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NEW DIVISION NEEDED

It has been said many times that American politics divide people on a partisan basis that has no meaning. It is true. Probably this election shows that as plainly as has any election ever held.

If we were divided on an economic basis here in the United States there would be no question about the matter of changing this administration. The solid south will vote Democratic and thus possibly perpetuate an administration that dislikes Southern senators and representatives, although elected on the same ticket as Roosevelt do not support him, hate his aid to the negroes, and fear his economic theories. Some one has wisely said that politics in the south is a social or racial matter, not a political or economic one.

The new dealers who want to keep the present administration in a decided minority. Millions of federal employees would naturally follow them, but would not yet be in sufficient numbers to elect a president.

Conservative Democrats in agricultural communities, men of property, and with a desire for an economical administration would not vote Democratic this time if their decision was made on a basis of economics. They have too much at stake to want a spendthrift administration. Many of them who have practiced thrift all their lives and saved money would be the most vitriolic critics of any Republican administration that spent money like this one does.

Among the thousands of acquaintances all of us have, there are few who follow the new deal because they like its theories. New dealers are the minority who were once socialists, farmer-laborites, or communists, men and women who always advocated radical change. Generally they were not property owners, nor men who stayed at any job very long. Theodore Roosevelt (as we remember) called them the lunatic fringe.

There are some who vote for this administration because of gratitude, remembering the depression days. That is a nice sentiment. Holding it now is to exclude reasoning. For the nation now, because of its heavy spending in no financial shape to give aid generously again. The millions poured out for relief of one sort and another cannot be done again. The economic machine must be made to work. It cannot go through another period of living off its savings and its credit.

Internationally the same reasoning applies. Certainly we cannot hold a place among the major nations of the world as long as we cannot follow the elementary rules of economic conduct at home. The nations that are the strong nations must be sound nations, must be prosperous, must have their manpower at work producing. If smaller nations are to be expected to follow us in international matters we must obtain their confidence in our ability to manage our affairs properly.

A large group of independent voters would be one answer to this problem and a better answer would be political parties based on present day economics instead of the 1890 kind.

WAYNE MORSE

Wayne Morse, the law school dean, who beat Rufus Holman in the primaries for the Republican nomination for senator, will be in Moro Sunday and arrangements have been made for him to talk at the court house.

It is a privilege to hear Mr. Morse, whether he talks on the political questions of the day or

his experiences on national labor boards or any other subject. He has a remarkable mastery over the spoken word and can express himself with greater clarity than any other speaker in Oregon.

Wayne Morse has been in the front of a battle since his name was entered in the lists as a candidate in March. He has been called radical, Jew, new dealer, labor favorite by those who oppose him. He is therefore the principal bone of contention in the senatorial race and the people of the county are fortunate that he will be here so they can see and hear him in person.

Mr. Morse is not a Jew; he is a descendant of a Welshman. He is not a new dealer, being a life long Republican and one who is well able to speak Republican political theory. He is a sample of the kind of Republican who is liberal in thought—the kind the party is criticized for not having enough of. Morse approaches public problems from a legal standpoint as befits a man of the law. It is literally true that labor leaders who have been before labor boards on which he has been a member have endorsed him AND industrialists who have come before him have also endorsed him. He has pleased both sides by his fairness and his strictly judicial attitude.

That statement carries a recommendation that is unanswerable. His ability, coupled with that of Senator Gordon, will give Oregon a pair of United States senators not equalled by any state in this union. Both are already nationally recognized.

OH MY GOSH!

Now comes the War Food administration and says something about taking over wheat on which loans were made by the Commodity Credit Corporation as of May 1. It is intimated that costs on the wheat will be deducted, but definite statement on this has not been made.

In fact those who know most about the grain trade in these parts have been unable to find out anything about the deal at all. There is a suspicion that the approach of a quadrennial November might have caused the report that started the rumors.

This much seems reasonably certain: Loan price now is \$1.46 per bushel on the coast. This makes our \$1.362 at Moro. That \$1.46 is supposed to be a 90 percent price. If 100 percent of parity were paid the coast price would be \$1.62 and taking the charges of would give growers \$1.52 here.

However, instead of doing that, a raise of 15 cents above the loan price has been mentioned in proposals from the WFA. Costs on wheat are 7 cents for storage almost 3 1/2 in interest and other charges bring the total up to within a cent or a cent and half of the supposed to be promised raise.

Then the date is given as May 1, which is just one day after the present loans expire. The further question is whether farmers will have to borrow money to take up their loans or not, and if so, would there be any gain made by the transaction.

The answer to these questions is not known to the North Pacific Grain Growers, the grain trade in Portland nor to any one else apparently. In addition to this the WFA, which made the presumed promise has no funds with which to buy wheat and would have to obtain a congressional appropriation therefor.

This muddle has been growing no clearer for over two weeks now and clarification is not in sight. It may bring a higher price for wheat. It may not.

In Other Days

From the Observer, Oct. 23, 1925 Lone Rock Market road is practically finished except for the controversial detail about its entrance into town.

Police officers raided a moonshine still in Bull Canyon Monday night and obtained a 45 gallon still. The churen building near Rutledge corners, built in early days by the Methodist church, and more recently sold to Edw. Alley was to be torn down, has been sold by Mr. Alley to Len Eakin.

George W. Howell and brother in law, G. F. McKay, were in Moro last Friday from Kent. Mr. McKay and family are here from Roseburg and expect to remain in

Kelly's Column

(Continued from Page One)

rigation project to be watered from Grand Coulee dam and are needed to carry the heavy products of Idaho down the Snake and Columbia to tidewater. Idaho is expecting important overseas trade and believes this improvement will be of material assistance in realizing this expectation.

The idea lurking in the minds of advocates of the five Snake river dams is that products from Idaho will be taken to the Vancouver-Portland area for processing or shipped as is to the orient. If the program for the dams is carried through they should be built by the time the first section of the Grand Coulee reclamation project is ready for settlement.

Letters received by the northwest congressional delegations from American soldiers who have served in Alaska at various times since 1942 inquire what prospect they will have for jobs in that northern territory after they have received their discharge. Soldiers who have lived in tents with a temperature 40 degrees below zero write that they have fallen in love with the country, do not mind the climate, and express a desire to return to that part of the world.

Sherman county during the coming winter months.

From the Observer, Oct. 20, 1905 There will be about the usual amount of fall sown wheat in this locality this year and about two fifths of the tillable land is now being summer fallowed.

At an impromptu weighing contest Saturday Mr. G. A. Meloy took the ribbon from Mrs. D. McLachlan by a pound and a half. The weights were 156 and 154 1/2 respectively.

Prof. W. C. Bryant is receiving congratulations. Its a daughter born to him on the 12th at Albany. Mrs. Bryant and the little black-eyed beauty are reported to be doing very well.

Snow fell in Moro Tuesday evening covering the ground with a thin coat, some of which remained in sight until noon Wednesday. The beautiful was not appreciated.

From the Observer, Oct. 22, 1915 George Ellsworth sold his Ford auto to T. E. Hulery who, in turn, traded it to E. E. Barnum, through Roy Benson, for the Oakland car formerly owned by R. C. Byers.

A. C. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson and son Dewey, left Monday by auto for a visit to the new world's exposition in California. They expect to spend the winter with relatives in Pasadena.

G. H. Root and G. A. Sargent were visitors in Moro Saturday. They were using Mr. Root's new Haynes 6-cylinder, which is certainly entitled to be classed among the best of the many good autos now owned in Sherman county.

Difference—A model woman is a bare possibility. A woman model is a naked fact.—Sherman Field Bulletin, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

PRICE TRENDS DOWN

Current data on trends of farm prices and costs indicate a further gradual decline in the purchasing power of farm products, generally, reports L. R. Breithaupt, OSC extension agricultural economist. The latest figures of the U.S. department of agriculture show the index of prices for all farm products just slightly lower than a year ago, while the index of prices paid is up about 4 percent, not including labor. The farm wage index is around 20 percent higher.

These trends suggest that the peak of high net income from farming during this war may be reached soon if not already passed, Breithaupt said. The situation varies somewhat, depending upon the type of farming.

Compared with a year ago, the current position of crop products generally is more favorable than of animal products as a group. The general price level of all crop products is about 4 percent higher and of all animal products about 4 percent lower than a year ago. Much of the increase in prices for crop products is due to higher prices for tobacco, hay, corn and wheat. Dairy products have lost purchasing power, although the general average of prices is slightly higher.

On the whole, farm product prices were rated at 113 percent of "parity" at mid-September, down one point from mid-August and five points below September of

WAKE UP, AMERICA!



Moderated by FRED G. CLARK, Chairman, American Economic Foundation.

Can Private Enterprise Provide Full Employment?

As debated by Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary, The People's Lobby, Inc.

DR. HAAKE OPENS: "Private Enterprise" is the label we have put on individual ownership of the tools of production and exchange. Under that system, enterprise must please the customer or fail. Opponents of individual ownership seem to resent the fact that the customer can throw out of work the workers in enterprises that do not please him, and argue that if government owned the tools, this displacement could not take place. In other words, the opponents of individual ownership want the government to take freedom of choice away from the customer and force him to accept the products of government-owned factories regardless of whether he likes the products or the prices. No matter how thin you slice this theory, it is still employment by government force. Obviously "full" employment could be attained by complete government domination, just as the southern planters had "full" employment of their slaves, but I don't think we'd like it. In America "employment" has always been the voluntary exchange of goods and services between workers. We "employ" each other and we have done a very good job of it when government was content to be itself—that is, the traffic cop—and has not tried to play God.

MR. MARSH CHALLENGES: "Private Enterprise" means the right not to use production facilities whenever, as often, scarcity means higher prices and higher profits. The consumer's mind is made up largely by the \$1.8 billion a year of advertising with little regard for facts. Only under a complete dictatorship could government, at its peril, determine production against consumers' desires. Social ownership and social controls go together, and the purpose is to benefit consumers, not to make profits for owners. The Bible, not the Communist Manifesto, enjoins, "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat." "Private Enterprise" excludes coupon clippers from this sound principle, while social ownership includes all able to work.

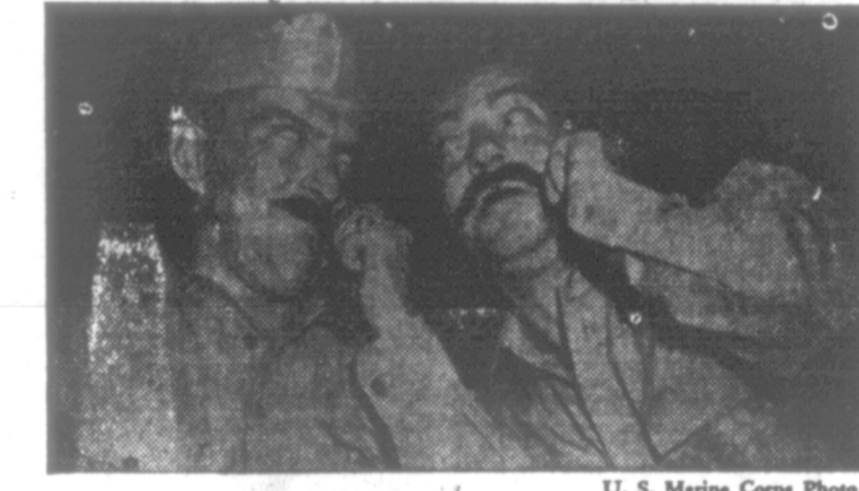
DR. HAAKE REPLIES: Mr. Marsh, in condemning "coupon clippers", that is, the 50,000,000 or more Americans who own corporation tools (and their labor for ownership of tools). Without these tools workers would produce (and, therefore, receive) less than 25% of present levels. The tools do at least 75% of the work. Do you think that 3% is too much for their owners? Mr. Marsh also forgets that the people who depend most upon dividends and interest for the necessities of life are those millions of "lump sum" folks whose income is less than \$500 per year.

MR. MARSH OPENS: The best proof private enterprise cannot provide full employment, that is sustained employment of all employables, is that it never has. It never approached such employment, except under conditions which led to a collapse, such as the economic idiot's delight, which ushered in the stock market collapse of 1929, the era of 15 million unemployed which followed. "Hoover prosperity", and the current war, which has employed nearly all employables. There was fairly full employment while we had good free land, and before extensive mechanization from farm to factory, but not since. Our productive plant, farm, as well as factory, has outstripped our capacity to consume out of current income, which is essential to sustained consumption, as will be brutally obvious, when even 6 million soldiers are demobilized, and 8 million workers discharged from war production plants. Private enterprise is operated for profits, not to provide employment, nor to increase consumption. It necessarily fears price reducing surpluses. Its breakdown was concealed during the Coolidge era by installment buying. Its breakdown was evidenced by bonus marches, and the army of unemployed in Hoover's regime. Its breakdown was concealed in "New Deal" days by the policy of deflating. Private enterprise precludes the economy of abundance, essential for full employment.

DR. HAAKE CHALLENGES: Mr. Marsh's orthodox Marxism contains the usual content of confusion. For example, what Mr. Marsh calls "profit" is payment for the use of tools. What Mr. Marsh is actually saying, therefore, is that private enterprise involves payment for the use of tools. It is childish to conceive of any system where tools are not paid for. The owners of America's tools receive about 3% a year on their investment. The owners of Russia's tools—the Russians who bought the government bonds which were used to buy the government tools—are guaranteed 12% on their investment. The difference between 3% and 12% illustrates the difference between private and government ownership.

MR. MARSH REPLIES: I do not advocate confiscation of private property or "tools"—government should pay owners fair prices, but should not permit dividends on champagne prices for watered stock. Private owners of America's tools get much more than 3% on a fair valuation, but Dr. Haake holds government should guarantee such owners a good return on their "investments" even if several times what the "tools" are worth. Is he moving to Russia? The consumer pays the freight. Corporations have about \$7 billion of liquid reserves, but about half their capitalization is water. Government must retain its "tools" for war production.

Marine and Mustache Master



U. S. Marine Corps Photo "Just give me time," says Marine Master Technical Sergeant R. M. Bisher of Maple Hill, Iowa, as he compares mustaches with screen and radio favorite Jerry Colonna. The latter accompanied the Bob Hope troupe to a Marine air station in the Pacific, where the Iowa Leatherneck is an aerial photographer.

1943. Breithaupt also called attention to some significant relationships between trends in farm real estate prices and net income. Five times in the past 33 years the figures show, the trend of land prices has followed a change in the trend of net farm income in about a year, he said.

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, Secretary Lureka Lodge No. 121 A.P.A. 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

cracked wheat at junior white you munch the Melba—help yourself to a bowl of cereal and energy at the same time.

CHURCHES

WASCO METHODIST CHURCH Sunday School at 10:00 A. M. Morning Worship at 11:00 A. M. Epworth League at 7:00 p. m. F. L. Cannell, pastor.

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 her Final Account and Report as Administratrix, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Donald R. Burnet, deceased, and that Wednesday, the 22nd day of November, 1944, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the courtroom of said court, in the courthouse in Moro, 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.

Zella Schilling Administratrix, c.t.a. T. Lester Johnson Attorney at law Wasco, Oregon

Moro Community Presbyterian Church Bible School 10 a. m. Morning Worship 11 a. m. Sermon "The Christian Mood" Phil 4: 4 C. E. E. 7:30 p. m. Wed. 7:30 Junior Choir Wed. 8 Prayer Meeting James D. Moberg, pastor.

Christian Science Society Sunday morning services at 11:00 a. m. Subject "Probation After Death" Wednesday night service at 8 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

SUMMONS In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County: John A. Joyce, plaintiff, vs. Jack Reynolds and Margaret Reynolds, defendants.

To Jack Reynolds and Margaret Reynolds, defendants: IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you, and each of you, are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you, and each of you, in the above entitled suit on or before four weeks from the date of the first publication of this Summons, and if you, or either of you, fail so to answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will take a judgment and decree against you, and each of you, as follows:

(1) For the sum of \$500.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 8% per annum from October 14, 1935; the further sum of \$1.95 as taxes paid on real property being foreclosed in this suit; and for the further sum of \$125.00 attorney's fees and for plaintiff's costs of disbursement of suit made and expended herein.

(2) That the said decree shall provide that the said mortgage mentioned in the complaint and the said real property described therein, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, be sold by the Sheriff of Sherman County, Oregon, after giving legal notice thereof in the manner provided by law for the sale of real property under mortgage foreclosure proceedings.

(3) That the proceeds of said sale be applied (1) in payment of the costs of said sale; (2) costs and disbursement of suit; (3) in payment of attorney's fees hereinafter mentioned; (4) principal and interest due on account of said promissory note described in said mortgage.

(4) That the plaintiff may become a purchaser at said sale and that the Sheriff execute a deed to the purchaser, and that said purchaser be let into the possession of the premises on production of the Sheriff's deed therefor.

(5) That the said plaintiff may have judgment and execution against the defendants for any deficiency which may remain after applying all of the proceeds of the sale of said premises properly applicable to the satisfaction of said judgment, and that the plaintiff may have such other or further relief as to this Court may seem just and equitable.

The date of the first publication of this Summons is the 20th day of October, 1944. BROWN & VAN VACTOR Attorneys for Plaintiff Pioneer Building, The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon.

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 her Final Account and Report as Administratrix of the Estate of Lilah Hall, deceased, and that Wednesday, the 15th day of November, 1944, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the courtroom of said court, in the courthouse in Moro, 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. Blishae Administratrix T. Lester Johnson, Attorney at Law, Moro, Oregon 49-52

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 Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin L. Andrews, deceased, and that Wednesday, the 15th day of November, 1944, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the courtroom, in the courthouse, in Moro, 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.

William H. Andrews Administrator T. Lester Johnson Attorney for Administrator 49-52

Portrait of Edgar Smith. EDGAR SMITH A Successful Oregonian for U. S. SENATOR Paid Adv. Mr. Smith Goes to Washington Club L. M. Burton, Sec'y, Corbett Bldg, Portland

From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

As American as Huckleberry Finn

About the best-read books in our town are the works of Mark Twain—who wrote Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn and all those other lovable, undying stories. And I think it's because he's the most American of all our writers. He understood his fellow men—and loved them as he loved all humanity.

let tolerance become indifference, never let freedom become license. From where I sit, that's timely wisdom for a troubled world—whether it applies to international politics, or to a man's right to enjoy a friendly glass of beer occasionally.

For tolerance—respect for the other fellow's rights—is important not just in the big things, but in the little human everyday things, too. Joe Marsh