Sherman County Journal
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Giles L. French Editor

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

HILLMAN

Possibilities of what might happen if Sidney Hillman succeeds in obtaining complete control of the Democratic party are great indeed. He, like Roosevelt before him, has been wise to choose the Democrtic party because the solid south votes Democratic regardless of economic matters. A northerner who can control the big city machines can become the national leader of that party and achieve much power and office.

To say that it is unfortunate that a small group of radicals whose economic theories derive from class conscious Europe can get in control of a great American party because of geographic prejudice is merely being factual. In reality it is a serious situation.

Mr. Hillman appears to be able to control the big city machines that make up the central core of northern Democracy. As long as the more radical laborers follow him the city bosses have little choice. He, being the liason man between radical labor and the White House, has some authority in labor circles. And he has been using it to get himself far down the path of changing the political theories of the nation.

Sometimes we wonder if we have not been a little too generous in this nation about foreigners. We let them come over here and share in our economic welfare, make them citizens and let them begin telling us what to do. It might be better if we made them wait until the second or third generation before letting them get into control. In that way we would have a chance to put a few American ideals into their European skulls.

Making labor leaders and political bosses and supreme justices out of them seems to give them too great an opportunity to expound their theories of dictatorial power. Perhaps 40 years is not enough to teach American ideals of democracy to the Hillmans who come to these shores. And if not enough for the Hillmans, it is not enough for the less intelligent of them.

There is no doubt that Hillman picked the vice presidential candidate for the Democrats. His support may pick the next president, for without radical labor votes Roosevelt could not hope to be elected. A majority of those who obtained their ideals of government in the little red school house will not vote for a fourth term. He must look to the cities, the city bosses, the labor bosses, the radical labor groups lately from the slums and ghettos of Europe for his votes.

That s why Hillman is so valuable to the president; that is why the situation is dangerius to democracy (with a small d) and also to Democracy (with a capital D).

MORE HOUSES

This town needs same more houses. There is probably enough roofs to cover the citizens but not to give them the quality of living conditions they desire and can afford. It has been a long time since many houses were built here—as it has any place else except for government housing.

Fortunately the county has the money with which to build houses. Good crops and prices have assured that. When the ban on the use of lumber and other building materials is lifted there should be some construction going on in town. Farmers can live as comfortably here as any place when they retire and can build as cheaply.

YELLOW LINE

It has been nearly two years since the state highway department has sent its line painting crew along the Sherman highway and the safety features of the strip of yellow paint have long been gone. Dead yatches and new oiling have removed part of it and natural wear has made it all but invisible.

Yellow paint is hard to get in war time, we know. Yet in districts where there is a bit of fog in early winter it seems advisable to keep the yellow line on the highways.

AID APLENTY

Returning soldiers, sailors and marines should have no difficulty in obtaining information and advise about their rights and privileges and the laws that concern them and their future.

Bureaucracy has been added and multiplied in this matter until the veteran need make no search for help. To make a list from incomplete information and failing memory: The Selective Service has empowered its members and employees, attorneys, etc., to aid. the War Man-power commission has a hand in it: the United States Employment Service has a group working on it; the U. S. Department of Agriculture is planning for veterans through the extension service. Then the state has a service organization that will be glad to help and every Legion post and unit of other veteran agencies has a committee for that purpose.

In addition to that there is a Federal GI bill to provide for rehabilitation of veterans, the voters of Oregon will vote on a bill for veterans next November and probably pass it. each county and most cities have a planning group All of these have funds available for post-war work that will include veterans as a first preferred group.

It is hoped that such a multiplicity of aiders do not get in each other's way so that the veteran is left alone and perhaps hungry while the different groups argue over whose charge he is at that moment and location.

As far as this county is concerned there is going to be an effort to coordinate all these agencies, and consolidate all this aid and promise of aid so that returning service men will know where to go and who to see and also be able to find out what he wants to know. It would certainly be more satisfactory and less expensive if this could happen other places as well. But bureaucrats will be bureaucrats.

W M

A deal completed Wednesday ended the career of the old Wasco Warehouse and Milling company, the W M of the mid-Columbia section of Oregon. And a bit of sadness must come to every old timer as he reads the news.

The company began in the long gone days when homesteaders were just starting to grow wheat on the bunch grass hills of this area so recently denuded of their original crop of bunch grass. The founders were local citizens who wanted to keep business at home and provide a market for the men who were coming in to take up the land.

There were the Lords and the Laughlins, the Frenchs and the McCoys and the Seuferts. Some had come to Oregon with money and others had earned it here. McCoy had taken in wheat as a wheat buck in one of the first warehouses in this part of the district.

There was profit in buying wheat and milling it and the company grew to become the biggest warehouse firm and wheat buyer in this section. WM warehouses were on every side track; White River flour was used in every kitchen. It was a local concern and natives took pride in it.

Its sale to a large and well financed biscuit company is an indication, probably, that small, local companies can no longer compete with big business. Perhaps it also is an indication that the blood of pioneer business men has begun to run thin and that hesitancy has taken the place of pioneer boldness.

Anyway WM helped to develop this county. It built warehouses along the railroad as soon as the rails were laid; it furnished a market for grain as soon as crops could be grown: it loaned money to young men trying to establish themselves in the county; it started banks and aided stores and other businesses. It grew up with the country and helped the country grow. Profits from it helped make some of the county's biggest fortunes.

Although it has not been active in anything but milling lately since its banks have been sold, its warehouses consolidated with the co-ops it remained a sort of an emblem of pioneer enterprise and we are sorry to see it pass into history.

KEEP FAITH with us— by buying WAR BONDS

Kelly's Column

(Continued from Page One)

ter the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the president. no immigration visa shall be issued to any immigrant. (2) Adoption of this amendment would have the effect of abolishing the quota system entirely and arbitrarily forbid the entry into the United States of anyone not already a citizen. There was almost no discussion of the measure and no roll call, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

An indication of the opposition which maybe expected in the senate to acceptance of the international monetary agreement reached at Bretton Woods is contained in a letter written to President Roosevelt and signed by 26 senators, including Senators Cordon and Holman of Oregon and Walgren of Washington. Objection to the agreement is based on its alleged failure to recognize silver on a parity with gold in defining the obligation which shall be assumed by the several nations in establishing the stabilization fund. While the list of signatories includes senators who have heretofore steadfastly advocated the remonetization of silver, it also contains the names of several who have not hitherto been identified with that movement and opens the prospect that a two-thirds majority for ratification of the agreement is less than bright. As a matter of fact, it is not now believed the Bretton Woods agreement can be put over in its present form.

In Other Days

From the Observer, Aug. 28, 1919

Rev Henry G. Hanson will preach at the Gorman school house on Sunday afternoon, September 6th. at 3:00 o'clock.

A M Wright, W H Ragsdale and L L Peetz drove from Camp Sherman late last week to attend to business matters that demanded their attention, returning to the Metolius river head waters on Wednesday.

A flurry in wheat prices was in evidence in Sherman county last week when $1.50 on marquis wheat No. 1 grade could have been secured at most any shipping station in the county.

Willard Urquhart and Arthur Christiansen left Wednesday by auto for Oroville, Wash., where they have accepted work with the Washington Water company.

From the Observer, Aug. 25, 1905

Mr and Mrs E H Moore have returned from their outing, which was remarkably beneficial to the children.

Up to last night Robert Urquhart has headed 711 acres this harvest with one 14-foot header

Miss Margaret Pinkerton is here on a visit to her father, the first for about two years. Before returning to Seattle she will visit her sister, Mrs Poole, in Morrow county.

Work on Mayor J C Elrod's brick theatre and Sherman Trading company store building in this city has advanced to the cantilever truss that is to support the theatre roof.

From the Observer, Aug. 27, 1915

Two thousand hogs were received August 24th at Portland stock yards. Top price was $7.60.

Miss Cecil Moore left Thursday for Portland where she will enter the St. Vincent hospital training school for nurses.

W E and J-O Garrett of Grass Valley were called to Burns on account of the death of their father on the 17th.

Jerry Wilson pulled in his threshing outfit Sunday, after three weeks successful run.

"WAKE UP, AMERICA!"

Moderated by FRED G. CLARK Chairman, American Economic Foundation

Is Social Security A Campaign Issue?

As debated by

Harry D. Farren
Editor, Author, Lecturer

Richard S. Rimanoczy
Writer and Authority on Educational Radio Discussion

MR. FARREN OPENS: For the past decade, using the dark days of the 1929 depression as the "horrible example", the present administration has consistently pursued a policy that is determined to see to it that every individual is assured "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear". These two principles of the Atlantic Charter cannot be misinterpreted. They mean what they mean morally and politically—social security. The New Deal has been the "friend of the common man"—the "friend of labor". These friendships were cemented, the New Deal professes, through the passage, or attempts to force passage, of social security and labor legislation that would protect these elements from "fear" and "want". Social security pay deductions, the Wagner Act, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security Bill—the presently proposed Murray-Kilgore Reconversion Bill (which would assure war workers $35 a week for 2 postwar years) —taxing "wealth" to provide for the "poor"—the G.I. Bill of Rights—the proposed socialization of medicine, etc., are all political issues, spearheaded by social security. Deficit financing, higher taxes, restrictions of liberties, bureaucracy, alien "philosophies", each and everyone is dedicated to the single purpose of assuring the "average man" of a weekly dole whether he is gainfully employed or not. These facts are undeniable.

MR. RIMANOCZY CHALLENGES: True, these facts cannot be denied, but they can be interpreted properly. Planning on the part of minorities must not be confused with execution on the part of majorities. True, soldiers' bonuses and cut-off pay for war workers are in the field of reality, but psychologically they are not in the field of social security. The people are getting very touchy about deductions from their pay envelopes and after victory they are going to be very touchy about deficit spending. Knowledge that social security must be paid for dampens public ardor. Even Sir William Beveridge said, "It is due, providing we can afford it".

MR. FARREN REPLIES: Mr. Rimanoczy's faith in the people's ability to undo what powerful political and economic forces did do, is not justified by the historic pace of sociological development. Witness England! Prof. Laski and Dr. Hansen are not worried about the cost. Centralization of power in the federal government to care for social and economic needs of the people; gradual decay of states' rights; establishment of government bureaus functioning by directives having the force of law prevent anything resembling "a people's choice". I repeat: labor legislation—enforced savings—socialization of medicine—government control of industry—all "for the common good"—are social security plans and as such are campaign issues.

MR. RIMANOCZY OPENS: Social security is based on the premise that people will not voluntarily save money for emergencies and for their old age and that for their own good, government should force them to do so. Statistics overwhelmingly support the truth of the first half of the premise: most people simply do not save except when they go into debt for something. The second half of the premise—namely, that government should force people to save—has surprisingly enough been accepted by the American people without any marked degree of approval or disapproval. The typical attitude seems to be "why not". But social security is not a significant campaign issue. The smart political position on the subject is one of general approval but an avoidance of detailed discussion at this time. Its extension is politically impossible in the face of the present demand for lower instead of higher taxes and its abolition is even more impossible because the people have a stake in it. If social security were a "something for nothing" scheme, it might be a campaign issue but the people know that the cost comes out of their pay envelopes and I see no signs of their wanting to pay higher taxes at this time.

MR. FARREN CHALLENGES: The statement that people are in no mood to accept higher taxes for further extension of social security measures is not sound. The "people"—the majority of the electorate—will have as much to say about future plans as they did about WPA, AAA, NYA, NRA, etc. These were not "voted" down—they died on the vine of their own fruitless waste. Disciplined minorities—not the people—make these decisions. Pressure groups, assumedly holding the so-called "balance of power" with handpicked candidates, influence the architecture of further extension of social security. This is the great tragedy of America.

MR. RIMANOCZY REPLIES: Mr. Farren assumes (1) that the New Deal is still the dominant political philosophy and (2) that the pressure groups within the nation can deliver the votes of their members. In these contentions he is not borne out by expert consensus. If the New Deal is still dominant, why was Henry Wallace defeated for renomination? If pressure group votes are deliverable, why wasn't John Lewis' support to Willkie more effective? Finally, Mr. Farren forgets that social security captured the imagination of the people during the depression. $65 a month does not look like much when you are making $65 a week.

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

Breakfast—the important eye-opener meal—needs planning just as much as any other meal. It needs this thinking ahead to make sure that it will furnish its share of the day's food.

The best plan for breakfast is to use one menu for allthe family, adjusting sizes of servings to the individuals. For instance, the amount of breakfast that children eat depends on their age and activity and will vary in amount from what the high school sister or brother working part time and father on a heavy job will need. They all require a good hot meal before starting off on the day's schedule to avoid that mid-morning hunger slump which everyone has experienced. Give the working members of the family extra-sized portions or add bacon, ham, or other foods and they'll have man-sized breakfasts to tuck under their belts. Mother, too, will be better able to do a good morning's work if she enjoys breakfast with the family.

Take time to sit down to a good breakfast. If schedules vary arrange plans so that two or three of the family eat at the same time. The first one up can cook the cereal or the main hot dish for the entire family. Later risers can add their own fruit, milk and toast.

A good breakfast deserves the time it takes to eat it—even if it means getting up a few minutes earlier. Give your family a reason to rise and tune up. This trio is designed for breakfast harmony.

(1). Fruit—1 serving (at least cup fruit or juice) Include raw or citrus fruit or tomato often

(2). Milk—1 cup, plain milk cereal, cooked in cereal as cafe au lait for adults (half coffee, half milk) Children need at least one cupat each meal. One cup at breakfast for adults makes a good beginning for the rest they need during the day. Coffee may be included in the breakfast for the adults in addition to the milk.

(3). Other Food—2 servings. Egg 1 or more soft cooked or hard cooked in shell, scrambled, creamed, poached, omelet.

Whole grain or Enriched Cereal 1 serving (at least 1-2 cup) Whole grain or Enriched Bread with Butter 1 or more servings.

CHURCHES

WASCO METHODIST CHURCH
Sunday School at 10:00 A. M.
Morning Worship at 11:00 A. M.
F. L. Cannell. pastor.

Moro Community Presbyterian Church
Bible School 10 a. m.
James D. Moberg, pastor.

Christian Science Society
Sunday morning services at 11 a. m. Subject "Jesus Christ"
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

OH BROTHER!

We critically need our forests NOW—wood fills 1200 military uses.
We seriously need our forests when we return for jobs and Oh Brother—a *vacation!*

DO YOUR PART PREVENT FOREST FIRES

KEEP OREGON GREEN ASSOCIATION SALEM, ORE.

7:15 P.M.
LOWELL THOMAS NEWS TIME
DON LEE-MUTUAL
Standard of California

Those Boys Need You
BUY WAR BONDS!

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

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.

Lloyd Hennagin
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.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the Estate of Robert W. Pinkerton, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, in proper form, to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Executor of the last will and testament of Robert W. Pinkerton, deceased, at the office of Geo. G. Updegraff, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, to-wit, August 25, 1944.

Harry B. Pinkerton
Geo. G. Updegraff
Attorney for Executor. 42-5

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having claims against the estate of Frank 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, at 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 July 28, 1944
Date of last publication August 18, 1944

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From where I sit ... *by* Joe Marsh

How Different Will be Post-war Homes?

Matt Doorly, our local carpenter, has been showing us architect's drawings of the kind of post-war houses that we're going to live in. Some of them look like squared-off dominoes; some are streamlined like they were going to fly. And they're all filled with fancy things like air-conditioning and what-not.

"Sure change our home life!" Matt says importantly.

"Shucks," says Dan Mason, "it isn't the shape of a house, or the gadgets in it, that make up your home life."

"What is it then?" says Matt.

"It's the little things," says Dan. "Like a well-worn chair before the fire—and a good book—and a friendly glass of beer after a hard day's work. Little things, that are a part of living."

From where I sit, Dan's absolutely right. And I think the men who dream of home from overseas agree—that it's the small, familiar pleasures, that add up to home.

Joe Marsh

No. 91 of a Series

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