

SHERMAN COUNTY JOURNAL BLACK MARKET

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THE SENATE FAILS US

The United States senate, by a very decisive vote, has ratified the charter of the United Nations, thus making this nation one of the first members of an international organization. It will be effective when all of the five so-called big nations and two thirds of the so-called little ones also join.

It will be to the everlasting discredit of the United States senate that it held no real debate on the charter. The weather was hot, senators wanted to go home, propaganda had convinced the people that it was the thing to do and acceptance of the charter was foregone anyway. Debate was a childish type that could have been carried on had no senator read the charter.

Neither in committee apparently, and certainly not in the senate, was there any attempt to analyze the charter, neither in word nor in probable effect. It was said that it had to either be taken as a whole or rejected as a whole. Thus the senate gave away one of its heretofore cherished rights: that of passing on treaties, for names or titles to the contrary notwithstanding, this is a treaty.

It is likely that regardless of the debate the charter would have been ratified. The action is probably the correct one, but there are doubts about it that should have been explained to the American people.

The wording of the charter is very loose in many places. When the writers wished to mention individual rights of man the term "human rights" is used without definition. It certainly means some thing different in Russia and in America. "Human rights", "fundamental freedoms", "self determination of peoples", "equal rights", "social progress" are all undefined and the wrangles over them will go on and on. A braver, less restricted senate might have at least made note of the charter writing committee's failures.

Tendency of the charter will surely be to validate territorial gains of Russia and probably of England, The Baltic states, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Finland and Poland are already so much a part of Russia that no word comes from them except through Moscow. By action on the charter the United States senate has tacitly put the stamp of approval of this nation on this grab of land and people; the approval of the high minded nation that went to war to protect the small people of Europe from aggression.

Appeasement of Russia seems "practical" now as did the English appeasement of Germany in 1939. It may turn out as badly. Senators, members of the world's greatest debating society, failed to say so. It may be that Russian "influence" over the Balkans and Baltics will have a good result. Only time will tell. However, the senate of the so-called free nation, in accepting that land grab, might at least have discussed its possibilities.

The charter makes big nations out of France and China, which are not, and can only be by edict of the charter. It establishes a dictatorial power of five nations. It probably will prevent small nations from fighting unless they have connections with England, Russia or the United States. It will not prevent ideological conflict between communism and democracy.

It is as a gesture toward international co-operation that the charter is accepted. Here's hoping it proves better than it looks.

Now the government is going to take action against the black market according to the latest threat. A few years ago there was general support of such a move when nearly everyone was trying to observe the regulations tried by the bureau. Now there is no endeavor to support OPA by a majority of the people.

There is probably less than ten percent of the population that has not been guilty of some black market offense. They have put R ticket gas in the car, used red stamps issued to another, eaten meat or butter without payment of stamps, borrowed gasoline or blue tickets. OPA has lost its standing, not because the people are criminals or are lacking in patriotism, but because the OPA has been unreasonable.

Many OPA rulings have been impossible of enforcement, more of them have been so silly as to cause a laugh. Tomatoes in cans cost 60 points for No. 2 cans while tomato juice of 46 ounces cost 10 points, although the juice has been up to 40 points. Nothing but ignorance can account for this variation.

Gasoline has been freely issued for some purposes and restricted for others. Meat points apparently vary in accordance with public protests instead of in accordance with supply and demand.

There is naturally no public respect for OPA and therefore little public acceptance of it, nor attempt to follow its rulings. The justice department will have a hard time enforcing so unpopular a set of regulations. First efforts should be directed toward establishing some fairness and justice in OPA itself. Then enforcement would be easier.

THIS WHEAT CROP

Harvest is now far enough along that it is possible to pretty well appraise the wheat crop; not as to individual fields, perhaps, but for the county as a whole.

It is going to be a good crop, one that will probably average from one to three bushels above the 30 year average. That bushel or three seems pretty small compared to recent crops that have, like as not, ran to double the bushelage per acre. There were the crops.

But this one will do very well and if wheat production in old Sherman county never gets less it will be a top wheat producing county for many years yet to come. There is less variation from one end of the county to the other than was expected. There is a top of about 30 bushels in every section and a low of about half that. Many fields have made in excess of 25 bushels and more under that. In dollars the crop will be worth two and a half or three million and that in itself is a tidy sum to divide among the few residents of the county. We'll get along another winter on the money the crop will bring in and feel pretty good about it.

COUNTY C OF C

A group of men from Sherman and Wasco counties went to Wenatche, Washington this week to make preliminary investigation of the process of obtaining glucose from wheat.

There has long been talk of putting the surplus wheat of this county into some use and the growth of chemistry has brought some chemical process to the forefront in the talks.

At the Eastern Oregon Wheat League meetings there have been talks by chemists on the subject, some consider the project feasible and others say that wheat is a feed or food grain and using it for something else can result in nothing but failure because a cheaper base for production of glucose or alcohol can and will be found.

Perhaps the chemists know most about it, but it would be more reassuring to the normal reader if they would agree on the subject. There have been times when wheat was nearly the cheapest thing there was. Even the lowly potato sold for about as much per pound as wheat last fall.

If this county is to make any change from its accustomed practice of growing and selling a raw product without developing it at all, the next few years should be the time to do it. Were we to find it possible to process wheat into alcohol and stock feed and then find a market for the alcohol with some plastic or synthetic rubber manufacturer, we might get much more for wheat than by selling it

for food and feed. Such things are normally the province of chambers of commerce. In this county there has never been a county chamber of commerce although there is occasionally a surfeit of other clubs. Some of these have done good work while they existed, and it has not been hard to draw the county together when cooperation appeared suitable.

But a county organization devoted to nothing except the economic, social and physical welfare of the county, if it could be started and kept active, would fill a place in Sherman county that has been void a long time.

Washington Column

Continued from page one. of excess mailing fees, he said, and it was from these that the most vehement opposition had come.

Increase in the rate for sending books by mail is sought on the ground that the service is rendered at a loss to the postal department, thereby creating a deficit which is made up from the profit derived from transporting first-class mail. The proposed increase would not apply to the circulation of books between churches, schools and libraries, and special consideration would be given for the sending of bibles through the mails.

Of the original 13,000 refugees who entered the United States and were registered and confined, 700 of the worst type were returned to Europe on the Gripsholm and recently another batch of 1,200 were deported. Senator Maybank of South Carolina insists that all must go and he called attention to a report that there are 150,000 other alien refugees in the United States who hold the status of visitors. He expressed the hope that the justice department, the immigration bureau and the army would cooperate to the end that this may be done as speedily as possible.

In Other Days

From the Observer, Aug. 3, 1906 The harvest year 1906 just begun in Sherman county fields, is turning out even better than expected a month ago today, when the pessimistic howl started.

There may be as much or more liquor consumed in Sherman county now than there was prior to July 1 as claimed by some says the Kent Recorder, but it is a notable fact that there has not been a drunken man on the streets of Kent since that date—a thing which never happened before for the same length of time in the history of the town.

The Moro flour mill will be ready to run about August 1st. Parties wanting barley rolled can haul to our warehouse, store it for rolling and call for delivery shortly after the 1st.

From the Observer, Aug. 4, 1916 Harvesting operations began Tuesday at the W. S. Powell ranch west of town. Howell Bros. are doing the work with a self-propelling Holt combine.

J. B. Morrison took out one of the Maytag power washing machine Tuesday from Ginn, Coleman and company.

Hedges & Huls were the lowest bidders on concrete construction for the new Kent school building. Bids were taken for concrete, brick tile and concrete blocks.

P. L. Schamel lost a young mare Sunday morning from what is supposed to be too much half cured hay in which were a quantity of weeds.

From the Observer, Aug. 6, 1926 Mr and Mrs Marvin Miller are the parents of a 7 1-2 pound daughter, born in the early hours of Thursday morning.

L. V. Moore and wife left Thursday for Gresham, where Mr Moore's horse is entered in the Multnomah county fair track events.

Watch and wait for the genuine Harvest Ball to be given at the Moro opera house on Friday, Aug. 20th, by Harry Beazley.

Doris Morrison, 8-year old daughter of Mr and Mrs C. R. Morrison, suffered a fracture of the shoulder Monday when she tripped and fell while playing in the house.

E. E. Barzee and wife returned last week from their auto outing. They had visited quite a section of Oregon and Washington on the trip and had 86 quarts of wild blackberries canned for winter use.

Local Boys Write of Germany Since Secrecy Ban Off

The following letter is from Bill Axtell, who with his twin brother, Bob, is with the Third Army in South Germany.

Peisenburg, Germany

Dear Mom and Dad, The day has finally come when censorship has eased up and some of the questions can be answered that have long been in your minds.

I am writing this letter from my private room in a home that we have taken over in the town of Peisenburg, Germany. It is a small town near the German-Austria border in the foothills of the Alps mountains and not far from the Brenner Pass. It is a pretty place with rolling green hills and beautiful mountains in the background.

The first of May saw us in the Alps mountains on our way to Innsbruck, the entrance way to Brenner Pass. I wrote about then that it was snowing and it really did. It snowed almost steady for two days but was the warmest snow I have ever seen. While it was snowing we would really sweat if we were doing anything strenuous.

The Alps are really beautiful. I wish I could really describe them to you. In a way they are a lot like the Cascade mountains or Mt. Hood or most of the mountains at home but to me they seem much more rugged. While in the Alps we stayed at a resort town where people from all over the world come for winter sports. Skiing is the main attraction. Not more than a mile from the town was a ski lift some four thousand feet long. They say it takes twenty minutes to go to the top of the mountain on the lift and in good skiing weather you could ski down at a fast clip for two hours or more. I cannot spell or pronounce the name they have for this ski trail but it is one of the most famous in the world.

I have never said anything of my work since I have been over here. It has been hard work and continuous, but I'm not going to complain. I have worked in the welding section over here as I did in the states. The work was about the same in many ways as it was in the states. Of course, we had a lot of bullet holes to patch and a lot of shrapnel holes to fix and a lot of bent up vehicles to straighten out.

The first month we were here we, the welding section, spent almost the entire time building gasoline and baggage racks for peeps, cargo trucks and half tracks. This was necessary that we might carry enough gasoline and equipment to carry us on our long drives.

The maps I sent home shows that we landed at Cherbourg and later drove across France by way of Verdun. We saw our first combat on the line from Allomant to Bourgogneville. From then on we were in combat nearly continuously until the war ended, except for a two week period of rest at Metz the early part of December. Even then part of the division was on the line, so some of us were fighting all the time.

The battle of the bulge at Bastogne took us hellity-lapping from Metz to Luxembourg where the division spent a Christmas of the hardest, bitterest fighting it saw. The papers never said much about our being there but if you should ask some of the boys from the 101st Airborne they would tell you that they were mighty glad to have us with them. Some would even say that it was us that saved the day.

We thought we would get a rest after that battle but we went back to Metz for less than a week and started on another drive which ended with the final surrender of Germany and took us on the longest drive we were to make.

This drive took us first to Saarburg to cross the river and the Siegfried line. Saarburg was taken but it was slow and they kept knocking out our bridge, so fast as we put it in. Again we thought we would get a rest but it was not to be for it was on to Trier which we took the first of March, still no rest, and from there south and east until our final push on Innsbruck.

Yes, it was a long hard drive, but in the end it was worth it for even though the price of victory is high the price is only minor compared to the price of defeat.

I should like to say something of what is in the future for us, but I do not know. No one knows any more about what we are to do than the next guy. The suspense is great for we all want to know if we are to stay here, go home or go to the CBI. It is a waiting game now and waiting is the hardest thing in the world to do. I am well and so is Bob and are hoping against hope to get home soon. Your Loving Son Bill

So Elliot wants to get out of the army. Probably has another job as satchel man.

Mr and Mrs Tom Fraser heard recently from their son, Gordon, now in Germany from where he writes of the people and the country.

Dear Folks:

Well, I guess I won't be going to the Pacific war after all. Have been transferred to the U. S. Group control council—the policy making body for the German occupation. The outfit is busting up and this job will be better than staying with the occupation group.

I'm with the Food and Agriculture Division and will be doing work very much along the line of my graduate work, which is the last thing I ever expected to make use of in the army.

We are located at Frankfurt at present but will probably move to Berlin later on. I have had two passes since we came out of the line. One to Dijon, France. We were there on V. E. day, during the French celebration. The French sure like to celebrate no matter what the occasion I also went to Brussels. It is quite a city and the people are the nicest I have met in Europe. Nearly everyone seems to speak some English and you see all makes of American cars.

Belgium is a very beautiful country, the farms are intensely cultivated and well kept. The farm buildings are modern and prosperous looking. Of course, I saw no end of good horses too. Belgium looked to me to be the most progressive and prosperous country in Europe.

We came back by way of Paris so we could say we had been there. Saw the Eiffel Tower (which immediately made me think what the dickens good is the thing). The cathedral of Notre Dame, cathedral of Sacred Heart, the Arc de Tri- angle and many other places of interest. Paris was undoubtedly built for a show place. The area along the Seine river is especially worth seeing. However, the back streets are dingy slums. France is badly beaten up by the war, the people seem to be extremely apathetic to getting reconstruction underway.

In most French towns, where fighting took place, rubble still stands in big piles in the streets and scarcely anything has been done toward cleaning up the towns. Out in the country, even foxholes and trenches dug in the fields are still unfilled. The Germans made a practice of leaving all main roads with small trenches at intervals and these are still there. In Germany we would scarcely take a town before the civilians would be at work cleaning up the rubble etc. Practically everywhere they have filled up the foxholes, shell holes and trenches. It is hardly fair, however, to compare the French with the Germans in these respects since France had several million men as Prisoners of War in Germany for five years, plus a lot more forced laborers. The Germans had ten or eleven million forced laborers in the Reich, and as a whole did not suffer so much or as long as the French. This was very true in regards to the food situation.

France is really a very poor agricultural country as a whole and since the war has had very little fertilizer so its crops look pretty poor beside those of Germany and Belgium. Incidentally the German soil is poor, but you would never believe it to see the crops they raise. The reason is the lavish use they make of fertilizer and the work they have done in drainage, irrigation and water control. You can't help admiring the Krauts for their industry. The majority of the farm work is still done by hand. They use oxen to some extent, but more frequently use cows. It is not an uncommon sight to see a cow and horse hitched to a wagon. That is something we kids never thought of trying at home!

I don't know what my specific job will be yet though I think it will be on the Economic advisory staff. I've only been here ten days and am just beginning to get oriented. We may be able to have our families over here with us before too long.

Ernest Houston N. G. A. R. Kessinger, Secretary

USED FAT IS FARMHAND



A farmer's insect spray is one of the products provided by farm wives who save used cooking fat. Salvaged kitchen fats help make insect spray, plus thousands more farm essentials.

Careless operation of tractors and farm machinery causes about half of all farm accidents.

President's New Appointments



Among the first appointments made by President Harry S. Truman were (1) J. Leonard Reisch, as press and radio secretary to the President; (2) Matthew J. Connelly, executive secretary; (3) Col. Harry H. Vaughan, military aide; (4) John W. Snyder, St. Louis banker, as Federal Loan administrator; (5) Alfred Schindler, assistant to secretary of commerce.

I am enclosing a picture of what was Waldenburg Castle in the province of Wurtemberg. I say was because it was most thoroughly wrecked when we finally took it. The big central part between the towers was the castle proper and it is as flat as a pancake now. It took two days of the toughest fighting we had to take it since a bunch of S. S. troops were defending it. That was the last real fight we had. Hope you are all O. K. Will write again soon. Your son, Gordon

Lureka 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. C. A. Ruggles, W. M. W. D. Wallan, Secretary

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78, O.E.S. Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursdays in each Month. Visiting Members invited.—Moro, Oregon Rose Amidon, W. M. Ruth Sparling, Secretary

Real Short Timer



Forty-two-year-old Sgt. Joseph A. Lowe of Atlanta, Ga., aircraft groundcrewman with the 7th AAF Fighters in the Okinawas, whose age makes him eligible to return home, takes no chances with fate. He is protected against everything but direct hit.

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116 Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome. Clara Houston, N.G. Florence Johnston, Sec.

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. A. R. Kessinger, Secretary

GEORGE G. UPDEGRAFF Attorney At Law Moro and Wasco

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 Administratrix of the Estate of O. P. King, deceased, and that Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1945, at the hour of 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. Frances King Administratrix T. Lester Johnson, Attorney for Administratrix

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATRIX Notice is hereby given that by an order of the County court of the State of Oregon for Sherman County the undersigned has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Julia Lamphear, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them within six months from the date of this notice, with proper vouchers, to said administratrix at the office of the Sherman County Journal in Moro, Sherman County, Oregon. Dated July 20, 1945 Beatrice Lamphear Baker Administratrix A. S. Cooley Attorney for Administratrix

From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

Pete Jr. Gets His Tenth Jap Plane!

Pete Swanson's son, Pete Jr., brought his tenth Jap plane down last week, and his dad couldn't help bragging. But I got to thinking about Pete Senior: how he hadn't missed a day at the war plant since the war began; how he'd worked overtime and Saturdays and Sundays; how he'd kept himself in shape, been temperate and sensible, so that he'd be at work clear-headed, bright and early every morning. So, when he invited us over after work to drink a toast to his son in a sparkling glass of beer—I couldn't help toasting Pete Senior, too. From where I sit, there's more than one kind of "see" that's helping win this war... men like Pete Senior, too. And when the war is over, and the monuments are erected to its heroes, I hope they don't forget the workman on the home front—the man who stuck to his job like a soldier to his guns, until the Victory. Joe Marsh