

Sherman County Journal
Published Every Friday at Moro, Oregon
Giles L. French Editor
Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Moro, Oregon under Act of Congress of March 3, 1919.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
1944 Active Member
OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Payable in Advance
ONE YEAR \$2.00
SEPTEMBER 15, 1944

WINNING THE PEACE
To judge from statements often made by those in the public eye because of political office and from speakers on almost any subject, one might get the notion that if the men who are delegated to write the peace treaty or treaties at the close of this war do a good job (that is, in keeping with the ideas of the speaker) there will be perpetual peace on earth. That is a bunch of baloney.

It makes very little difference what words are written in the peace treaties if they are designed to give fair treatment to all peoples. And whatever is there written will be found faulty after a few years, so quickly does the world change. No one, however wise and just, can foresee far enough ahead to write a peace treaty that must remain in effect, without change, for a generation. It is rather foolish to try.

The American constitution is one of the finest documents ever written. It has lasted over a hundred and fifty years but it has been necessary to amend it every now and then. And it only concerns one people, one nation. We even make ten amendments immediately after its acceptance.

Perhaps it would be well to provide for amendments to a peace treaty, instead of starting a war before writing a new one. Our last treaty of peace, that of Versailles, proven to be almost entirely wrong. It made Germany very angry, and neither the French nor the English would try to enforce it. It divided peoples by new boundaries and established trade barriers that would not and could not let Europe exist as an economic unit. The nation is fortunate that it had no part in its ineffectual enforcement.

No matter what is written in the peace treaty it is going to be administered by frail humans with all the faults that that implies. It is going to enforce actions on other humans who are going to resent it and oppose it. Personal and national selfishness will interfere. The treaty can be no better than the men concerned with it on both sides.

We cannot expect to achieve international peace and good will by a few words scratched on a piece of parchment. As long as we hate one another, as long as we are selfish and cruel, we will reap the result of those emotions, peace treaty or no peace treaty.

COVERED WAGONS CAME THIS WAY
In the early sixties strings of covered wagons came up the Grass Valley canyon just east of Moro. The men who brought them were about to finish the long journey from Missouri to the Willamette valley. Not liking the prospect of floating down the Columbia they had chosen the land route, the Barlow route, which brought them through this county from the John Day ford to Shavers falls instead of from the ford to the mouth of the Deschutes.

They had hit Grass Valley canyon at what is now Nish. The road up it was a pleasant bit after the hot and dusty plains and the rocky canyon crossings for those days. Grass Valley canyon, like others not occupied by man, was nearly a meadow. Antelope ran out of the high bunchgrass to find the shelter of the tall sage that grew in spots.

There was no road except a dirt trail where other wagon trains had gone before, a year before or a month. There was water in abundance along the canyon and the grass was so plentiful that the cattle fed well and gained strength. At Grass Valley where the trail left the canyon and again took to the grass covered hills.

they stopped for a few days to let oxen feed on the luxuriant grass that grew amid the tall rye grass. Then, for the year was getting on, they put the ox-bows on the cattle and started reluctantly on again, going up Booten's canyon across the low hills toward the falls of the Deschutes. Later the freighters followed the same road to haul lumber and supplies into Sherman county for the homesteaders. But it was a dim trail to these first few wagon trains.

They slid into the canyon known as Buck Hollow and down it to the river that roared even in late summer when other streams were quiet. Crossing it was a job they undertook with trepidation for the long delayed at the task; they were on their own with no aid except their own minds and strong muscles, which proved enough.

Today we honor these early day travelers by planting some posts along the trail they took across our county. It is done to help us remember that our ancestors were self-reliant people, that we have the heritage of free men who believed in themselves and their own strength.

These posts may some day become symbols to prove that we can do things by ourselves without the aid of government. They may some day become symbols that we can do things by ourselves without the aid of government.

VACATION
Thirty years ago the old sack sewer piled the last sack of the last setting and reflectively jabbed his needle into it a few times as he watched the machine slow down and listened to the engine's last official whistle of the season.

"One of the finest things about harvestin'," he said, "is gettin' to take a bath and clean up after its over."

Getting a bath and a shave and some clothes that did not exude separator dust at every pore was the acme of physical comfort in those days when men were men and worked 12 hours a day to prove it. They looked it they felt they even smelt it.

Of course, an occasional softy came out of the towns and got himself in a bit with the water-buck by trying to take a bath on Sunday. Yet such grungers were neither common nor repeated.

Which is to say that one of the best things about any job is finishing it; getting it all done. Harvesting is still like that. Not that modern threshers do not get their hides polished often enough, but it is still fun to finish.

Of late farmers have been loading their families into their cars and taking off along the roads for a little surcease from the worry of farm work. They go to the coast or the city buy some clothes, see some shows, relax and enjoy the satisfaction of a job well done.

It is probable the OPA or WPB or ODT or GHQ wouldn't like it very well although there is much talk about entertainment to keep up the morale of fighters and industrial workers.

For us, we agree with the old sack-sewer. When a man finishes a long hard job he is entitled to a few days in which to knit the raveled sleeve of care and get ready to come and do it all over again.

Those who complained about the heat last are now complaining about the cold.

In Other Days
From the Observer, Sept. 18, 1925
Mr. and Mrs. L.L. Peets left by auto Thursday for Corvallis. They were accompanied by their son Byron Peets, and Harold Bryant both of whom will register at OAC for electrical engineering.

"WAKE UP, AMERICA!"
Would Abolition of the Closed Shop Be a Step Toward Industrial Peace?

Moderated by FRED G. CLARK, Chairman, American Economic Foundation
As debated by Maurice R. Franks, National Business Agent, Railroad Yardmasters of North America, Inc.—Editor, Railroad Workers Journal; Dr. Broadus Mitchell, Economist, and Research Director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union

MR. FRANKS OPENS: The abolition of the closed shop would not only be a step toward industrial peace, it would be practically a complete flight up the stairway to industrial Utopia. We first to abolish political dictatorship. We must assume the abolition of an economic dictatorship would definitely lead to a more harmonious and productive system of industrialism. Our fighting men will return to their homeland expecting to engage in gainful employment operated under a basis of Americanism void of dictatorship. Imagine their disillusionment to find a condition of dictatorship in industry—the closed shop by which they must pay a toll for the right to work—whether or not they believe or understand the principles of unionism. The closed shop is inconsistent to everything consistent with good Americanism. It infringes upon the intent of 3 of the 4 freedoms—(1) freedom of speech—if the worker is forced to accept this system without expressing willingness to do so; (2) freedom from want—if a worker through not accepting the closed shop is prevented from earning a living; (3) freedom from fear—if the worker is in constant fear of conditions imposed through the closed shop which may be the means of his losing his membership in the union and his right to earn a living.

DR. MITCHELL CHALLENGES: Unions have learned that if union membership in a shop is allowed to be diluted by employment of non-union workers, the hold of the union, and, therefore, the maintenance of union standards is progressively weaker. Why should workers unwilling to make sacrifices to enjoy improved union conditions insist on benefiting by these conditions, so long as requirements for membership in the union are reasonable? The more unions are recognized in law and fact as useful instruments in society, the less will be the insistence of certain unions on unjustifiable practices limiting the number of people entering and working in any trade. Thus, the closed shop with the closed union ceased to be important in Great Britain, with its fuller acceptance of unionism, before the same was true here.

MR. FRANKS REPLIES: Finally, it is not my intention to try to sell several phases of unionism in this debate as my opponent seems to be inclined to do. Unionism, as originally laid down, is virtuous enough to be meritoriously sold to any worker. I say the closed shop or union shop is the same pill with a different coating. I believe this system to be dictatorial and not needed in a democracy. Therefore, no matter how much debate is made on this question, the final decision can only be—the closed shop, the union shop or the open shop are all systems of force and should be outlawed.

DR. MITCHELL OPENS: The real question is whether it is desirable for workers in industry and the public to have union conditions prevail in the shop. The so-called "Open Shop" while the name seems to imply democracy and American standards of fairness and opportunity, too often means in practice the closed anti-union shop. On the other hand, the closed union shop is apt to be thought of as monopolistic and repressive to individual rights. This often an accurate idea where there is a closed shop with a closed union—that is, where none but union workers may be hired. What is to be defended is the union shop, which means the shop in which union conditions prevail without oppressive practices. Speaking generally, the most desirable type may be the union shop with the open union—that is, non-union workers may be employed under an agreement that after a brief period, if they want to continue in the shop, they must join the union, complying with reasonable conditions. In these terms, the argument for the closed shop becomes the argument for labor unionism. There can be no question that over a period of almost a century and a half, unions have improved wages, working conditions, industrial efficiency, the general standard of living and economic stability.

MR. FRANKS CHALLENGES: Why confuse this issue by trying to make a differential between the closed and union shop? The only differential between the two is a probation period where the worker is given, under the union shop, the choice of deciding whether or not he wants to join the union. If he decides to join, he becomes a union man and dare not drop out for fear of losing his job. Dr. Mitchell admits that after a brief period a man to hold a job in this so-called democratic union shop "must" join a union at any time it's still a system of force and contrary to American principles.

DR. MITCHELL REPLIES: What is wanted is the union shop. Most unions in America are in no position to close their doors. At present, hardly more than one-fourth of American workers are organized. In many instances, unions accept a preferential union shop, which is to say, union men are to be hired as long as available and non-union workers are to be discharged before union workers. Unfair monopolistic practices often result against unions themselves, not least by robbing union officials and members of constant activity in organizing the unorganized. The closed shop, interpreted to mean the effective union shop, is no longer a question for debate in this country.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
All persons having claims against the estate of Minnie G. Blau, deceased, are hereby notified to present them, in proper form, to the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Administrator of the estate of Minnie G. Blau, deceased, at the office of Geo. G. Updegraff, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, to-wit: September 15, 1944.

Walter L. Blau
Geo. G. Updegraff
Attorney for Administrator 45-8

The standard storage charges of 50 cents per ton to Dec. 31 and 10 cents per month per ton thereafter, says E.S. Catron, agent.

Roads in Sherman county are now equal to city pavement. The rain is our road maker, material dust.

Emmitt Olds could have finished his threshing by noon Tuesday, only for the rain. He has had a long and successful run this season.

Kelly's Column
(Continued from Page One)

other side of the controversy. The attorneys attempted to pull a fast one by circumventing the positive instructions of congress, but were caught. Representative Halleck of Illinois has dragged the subject out into the open and says that this is a hang-over of the Henderson-Ginsburg-Galbraith regime—the trio that were really going to town in price control until they were forced to resign.

Ginsburg sought a commission in the army but there was such a row that it was not issued. After his departure boxes of his private papers were discovered outlining planned OPA policies which made congress shudder.

While efforts to bring national prohibition have ceased to hold public attention, the growth of the local option movement continues and in Texas 254 counties are now in the dry column. As liquor tax revenue in Texas is largely for the benefit of the old-age pension fund and is divided equally among the counties, there is much dissatisfaction and it is now proposed that the receipts shall go only to the counties in which liquor may be sold legally, thus excluding residents of dry counties from participation in the fund.

A similar problem exists in other states having local option laws, and has been discussed in congress but there is nothing the national lawmakers can do toward its solution.

VOTE FOR C. J. SHORB FOR CONGRESS
—Pd. Pol. Ad.

GI JOE'S EQUIPMENT
15 LBS. LIGHTER
Fifteen pounds less in clothing and equipment is being carried today by the individual soldier than he did in 1941. The Ninth Service Command Quartermaster Corps said today at Fort Douglas, Utah.

SUMMONS
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Sherman, Catherine Elizabeth Westfall, Plaintiff, vs. Jack Adrian Westfall, Defendant.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: you are hereby required to appear and answer the Complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court, within four weeks from the date of the first publication of this Summons; and if you fail to answer or appear or plead, plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for and demanded in the Complaint, to-wit, a decree of this Court decreeing the marriage between the plaintiff and defendant above named void. This summons is served upon you by publication for a period of four consecutive weeks by order of Honorable D.N. Mackay, Circuit Judge of the above named Court, made and entered on the 6th day of September, 1944. The date of the first publication of this summons is the 15th day of September, 1944.

J. Tracy Barton
Attorney for the Plaintiff
Post Office Address:
The Dalles, Oregon

NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING
Notice is given that Leonard Workman as executor of the will of Val Workman, deceased, has filed with the clerk of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County, his final report of his administration of the estate of said decedent, and that said court has fixed Saturday, September 30, 1944, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day and the courtroom in Moro, Oregon, as the time for hearing said report. All objections to said report shall be filed on or before said date.

Leonard Workman
Executor

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County his Final Account and Report as Adminis-

trator of the Estate of Clara McBride Stone, deceased, and that room, in the courthouse, in Moro, Oregon, on the 11th day of October, 1944, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the courtroom, in the courthouse, in Moro, Oregon, have been fixed by the Court as the time and place for hearing of objections to said Final Account and Report and for the settlement of said estate.

H. A. White
T. Lester Johnson,
Administrator
Attorney for Administrator

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 Gerhardine Johnson, 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 Gerhardine Johnson, deceased, at the office of Geo. G. Updegraff, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date if this notice, to-wit: September 1, 1944.

Mary Johnson Eva
Geo. G. Updegraff,
Attorney for Executrix 43-5

NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County her Final Account and Report as Administrator, De Bonis Non, of the estate of S. A. Hall, deceased, and that Wednesday, the 11th day of

From where I sit... by Joe Marsh
Soldiers vs. Civilians in Tomorrow's World
You hear some talk about how—when the war is over—there's going to be bad feeling between soldiers and civilians; how the country will be divided into those who fought in uniform and those who stayed at home.

Well, maybe you saw that letter from a soldier overseas, in one of our big magazines. It said that men in uniform aren't thinking any such thoughts—any more than folks at home are.

The most important thing that we're all engaged in is a common struggle to preserve freedom and our rights—not just as soldiers or civilians—but as Americans!

From where I sit, that attitude is going to win the war—and win the Peace too. If we can respect the rights of others—whether it's their right to enjoy a glass of beer, or to vote the way they please—we've got a mighty sound foundation for our peacetime world.

Joe Marsh
Industry Foundation

October, 1944, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the courtroom, in the courthouse, in Moro, Oregon, Sherman County, Oregon have been fixed by the Court as the time and place for hearing of objections to said Final Account and Report and for the settlement of said estate.

HOPE H. BELSHEE
Administratrix, D.B.N.
T. Lester Johnson,
Attorney for Administratrix

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 Gerhardine Johnson, 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 Gerhardine Johnson, deceased, at the office of Geo. G. Updegraff, Moro, Oregon, within six months from the date if this notice, to-wit: September 1, 1944.

Mary Johnson Eva
Geo. G. Updegraff,
Attorney for Executrix 43-5

On the Job.. Day and Night
Directing the continuous flow of war and civilian necessities to America's fronts—abroad and at home.
THE TOWERMAN
UNION PACIFIC
THEY "KEEP 'EM ROLLING"
THE RAILROADS ARE THE BACKBONE OF OFFENSE
LISTEN TO "YOUR AMERICA" ON YOUR FAVORITE R.C. STATION EVERY SATURDAY 2 P.M. PACIFIC WAR TIME