and more convinced, the more I think of it, that, in general, pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes. —Ruskin

at DeMoss on the 3rd. C R Belashee has had the Moro meat market auto delivered car put in order for the harvest. Those wanting deliveries during harvest are desired to notify the market before definite routes are arranged.

No State Fair In Oregon In '44

(Continued from Page One)

Oregon will not have a state fair in 1944, according to an announcement made in Salem late last week by Director E. L. Peterson of the state department of agriculture following the regular semi-annual meeting of the state board of agriculture. Members of the board of agriculture and the director considered carefully all the angles on the fair before deciding it would be unwise to hold a fair under present conditions.

Any state fair that could be held this fall would be only a glorified carnival, the group felt.

DO YOUR WAR DUTIES Cheerfully! Buy more War Bonds — and cheerfully attend to other home-front duties. Let's get this war won quickly! SUNNY BROOK KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY

Bricker Debates Broughton



John W. Bricker (left), governor of Ohio and Republican presidential aspirant, and J. M. Broughton, governor of North Carolina and a Republican presidential aspirant, discuss their parties' views on a radio program.

Several factors strongly influenced the decision. The army recently renewed its lease on a part of the fairgrounds and at the present time other branches of the service are negotiating for enlarged uses of the property. Moreover, as the war moves to the west coast the fair sponsors feel that further war uses may

be expected of the state fairgrounds.

Pureka 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. Lockhart, secretary.

Moro 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 members welcome. Alice McKee N.G., Florence Johnston, Sec.



CHURCHES

Christian Science Society Sunday morning services at 11 a.m. Subject "God" Wednesday night service at 9 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. There will be no preaching service at the Wasco and Grass Valley Methodist churches next Sunday, the 25th, on account of the annual Methodist conference in Portland, June 22 to the 25th. Services as usual the following Sunday July 2nd. F. L. Cannell, pastor.

Moro Community Presbyterian Church

James D. Moberg, pastor. Bible School 10 a.m. Morning Worship 11 a.m. Sermon "The Parable of Judgment" Ma 25: 31-46 Prayer Meeting 8 p.m. Tuesday

NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING

Notice is hereby given that Mary Edith Sayrs, Administratrix of the Estate of Omer G. Sayrs, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County, her Final Account 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. Mary Edith Sayrs Administratrix

J. Tracy Barton The Dalles, Oregon Attorney for the Estate

MANPOWER IS NEEDED TO FINISH THE JOB ...and MANPOWER is Everybody!

THOUSANDS OF MAN HOURS are lost every week in Oregon's critical war industries needlessly.

Sometimes the cause is thoughtlessness. The job just doesn't seem important... or the grass looks greener somewhere else... or a touch of the wanderlust.

Many of the most important causes are beyond the workers' control—personal problems, such as illness in the family; plant problems, such as poor eating facilities; and community problems, such as inadequate housing, poor transportation, lack of child care facilities, or unsatisfactory shopping hours.

The only way we can stop this needless loss of precious man hours is for everybody to make this resolution now—I pledge myself to stay on the job and finish the job!

THIS IS WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT!

- Workers: If you are a war worker or in any essential work, you can decide not to quit your job until the BIG job is done.
Employers: You can see that conditions in your plant are such that employees will want to stay with you.
House Owners or Renters: If you have living units to rent, list them (free) with the War Housing Center.
Working Mothers: Investigate child care centers to care for children while you work.
Take Care of Children: Help parents who are working to stay on the job by caring for one or two children—particularly under two years of age—in your home (with compensation for you for day care or full time).

This statement has been prepared and released by BLITZ-WEINHARD COMPANY with the approval of the War Manpower Commission