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STILL WITH US

As a reasonable guess there are some 11,000,000 American men in the armed services. There are many thousands of American women also serving. Thousands of American workers are making war material.

Yet, our industry has been carrying on very well. People are well fed, reasonably well clothed. Serious shortages exist in metals. There is hope—and some evidence—that the war will be over before this time next year. What is to become of these millions of men and women?

After the war is over there will be little market for the planes we are building, no demand for powder or shells, trucks will be a drug on the market if the government sells its supply, tank manufacture will stop. Civilian demands for housing, new furniture, new cars, gadgets can hardly be expected to use all the productive force of a nation geared so high, and aided by the millions who will return to peace time industry.

Magazines are now full of articles advising soldiers to be cautious about entering this business or that. Much of the advice is good, for no one should go into any business without a knowledge of it.

However, these men must have a place in the world. They have earned it. Truth is that monopoly has grown during the war much faster than it was before the war and it was rapidly taking over American industry then. The administration of the common man did nothing to keep him in business, but much to keep him a laborer and serf to faithful union leaders.

During the war every industry, large and small, has learned how to get along with fewer men. Our own agriculture uses three and four men now to do the work of 30 before World War I. Two men handle as much wheat in storage as 12 did a few years ago. Machinery has made many men unnecessary.

There are fewer stores, fewer banks, fewer newspapers, fewer law firms, fewer truck lines, fewer farms. These indicate in general a more efficient production and also greater profits for those who own and operate the businesses. Business makes more money when it can be a monopoly.

But huge production in itself is not the answer, to the economic problem. The stuff must be sold and to be sold people must buy and to buy they must have jobs, businesses, farms. Some place in the swing toward monopoly, the trend must halt because of a scarcity of customers with money to buy. When an industry crowds out a competitor, or puts a machine in the factory in place of a man, it also reduces its prospective customers by that amount.

Perhaps we can trade with other nations not so mechanized although there are other nations that would like to be the manufacturing center of the world. There is competition there, and the start of future wars.

It is the same question we talked about back in 1932 when our industry stopped suddenly for lack of sales. It is still with us, only temporarily abated by the expenditure of government money. It has not been solved. Now we are at the end of government spending limits and must settle the problem. We should have done it twelve years ago instead of borrowing money to put it off. Now the problem must be settled under the cloud of a huge government debt.

It may be that it cannot be settled with arbitrarily held high prices and wages that make us unable to compete with other nations. It is likely that it must be settled through recourse to solid economic thinking instead of political pantheas that make everyone happy. Anyway it is a problem worthy of any one's thinking.

MONEY MAD

The Kilgore bill that brought Senators back to Washington to debate would give unemployed war workers a minimum of \$36 per week for a year after the cessation of their work. That is a sum that was considered a very fine wage a few years ago and is a pretty big payment for not working.

The GI bill gives ex-soldiers \$20 per week for a year after they are discharged, that is, if unemployed. The Kilgore bill would give those who worked in shipyards and other government plants at wages that seem pretty high, more compensation than soldiers who work for \$60 per month. There is, however, an amendment that would give both classes \$35 per week.

It is a little hard to imagine what might happen to a country that starts into the business of paying unemployment compensation in amounts so near to peacetime wages. There are still men working for wages less than \$35 per week.

It does not appear likely that the administration will be able to crowd the Kilgore bill over in the senate. It is probable that it was introduced only for political purposes anyway. Its brief existence may show labor that the administration is anxious to get all it can for them and at the same time its defeat may prove that the Republicans and southern, or real Democrats are against them.

Complete control of the huge unemployment compensation funds in the United States has long been an urge of the administration bureaucrats whose desire for money is an insatiable itch. Congress will probably permit the states to continue handling their own compensation funds.

Germany is now reaping the result of having a civilian commander in chief of her fighting forces.

In Other Days

From the Observer, Aug. 14, 1925
Frank C. Schumacher, about 45 years old, assisting with the harvest on the Pierson brother's farm was caught in the machinery of the combine and so severely injured that he died at 6:45 Monday evening.

The leveling device broke Wednesday on the Roy Powell self propelled combine when threshing on a steep piece of ground causing the frame to slide away and the machine to turn over.

E E Barzee collided with the left side of the Standard Oil tank wagon in Wasco Tuesday, jamming up his fender, wheel and radiator.

Clarence Sparling last week sold 40000 sacks of federation wheat delivered at Hay Canyon, on basis of \$1.43.

From the Observer, Aug. 18, 1935
Arthur S. Johnson has finished his work as deputy with Assessor Otto Peetz, and Mr Peetz speaks very highly of him as a thorough and painstaking assistant.

Mayor C W Moore, of our sister city, Grass Valley, was transacting business in Moro on the 11th. Charley is just as young and cheerful as he used to be when both were poor boys, just beginning in good old Sherman county.

Miss Sadie I. Orr, a Sherman county girl of whom we feel proud, one of the most successful teachers amongst the army of Multnomahs, has been so seriously stricken by cupid's dart, that she will not go back to teaching next month.

A couple of special cars were hauled to Shaniko with another invoice of magnates to report on the C. S. Ry extensions on which will begin Sept. 1, 1935, and be vigorously pushed until Forest is reached, on Crooked River.

From the Observer, Aug. 13, 1915
The carpenter work for L V Moore's new barn has been completed by O A Ramsey.

The first grapes of the season were brought to Moro Saturday by the Fleck orchard auto service, for their Moro store.
Robert Urquhart was in town Monday after bridge material to use in repairing the deck on the bridge this side of the Erskine school.

Miss Delma Linnell Fagan was left by Mr. Stork Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mr and Mrs F E Fagan, Dr. C L Foley attending.

"WAKE UP AMERICA"
Will War Profits Profit Limits
Endanger Postwar Jobs?

As debated by
Richard T. Frankenstein
International Vice President
United Automobile-Aircraft
Agricultural Implement Workers of
America, C.I.O.
Walter R. Weisenburger
Executive Vice President
National Association
of Manufacturers.

MR. FRANKENSTEIN OPENS: An analytical approach to this question suggests breaking it down by asking: (1) Is there such a relationship between Wartime Profits and Postwar Jobs that a limitation imposed on Wartime Profits would produce a consequent reaction on Postwar Jobs? (2) Has there actually been effective limits imposed on Wartime Profits? We believe we can prove, conclusively, there is no relationship between Wartime Profits and Postwar Jobs in our present politico-economic system. From 1929 to 1932 no profit limits existed. Taxation on Corporations and big income was cut to nothing at all. Profits rolled in like a tidal wave at the same time jobs rolled out. Jobs, it seems, depend not on how much money a Corporation has, but on how much money the customers of a Corporation—the common people—can dig out of their pockets. The profit-takers had all the money in 1929, the common man had little. That's why we had a depression. That's why there were no jobs. We shall prove there has been no effective limitations placed on profits. There has been regulation of profits (in the public interest) during the present war; but these regulations were imposed to prevent "unbridled license" in the taking of profits, and prevent resulting inflationary trends. Experience, at this time, emphatically indicates "Business" is still the favorite son of the U. S. Congress. "Them that has, gets," is still axiomatic of American economic life. The consciousness is not the prerogative of the radical element, alone, in these United States.

MR. WEISENBURGER OPENS: Postwar employment is most certainly endangered by the wartime restrictions on profits. At present we are managing to get along under them. But, for the expanding peacetime production and the jobs for which the CIO stands—just as we do—we need two facilities which the CIO would deny. The first is a larger accumulation of retained funds and the second is an abatement of taxation and price ceilings just as soon as hostilities end. During the war years from 1941 to the end of 1943, after paying taxes, all the corporations in the United States retained in their business as working capital a total of ten billions. The CIO says that is enough to take care of anything that may come up in the peacetime reconversion of an economy that did 300 billions of business in 1943. Also to confront the acquisition of some part of fifteen billion dollars of existing government plants, plus some estimated twenty billions of surplus supplies already in government hands. Also to tide over the uncertainties of getting their corporate funds out of the last government contracts and manufacturing inventories estimated at some twenty billions. The Department of Commerce in February, 1944, set the total extraordinary costs of postwar business transition as high as 36 billions. In the general judgment of the business men who have demonstrated their know-how by multiplying the production of this country two-and-a-half times since 1939, our retained earnings of ten billion for the way back are dangerously thin.

MR. FRANKENSTEIN CHALLENGES: Mr. Frankenstein says the depression was caused by employers taking too much profit. It should have righted itself then between 1931-1933 when all corporations had no profits. He says profits have nothing to do with jobs; they depend on money in people's pockets. Where do people get money without jobs? They had both up to 1930; lost both when profits vanished. He thinks profits haven't been "effectively regulated" because they haven't been confiscated. He advocates a profitless "politic-economic system." That is totalitarianism—Nazi fashion. With enterprise we get more of everything by producing more. To have enough postwar jobs we must have enough employers; to have employers we must have investments; to have investments we must have a fair chance of profit. He would destroy profits and thus destroy jobs.

MR. WEISENBURGER REPLIES: The aircraft industry has made a profit. Sure! By producing 35 times as many planes in 1943 as in 1939 and has made 8 times as many profit dollars. Corporate profits in 1943 exceeded the all-time peak of 1929 by 2% while wages were up 92%. Is that "unrestricted profiteering"? It will take hard cash to accomplish the change-over and provide civilian jobs. Treasury figures on hard cash held by business are 10 billions. Business is opposed to "unbridled inflationary profiteering" by any group at any time. All business wants is an opportunity to do its postwar job by advancing "average American purchasing power" by providing jobs. It can't do with 10 billions what will cost thirty-six!

MR. FRANKENSTEIN REPLIES: Mr. Weisenburger can find no sound arguments to justify his demand for profit limits. This is the exact opposite of Nazism. In 1942 Berlin stock markets—the surest thermometer of Nazi industrial profits—stood at the highest level in history, while tens of millions of common people starved. Policies which doomed Germany cannot secure America's future.

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Kelly's Column

(Continued from Page One)

they wanted war department to do that. But Fly won out and a prominent army officer who protested was eased out of his job. There have been many complaints brought against Fly, who is quick on the trigger in defense of his position. He recently raised a fuss with a magazine which interview-

ed him, and threatened dire things unless he was permitted to go over the article prior to its publication. He has been what might be said to be the Fly in the ointment.

Colonel Edmond W. Starling has passed on. People who knew him best were the police and sheriff and the working press in the capital. The colonel bossed the presidents, and they had to obey. It was his job to guard the president

HI-WAYS TO HEALTH
By ADA R. MAYNE
OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

Between meal snacks, wisely planned, can be an important part of the regime for building and maintaining good nutrition for both children and adults. Many children have small capacities for food, and it may be impossible for them to eat enough at breakfast to keep them bright and alert until lunch time. This is especially true when breakfast is eaten at an early hour, as may be necessary when parents work, or when children live a considerable distance from their school.

1 tsp cinnamon 1-2 cup rolled oats
1 tsp apple pie 1-3 cup wheat germ
1-2 cup raisins 1 cup chopped nuts
1-4 cup milk 2 cups sifted flour
Cream shortening, salt, soda,
spices sugar and molasses. Add
beaten eggs. Mix and add rolled
oats, wheat germ, raisins and nuts
Add milk and sifted flour. Mix well
and drop by teaspoons on greased
baking pans. Bake 12-15 minutes
in moderate oven (375) degrees.

A mid-morning snack of foods that furnish body-building material but do not spoil the appetite for lunch has proved of real benefit to children. A cupful of milk and graham crackers are frequently provided for grade school children. The same foods are often used for the younger children in kindergartens and nursery centers, although smaller portions may be served them. Milk and bread, or fruit are other choices for serving them.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Nora Maud Akers, Deceased, are hereby notified to present them, with the proper vouchers and duly verified to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified, and acting Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the Estate of Nora Maud Akers, deceased, at the office of T. Lester Johnson, attorney at law, Wasco, Sherman county, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, which date is August 11, 1944.

Adults, too, may benefit from between-meal snacks. Working people who experience a mid-morning fatigue usually find it can be overcome by a short rest period and some food. The rest period alone has proved much less successful in combating fatigue and promoting working efficiency than rest plus food. But again, this means food that provides real nourishment—not the soft drinks and other beverages that may provide a temporary lift but no more lasting benefits. As with children, milk has proved one of the best choices for mid-morning snacks, and it can be supplemented by a sandwich, a piece of cake, cookies, or whole grain crackers, or fruit, depending on the needs of the individual.

Lloyd Hennagis
Administrator, with the Will Annexed, of the Estate of Nora Maud Akers, Deceased.
Date of first publication, August 11, 1944.
Date of last publication Sept. 8, 1944.

For a cookie packed with good nutrition and one that is the perfect compliment to the in-between glass of milk try these V-lunch cookies. Notice the ingredients—sugar and spice and other things to make a delicious as well as a nutritious cookie.

V-LUNCH COOKIES
1 cup shortening 1 cup sugar
1 tsp salt 4 tbsp molasses
1 1/2 tsp soda 2 eggs, beaten

and members of his family. On the many presidential trips to the Pacific northwest of Wilson, Harding, Hoover and Roosevelt the colonel went ahead like the advance man of a circus. He examined the line of march of parades, the speaker's stand; examined boats, such as the ship that took Harding from Seattle to Alaska. When he was through with the plans of Spokane, Seattle, Vancouver or Portland they were a near fool-proof as human ingenuity could devise. He was intensely loyal to the president, under his charge, whether the president was a Republican or Democrat. No one ever heard him discuss politics; no one knew his party affiliation.

Resolve to be thyself; and know, that he who finds himself, loses his misery. —Matthew Arnold

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, 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.
R. P. Briabine 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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
All persons having claims against the Estate of Frank P. Pitts, 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 Frank Pitts, deceased, at the office of T. Lester Johnson, attorney at law, Wasco, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, to-wit: July 28, 1944.
P. G. O'Meara
Administrator
Date of first publication August 18, 1944
Date of last publication August 18, 1944

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