

Published Every Friday at Moro, Oregon

Liles French Editor

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Moro, Oregon under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MEMBER NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES Payable in Advance ONE YEAR \$2.00

OCTOBER 12, 1945

COUNTY HISTORIES

Plans for an active historical society are going ahead in this county, committee endorsement of a constitution and preparation for a county-wide meeting later in the fall are indications thereof.

Not that historical societies are very very active, the very purpose estops that, for history is generally sedately moving. Exception may be found in the past three or four months, however.

One who tries to learn of the history of Oregon counties finds very quickly that their histories have been overlooked. Histories of Oregon are plentiful and the subject is one of interest to many people. Probably this state has as interesting a history as any state in the union, considering the period which it covers.

The romance of covered wagons slowly rumbling across hazy, untracked sod, the bravery of hundreds of people going across a continent in little groups, the temptation of untouched wilderness has made Oregon history a subject with agreeable appeal to writers. Oregon is the western state whose name is attached to the settlement of a great area known in legend and document as the Oregon Country.

But there have been few histories written about Oregon counties. Yet the counties make up the whole of the Oregon story. There was Tuality county and Umpqua county, both of which have been swallowed up by counties with less attractive names. Wasco county one time stretched from the top of the Cascades to the top of the Rocky mountains. Writers might use such a county for many books.

The history of Sherman county is comparatively simple. It has changed but once in area. Development of agriculture from the plainest stock keeping to most efficient wheat producing has been rapid and direct. Diversions have been few. The county has produced a few figures that are worthy of note and who have had an influence on its history.

Harvey Scott prophesied years ago that a time would come when the history of all Oregon counties would be written. In most cases it has already been delayed so long that the ones who participated in the early phases of that history are gone. It is a project worth starting.

PEACE, IT'S A MIRAGE

A few short months ago we were terribly intrigued about the conference at San Francisco and the hope it held out for world cooperation between nations.

Previous to that there had been the Dumbarton Oaks conference where the preliminary plans for San Francisco were laid. A rather complicated lot of international groups were involved in the scheme but the result was to be world domination by the five great powers.

At Bretton Woods the international money changers had concocted a plan whereunder all nations were to put money into a common fund and could draw on it to keep their rate of exchange fairly even with that of other nations.

Then, after this job of planning, the chief medicine men of the five nations that were going to dominate things met in London. Our Secretary of State, Jimmy Byrnes, has made a report of that conference. He considers Mr. Molotov, Stalin's man, to be largely at fault in the failure to agree. That is probably true, at least partially. The Russian rulers may think that Mr. Byrnes is largely at fault. No story of the conference is sufficiently complete to

prints a judgment by those not on the inside ring. So, now, it seems we are not going to agree at all. And those who expressed their wishful thinking by saying that an era of good feeling was to come from the sacrifices of the war are silent.

What seems very clear is that humans are going to go right on being the same kind of humans they were before. The ones with power will use it as they see fit and justify the use of it the best way they can—or not at all. The weak will get walked on. The more training in war we get, the more we will make for wars beget wars.

What people have done is a much better criterion by which to judge what they will do than what anyone thinks they should do.

SOLDIER SLAVES

Years ago it was the custom to enslave a beaten people. Soldiers were put to work by the victors and the women and children, like as not, were sold into slavery.

For some centuries a different concept of how to treat a fallen foe has prevailed. It was considered that a soldier was entitled to his liberty after the war was ended. Those imprisoned during the war were released and returned home. Thus the individual warrior was not held responsible for the ills, real or imagined, of his country.

During this war that has been changed again. Although there is an agreement among many nations that prisoners of war may be made to work at agricultural pursuits and other labor not directly helpful to the war, he may not be kept prisoner at hard labor after peace. Yet the Japanese made Americans do all kinds of labor. Germans had prisoners making guns, and now Russians are rebuilding their towns with German soldier labor and the men of the Wehrmacht are also reconstructing western Europe.

We are not being greatly concerned over the matter because our men are coming home instead of being retained in some prison camp to make bricks for foreigners. Besides we don't want to antagonize Russia. But if conditions were reversed—

HEREFORD HOGS

A woman came into the office this week and wanted to advertise some Hereford hogs. Now the editor prides himself on something a little more than a rudimentary knowledge of hogs. He has been on the feeding side of the hog business as well as the being-fed side, although neither has been very recent.

So the editor gazed up at the woman from the editorial chair and questioned her about what she really meant. A Hereford must be cattle and could not be confused with gilts. He joked about it a bit, recalling a one-time announcer for the local fair who came up from Portland for the job, and admitted that he didn't know whether those animals the boys were holding over across the track were Belgians or Shropshires. (They were Herefords)

The advertiser didn't have time to enter into any wordy discussion about hogs. She knew what she wanted and summoning the reluctant editor out side to the street she displayed a large foreful looking red hog reclining in her pick-up. And believe it or not, the critter had a bald face, distinct and unmistakable to top its Duroc red complexion.

There was a man long ago who had a herd of mule-foot hogs in this county, hogs without the cloven hoof. Their existence interposed quite a problem for the more literal followers of the Good Book, but there was a bacon on them, and real mule feet.

What won't they do to hogs next? And it does beat all what you can learn being a country editor.

From the news we gather that the strike at Hollywood is caused by labor trouble. At first we heard it was people striking against the kind of pictures being made.

It looks like there ought to be some rules about taking a strike vote so that disinterested parties were in charge.

What northwest lumber needs is a long strike so we can grow back the timber we used so fast during the war. Carpenters can become brick masons and build other kinds of houses. Wood ones are passe.

Washington Column

Continued from page one.

lots expressed their intention to buy and stated that they have funds on hand to make the purchase. Only a small percentage of the officers and men answering the inquiry intend to seek employment with aviation companies, and practically all of those who are interested in aviation jobs are among the younger men. One-fourth of the officers had no occupation prior to the war and were indefinite as to their plans for the future. An interesting fact shown by the survey is that some 62,000 officers want to remain in the air force, while not a single enlisted man expressed such a desire.

More time is spent in the house critiquing the army for not hastening demobilization than any other subject and hours are devoted to reading letters from mothers and wives demanding that sons or husbands be released even while they are still in training. Representative Reed of New York has gone so far as to threaten that unless discharges are speeded up he will introduce a bill making compulsory the immediate release of all men who have served as long as two years. Defenders of the army explain that men are now being returned to the United States as rapidly as transportation can be provided and that demobilization is proceeding as fast as individual records can be perfected.

In Other Days

From the Observer, Oct. 12, 1906 Charles Bullard and Mrs Myrah Brown were married in this city on the 7th, by Rev A. J. Adams.

Mr and Mrs Fred Hennagin are now at home in the M. Damon farm residence. Fred has a long lease on the farm, which is one of the best in Sherman county.

A. C. and Sherman Huff, of the John Day settlements, are on a trip to Alberta.

The Kent Recorder comes to us this week in full costume and up to business as usual certainly a very life corpse. The person who reported its demise was not distributing straight goods.

From the Observer, Oct. 13, 1915 J. A. Rasmussen is up from his winter home at Newport to see how much better this year's fair is over last. He drove in his Oakland eight all the way.

Mrs Fred Meindl was a visitor part of the first days of the fair at the home of Mrs W. C. Bryant. Mrs Meindl is a former resident of Moro, now living in Portland.

A. M. Young and wife are visiting in Moro from Tygh Valley during the fair at the home of their daughter Mrs F. E. Fagan. L. J. Pape and family are arranging to move to Portland for the winter, leaving Wesley Fuller and wife in charge of the farm while they are away.

From the Observer, Oct. 15, 1926 The frame work for the new farm residence being built by Hans Thompson has been placed and soon the building will be enclosed against stormy weather.

A total of more than ninety thousand dollars face value of the shares of stock of Sherman Electric company has been turned into the banks as the result of the selling of the Sherman Electric company to the Pacific Power & Light company.

Mr and Mrs R. L. Kusanman were in Moro this week supervising the moving of their household goods to their new home at Arlington.

L. V. Moore and wife, Wiley McDonald and wife and J. C. McKean and wife attended the Klickitat county fair at Goldendale last week. All three had the satisfaction of seeing horses they had on the track win good places and an interest in the purses.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933.

Of Sherman County Journal published weekly at Moro, Oregon for October 1945, State of Oregon, County of Sherman, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Giles L. French, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of



Raymond H. Bannell, Vice-President Hartford Steel Ball Company, Hartford, Connecticut

WAKE UP, AMERICA!

Should Compulsory Arbitration Replace the Strike and Lock-Out?

As debated by Raymond H. Bannell and William L. Nunn

MR. BANNELL OPENS: In post-war America the organized strike and lock-out should not be revived. They must be prohibited by law. We know our democracy, based on the premise "might does not make right", is in total Democracy will still be on trial after the war. We will have seen the collapse of the concept "might makes right". To revert to pre-war methods of settling grievances through the economic leverage of strikes and lock-outs is to prove we have gained little from the terrible experiences of this war. Once the grievances of management and labor have been established they should be referred to an impartial individual or tribunal mutually agreed upon. The arbitrator or tribunal should have authority to make final determination of the dispute. If the parties cannot agree on this procedure of voluntary arbitration the law should compel them to plead their cases before a judicial body with power to enforce the award. This is the peaceful method. Management and labor should resort to it as a definite example we have learned "might does not make right". We cannot convince beaten, bewildered peoples of the world we are capable of leadership unless our own house is in order.

MR. NUNN OPENS: Admittedly, strikes and lockouts are wasteful of economic resources; are destructive of community values; breed dangerous forms of class-warfare. Even so, I cannot agree they should be prohibited by law in the post-war world. One cannot outlaw differences of opinion. Since these differences are going to continue, those who argue for legislation to outlaw strikes generally wish to see established some form of compulsory arbitration centering around Industrial Relationship Courts. The picture usually given is that the participants of a dispute appear before impartial judges and plead their respective cases around a chancery rail; finally, they are required by law to abide peacefully by the decision. However persuasive this may sound, the whole idea rests upon assumptions which are alien to our economic and political institutions. Wages, hours, seniority clauses, working conditions, policies of hiring and firing—and all other controversial issues—in the field of industrial relationships—will be established by law under any such system of compulsory arbitration. In my opinion, this is industrial autocracy. I favor the extension of existing mediation and arbitration agencies on the federal, state, and local levels, short of compulsory arbitration, because I think such plans lead to industrial democracy.

MR. NUNN CHALLENGES: It is because I believe in democracy that I oppose legislation to outlaw strikes and lock-outs. Neither England nor America in this war has found it necessary to prohibit by law either strikes or lock-outs. If such legislation, which is advocated by my opponent, is desirable during peace it clearly should be even more desirable while the nation is fighting for its very existence. Actually, one of the issues of this war is the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively for wages, hours and working conditions. No such right exists in the totalitarian countries; these are democratic institutions.

MR. BANNELL REPLIES: The right of workers to organize and bargain collectively for wages, hours and working conditions is unquestioned. These rights are truly democratic. The right to collectively enforce demands by force, through the strike or lock-out, and thereby dismiss the orderly methods of adjudication, is not democracy. It is a compelling argument to place their grievances before an impartial tribunal when voluntary methods have failed is most desirable in war or in peace. Victory gained by strike or lock-out is not proof that the side which lost is wrong, or the side which won is right. It merely demonstrates the theory—"might makes right".

MR. NUNN REPLIES: Over the last two decades this country has been evolving an industrial relations policy. It does not call for the setting of wages, hours and working conditions by government. The government merely determines MINIMUM standards, and sets the actual standards are to be set by collective bargaining between unions and employers. The job of government is to maintain a balance through such laws as the Norris-LaGuardia Act, the National Labor Relations Act, etc. If government removes from labor the right to strike, no semblance of balance will be maintained because labor will have lost its chief economic force.

More of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are NONE.

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Giles L. French Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1945

Geo. G. Updegraff My commission expires Aug 21, 1948.

MR. NUNN CHALLENGES: Mr. Nunn indicates abhorrence for establishing standards of wages, hours and working conditions. Standards such as these must be inevitably set anyway if we are to enjoy industrial peace. A final determination of grievances arising between unions and managements can be obtained only by submission of the controversy to an impartial body—be it private or judicial—authorized to render an enforceable award. Strikes and lockouts gain nothing. They are economic wars, the barbaric method for settling disputes. It certainly is not alien to our economic and political institutions to refer differences of opinion to tribunals for final adjudication.

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More of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of