

SHERMAN COUNTY JOURNAL

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AUGUST 10, 1945

ATOMIC BOMB

News of the new atomic bomb appears more favorable for our side now, on first announcement, than it will again. If scientists have found a means of splitting atoms the discovery may have better uses than killing Japs, even as desirable as that appears at this moment.

If the new instrument of destruction can be kept in the files of the white races, especially the white race that favor peace, it may make it possible for them—and that means us—to retain a place on the earth for a few hundred years longer.

Eventually, of course, Americans are going to be a minor race unless they can persuade the other tribes to reduce their numbers by some means. We need superior methods of destruction to compete with the undoubtedly superior of the yellow race at procreation.

First story about the use of the bomb indicates that it is an instrument of terror about which we would instantly protest if used against us, for it will destroy thousands of civilians along with every military objective. That is a consideration that will have little present appeal.

Every war has brought some new weapon that held the temporary reputation of being so lethal that it would end all wars. The catapult, the cross bow, gunpowder, cannon, the machine gun, the tank, airplane, gas, rockets and now the atomic bomb have all been hailed as destructive agents so powerful as to make long wars impossible. Yet wars last longer, kill more men, and now women, destroy more of the scant supply of usable productive items of the earth than ever before.

This nation has now made what is now hailed as the most important contribution to mass murder. It is being received here with great joy, a clinching demonstration of our superior ability as a civilizing agent in the world.

MORE ABOUT ENGLAND

Additional information and different points of view have come to light about the English election that turned Mr Churchill out of power and moved the laborites to the top of that government. Commentators favor the charge or oppose it for several different reasons.

INTERNATIONALLY: If the defeat of Churchill means an end to British aid to Franco and to the monarchial elements of some European countries it may be beneficial. Presuming that the new governments that take over in those countries are really better and not more dictatorial than the monarchies.

If the English are to change policy toward the dominions it may easily mean the end of the empire; that means the end of England for that little isle cannot long exist as a great power without an empire. Whether the British empire is liked or not, it has been a stabilizing influence on civilization, and it has established and nurtured the best colonies in all the world, colonies in which there have been more of the "human" liberties than in the colonies of any other country.

Men have lived freer, worked freer, moved about freer under England than under Spain, France, Russia, Belgium or any other nation. There may be an advantage in the breakup of the British empire but there most certainly will be a disadvantage too.

DOMESTICALLY: If the defeat of the conservatives means that all governments that brought the war to their nations are to be defeated it is a fine victory. If all just hot and a few hours of it were henceforth to be assured that to bring a war

to a nation was to insure defeat it would be a better and safer world. The conservatives in England, the democrats in the United States, and the ruling parties in all other countries who watched Hitler prepare Germany without preparing defenses at home may be blamed. England appeased until she had to fight; we never did have to fight in Europe.

ECONOMICALLY: If the victory of the labor party means that there will be nationalization of banks, coal mines, steel mills, transportation and electric power, it means the end of capitalism. It means the end of democracy. It means the end of liberalism. It means the end of government by the people in any form. When the government takes control of those things, the enterprises that compete with them must be taken over also. Soon the government controls everything. That means dictatorship by government, political dictatorship and economic dictatorship and social dictatorship.

It is bad enough for the individual to have to compete with the big companies that now dominate the economic world everywhere. It will be impossible for the individual to compete with government in those businesses, especially government in all those businesses at once. Now it is possible to enlist the aid of government against an oppressive corporation. What chance is there when the corporation and the government is one—and when all corporations are one with the government?

The fallacy persists that there is such a thing as a people's government. There is no such thing. Even elected representatives can only do that which the people demand. They may be removed when they guess wrong, or when the people change their mind about the propriety of past action. Every czar, every kaiser, every king, every prime minister, every president, every dictator says he is doing the best for the people of his country. Whether such a one come from the people, as did Stalin, or from the middle class, as did Churchill, or from the nobility, as did Haakon, makes no difference. Probably the best ruled nations are the Scandinavian countries that still adhere to monarchy.

Defeat of Churchill, then, may mean less support of the decadent monarchies of Europe (good); less attention to retention of the empire (probably a disintegrating influence); public dislike for parties that took nations to war (fine); nationalization of industry (definitely dictatorial, socially and economically a step backwards).

All in all, it is the end of many of the things we were told we were fighting to preserve. We need to start classes in democracy in England as well as in Germany. And at home.

JOE

This fellow Joe, like old man river, just keeps on rolling along. There is no doubt but that the magazines would be full of his pictures and of his biographies if he would let out enough authentic information. If he let the writing men work him over he might lose some of his glamour and by that means might lose some of his power to run his business and Russia's business so successfully.

If the meagerly informed Berlin correspondents are correct, Joe just made another ten strike at the recent conference. Apparently the so-called nations gave their approval, real or tacit, to Russian domination of eastern Europe. That means that Bugaria, Hungary, most of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, to say nothing of Finland and eventually Turkey have either been added to Russia in all but name or will be. We take off our hats to Joe, respectfully. And we hope that he doesn't take it into his head to ask for the rest of the world.

HOT, AIN'T IT?

In an attempt to perpetrate a harvest rain the weather man went to extreme lengths. It was really hot, and hot long enough that the hot air settled into basements, in shady spots, from where it is usually excluded.

For some reason the air seemed humid although that was hardly possible as there has been no moisture here abouts since last May when the rain stopped. There was no wind, no sun, no manifestation of weather but heat it was that hot and a few hours of it worked into the consciousness until the weather was the most im-

portant thing in life. For those who had the rush of harvest to do or care for, the weather was of less importance. They were in it. It is a sort of a paradox that those who get right out in the heat and keep busy are less discommoded by heat than those who flutter in the shade with fan and tinkling drink. There is a moral about it, but it is too hot to go around pointing out morals either to people who are miserably overcome with the heat or those who are over crowded by work.

SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT

"Them fellers that built them ato-mic bombs has done us a big favor here," said Uncle Emmett as he tapped with his cane in the gravel around the big tree on the corner. "Me an' Joe an' Bill, has about run outa things to talk about since there ain't no new gadgets on the cars—no new cars in fact. Our wives ain't got nothin' new, either. Now we're all set up for life, I guess, an' the less we know the better we kin talk and speculate."

"Joe there, he reckons he'll get him a mess of unexploded particles to herd his sheep, come peace, and do 'way with herders entirely, and Bill says a few atoms properly agitated will do away with sheep."

"To read the papers a feller'd get to thinkin' a boy could get his whole life's work done if he'd corral a quart or two of them activated atoms and git 'em to bust in' right fer him. Them writin' fellers sure let go. Cars gon' without gas, like Alley Oop's, fire without fuel, eats without earth, pleasure without punishment, livin' without labor, an' the ol' reliable talk without brains."

"You'd think the Almighty put man here on this earth just to work and scheme for bigger an' better holidays. When he gets so there ain't nothin' to do, there ain't goin' to be any use of havin' men to do 'em. I benn doin' nothin' long enough to know it ain't fun."

"My boy, Fred, the one that went to school, said that you couldn't get rid of nothing permanent. That it was gas or solid or something no matter what you did to it. Now they're explodin' 'em an' goodness knows whether they'll be any use afterwards or not. When we run outa atoms what'll we do?"

"It's already got into our talk stream. Feller come by here yesterday in a Californi car an' he saw me and Joe a settin' here gabbin' in the shade and he loaned outta his car and says, smart like, 'You fellers don't look like you was bustin' any atoms.'"

Speaking of the big bomb the Oregonian said, "The Oregonian, for one, believes the Good Lord has put the discovery into the control of the kindest and most considerate of possible agencies, . . . Me und Gott, Ehr?"

Nice timing, Joe, nice timing. You'd ought to pick up some land pretty cheap.

Washington Column

Continued from page one. Every way possible to create unity among the United Nations."

Recent statement by war food administration that parcels of food are not permitted to be shipped out of the United States without the giving up of ration points does not satisfy Representative Latham of New York, and he called attention to a full page advertisement in which a New York department store offered to mail packages of food to any place in the world in unlimited quantities and without requiring ration points. These packages, Mr Latham insisted, contain butter, sugar and meat, for some of which points are furnished by OPA. The shipments have now reached enormous proportions, he said, and are contributing to the scarcity of such food articles in the United States.

While the shipments are supposed to be to relieve the distress of individuals in Europe, Mr Latham declared there is reason to believe they are finding their way into the black markets abroad. He was, he said, "perfectly willing to share what we have with our needy European friends, but I cannot condone these uncontrolled, unlimited shipments of butter, sugar and meat point free and irrespective of need." He demanded that the newly appointed secretary of agriculture take immediate steps to stop the practice.

In Other Days

From the Observer, Aug. 13, 1926

J. F. Hendrichs, superintendent of the state game farm four miles east of Pendleton, brought 300 two-thirds grown Mongolian pheasants into Sherman County last Saturday and released them with the hope of stocking Sherman county to game birds.

Austin Foss dislocated his right shoulder Saturday night when he was thrown from a roller coaster in front of the Baules residence. A. M. Young and W. A. Ruggles left Sunday for Montana, where they are interested in an undeveloped gold mine that shows unlimited possibilities.

A field fire in the north west part of Sherman county last week, back of the John Fulton farm, burned standing grain, stubble, and sacked grain. A pile of 400 sacks of threshed grain was partly destroyed by the fire as well as several smaller piles.

From the Observer, Aug. 10, 1906

Born: To Mr and Mrs Bert Millen, Monkland, August 5th, a son. Sherman county gets \$2,290 from the irreducible school fund this year, on a school population of 1917.

The Moro colony at Cascade Locks is having a glorious time. Families there are E. H. Moore, Geo. T. Parr, J. O. Elrod, C. K. Cochran, J. M. Dunahoo. Trout fishing and boating are the principle delights.

Sherman county producers are becoming interested in denatured alcohol, with the result that conviction grows strong that a plant could be made to pay here.

From the Observer, Aug. 11, 1915

The city authorities had the street sprinkling wagon in operation in the business section during the dusty period of last week. John M. DeMoss was in Moro Tuesday and reported a quite heavy hail storm having passed over his section about 6 o'clock Monday evening.

Light showers fell in this vicinity Sunday night sufficient to throw a drought into the study farmers who were in the midst of their harvesting as well as those who had not yet begun cutting their wheat.

Charles R. Belahoe brought back from Portland a Ford runabout, which he is having remodeled by Foss & Benson so that it can be used for meat delivery purposes.

USED FAT IS FARMHAND



Good farm wives help provide sturdy tractor tires everytime they save a drop of used cooking fat. Synthetic rubber, fungicides, soap, and lubricants all require used cooking fat in their preparation.

We cannot eat the fruit while the tree is in blossom. —Benjamin Disraeli

WAKE UP, AMERICA!



Author of "Big Democracy"

What About Bureaucracy?

As debated by Lawrence Sullivan Author of "Bureaucracy Runs Amuck"

MR. APPLEBY OPENS: A bureau is a division of an organization. Bureaucracy is the system by which parts of organizations and all parts together carry on organized affairs. It is organizational "division of labor." Big corporations are big bureaucracies. Their organization and conduct is technical and complex business which few venture to discuss dogmatically. Studies of corporate bureaucracies reveal many intricate problems. Some problems are for technicians and are of little general concern. Some raise important public policy questions: one is the increasing autonomous nature—free from control by stockholders—of the very large corporations. Studies of government bureaucracies similarly reveal many intricate problems. Some can be answered only by technicians in organization and management. Others have public policy importance. But almost anyone feels qualified to speak glibly and dogmatically about both types of governmental problems. The way in which something will be done when it is done nationally should be weighed in deciding whether or not to do it. But whenever the decision is to do it, it will be done by bureaucrats. Governmental bureaucrats are under vastly more scrutiny than are any other bureaucrats, and are under constant influence by citizens, and are responsible to and controllable by the public. Popular criticisms of bureaucrats have some value as part of the constant influence, but have little other significance.

MR. SULLIVAN CHALLENGES: Business corporations don't harbor bureaucrats. Every segment of business is under the eyes of men who must keep accounts balanced. When business spends more than it takes in, things happen! Government bureaucracy may run for decades without striking a balance between total costs to taxpayers and total public results achieved. Business corporations cannot push their way through the market. The public can punish a corporation by putting it out of business by simply refusing to buy its product. The customer's freedom of choice in a competitive market is the most effective check-rein on bureaucracy ever discovered in human experience! Herbert Hoover said: "The manager's restless pillow has done more to advance the arts and sciences than all the laws ever placed upon the statute books."

MR. APPLEBY REPLIES: Mr. Sullivan persists in his argument that all of the various government bureaus are regulating bureaus and are, therefore, regulating us. His entire argument against bureaucracy, therefore, is against bureaucratic regulation—chiefly war-time regulation. Let us eliminate regulation then—if we could—and bureaucracy would remain to profit Mr. Sullivan and all of the rest of us. For him to make the statement that "no one contends that war-time controls have led to anything but smaller supplies" is absurdly untrue. I, for one, contend that the WAR brought smaller supplies—but that the regulation Mr. Sullivan abhors led us all to victory!

MR. SULLIVAN OPENS: The U.S. Civil Service Commission shows 3,781,360 civilians on the federal payroll as of April 15, 1945, exclusive of military personnel. This means one every three in military services—the most extravagant development of bureaucracy in all human history! What has happened in American life that we now must have twice as many regulators and coordinators—desk commandos, as Washington calls them—for every unit of population serving in military uniform? When the philosophy of "total government" took command in Washington, in 1933, our federal payroll carried but 567,000 names—one for every 200 of population. Today's federal payroll represents one civilian worker for every 35 people. Against this reckless, sprawling, utterly uncoordinated bureaucratic expansion, Sen. Byrd has directed the full power of the Congressional Joint Committee on Non-essential Federal Expenditures. "It is imperative," the Committee warned, "that the people . . . become aware of this shocking abuse of manpower in the federal government. . . . Every citizen now realizes only too well the waste of our clothing, the cut of our meats, the composition of our bread, the fiber of our stockings are dictated, regulated, controlled—even policed—by a headstrong, arrogant bureaucracy. No one contends these controls have led to anything but a steadily smaller supply of the necessities of life and a general deterioration of quality. This is the answer to 'Wra: about bureaucracy?'"

MR. APPLEBY CHALLENGES: Mr. Sullivan confuses: Byrd's opinion with the argument—war with bureaucracy—and he opposes the war. Of the civilian federal payroll, 319,762 are unpaid. About two million are employed in the War and Navy Departments (many of them laborers in arsenals, navy yards, etc.); 174,530 in other war agencies, including shipping. He should argue about our peace-time government of 832,554 employed in non-war agencies, of which many do war-related work. Of these 377,970 are postal workers; 60,088 are employed in the Veterans Administration, most of the rest in necessary services like the Weather Bureau, Bureau of Roads and Research. Few are employed in regulatory activities.

MR. SULLIVAN REPLIES: In government, every federal bureau has its own peculiar method of crack-down, threat, intimidation, or coercion—a cease-and-desist order, an injunction, denial of rationed goods, a price squeeze, denial of a labor quota, withholding of transportation priorities on raw materials, denial of import licenses for essential foreign ingredients. The combined effect, as applied to the business community, is government by terror! The businessman who dares cross the edict of the bureaucrat—who even demands a court hearing—may find his business seized at anyone's point—his reputation ruined by criminal action under anti-trust laws. Our runaway bureaucracy has become a juggernaut clawing at the very throat of freedom!

LAWN WEED KILLERS

The three materials recommended under various conditions are Sinox, oil sprays, and arsenite solution. The circular includes no information on the new hormone weed killers which are now undergoing tests at the station. The circular, obtainable free from any extension office, gives detailed directions for applying the chemicals.

We cannot eat the fruit while the tree is in blossom. —Benjamin Disraeli

NEW RATION BOOKS

You may have been wondering what ration stamps you'll be using when the red and blue stamps in war ration book No. 4 are all used up. Since ration book No. 5 will be validated for meats, fats and processed foods when the red and blue stamps are all gone. They'll be referred to as "stamps for meats and fats" and "stamps for canned goods."

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

Queen of Freckles



No one is going to dispute the decision of the New York judges who named 12-year-old Frances Scully of Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, "Queen of Freckles" in the annual contest held at Children's Aid Society's playground. It really was no contest.

In an active life is sown the seed of wisdom; but he who reflects not, never reaps.

Edward Young

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

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 Q. 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 36 9

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATRIX

Notic 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 Lanphear, 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 Lanphear Baker A. S. Cooley Administratrix Attorney for Administratrix

From where I sit... by Joe Marsh Herb's Got a Great Little Wife Everybody's talking about what a grand job Herb Helm is doing at the war plant. Not just one shift, but two a day—to help build the war materials our men need. Good for Herb! But I'd like to say a word for Mary, Herb's wife. She runs the house, cooks the meals, takes care of the children, and works on salvage drives and bundles for the Red Cross. Believe me, that's a thing worth for any woman! Yet when Herb comes home—too tired to talk or watch where he drops his ashes, maybe—she makes allowances, keeps smiling, brings him a restful glass of beer, and makes enough conversation for them both. Next morning, Herb goes to work refreshed and cheerful. From where I sit, women like Mary Helm are doing a great war job themselves. . . being tolerant and kind to husbands who are working under a heavy war-time strain. Bully for them! Joe Marsh Copyright, 1945, United States Brewers Foundation

Table showing State and Local Government Gross Debt Outstanding in Millions of Dollars from 1902 to 1944. Columns: Year, State, Local, Total. Data points: 1902 (270, 1,924, 2,194), 1912 (423, 4,075, 4,498), 1922 (1,163, 9,093, 10,256), 1932 (2,882, 16,680, 19,562), 1942 (3,163, 16,479, 19,642), 1944 (2,723, 14,703, 17,426)