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FACT FINDING

There is a germ of solid thought in President Truman's idea for fact finding. Lack of proper development has perhaps caused it to be discarded, and the atmosphere of politics is not good for an idea anyway.

To this desk comes propaganda of all kinds. The CIO-PAC sends argument about the cost of living and the huge profits of farmers and employers. Corporations send pages about the iniquity of workers who are trying to establish a new system in industry. From farm groups come arguments proving that the farmer gets a far too small a segment of national income.

All are well documented; all are convincing; all are well written. In each case the argument is proven. But all cannot be right, that is, correct.

In one instance the CIO-PAC said that farmer income had increased some 200 percent in a given time. In the same month farmers were told in a meeting at the court house that wages of labor had increased 200 percent in approximately the same time. When told of the arguments on the other side each group said in effect, "Aw, you can't believe those hums."

The only purpose apparent in such propaganda is to keep the workers and the farmers and the employers so concerned about the intentions of other groups that they will hire more business agents, publicity men, agricultural economic experts.

Government statistical services were largely broken down under the propaganda impact of the Roosevelt administration. Economic groups have their own statisticians now and place little credence on those of the government. Consequently there is no truth, only propaganda and opinion.

It is impossible for three men to be appointed by the president one week and deliver a carefully studied opinion about a nationwide strike the next. That sort of fact-finding is nonsense. But there is surely a need for an organization to find out some facts about industry and the people who make it click.

Washington Column

Continued from page one.

Whether there shall be a continuance of selective service for replacements in occupied zones will depend upon the fate of a joint resolution introduced by Senator Johnston of South Carolina and now before the senate committee on military affairs. Senator Johnston is of the opinion that voluntary enlistments in army and navy are sufficient to supply the forces required in Germany, Japan, the Philippines and the islands of the Pacific and that further drafting of American boys is unnecessary.

Barring accident, and if their schedule is not otherwise interrupted, they will arrive in the national capital January 31 members of a senate investigating committee, who will have traveled the greatest distance ever covered by a similar group. The purpose of the investigation is to obtain information in the field on every matter involved in the national defense program and calls for visits at every point where American troops have operated or are now stationed. The committee left Washington December 27 and on December 30 left by plane for Honolulu.

WAKE UP, AMERICA!



Moderated by FRED G. CLARK, Chairman American Economic Foundation

Is the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill Necessary?

As debated by Hon. Robert F. Wagner, U. S. Senator from New York, co-author Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill

John W. Scoville, Nationally Known Industrial Economist, Author, Lecturer

SEN. WAGNER OPENS: America's primary post-war goal is full employment, in private enterprise, of all our workers, farmers, and ex-servicemen. To back up free enterprise in the difficult transition period, as well as in time of future prosperity or depression, we need an expanded national system of social security as provided in our bill, which establishes a nation-wide system of public employment offices to help servicemen and war workers find jobs in private industry or on farms; provides national unemployment insurance up to 26, possibly 52, weeks. The present old-age insurance system is expanded to increase the benefits and include 15 million more persons. Factory, farm, white collar workers, and their families, are protected against loss of wages due to sickness or total disability. It assures adequate medical care to the insured and his family under a nation-wide health and hospital insurance plan. All ex-servicemen are given paid-up benefit rights for their period of service and full coverage for one year after discharge. Increased social insurance contributions by employers-employees would finance the program for 10 to 15 years without government contribution except for servicemen. Such an increase—amounting to 5 billion dollars in the first year—would have helped mop up surplus purchasing power in war-time, enabling workers to pay as they earned for post-war security.

MR. SCOVILLE OPENS: This bill and the socialistic laws sponsored by Sen. Wagner are patterned after the social security laws introduced into Germany 62 years ago by Bismarck to check the growth of socialism. This appeasement of Socialists did not prevent the Germans being drawn into two world wars and losing all liberty under the National Socialist Party. In 1950 years, without any of these social security measures, we became a powerful and rich nation, and our workers received much higher wages than were paid in Europe. Is it necessary now to scrap the Constitution framed by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, which gives Congress no power to pay our doctor bills and care for pregnant women, and adopt the principles of the German Socialists Marx, Bebel and LaSalle? This bill taxes the employee 6% of his wages and taxes the employer 6%. Most of the employer's contribution will be taken from workmen in reduced wages or higher prices for what they buy. It also taxes every farmer, merchant, doctor and lawyer so that most workers would pay about \$300 a year above present high taxes. This bill is an insult to self-reliant Americans and assumes that we are incompetent children who cannot be trusted to handle our own money.

MR. SCOVILLE CHALLENGES: Description of this bill is not proof it is necessary, which is what we are debating. The employment offices will be hiring halls dominated by A.F. of L. or C.I.O. and applicants without the right union cards will be out of luck. The bill offers no security, for, unlike private companies, the government issues no policies, and sets up no adequate reserves to protect the insured. To compel workers to buy insurance when they need the money for clothing, food, and homes is despotism—not free enterprise. Congress might repeal the act; the insured would then lose what they had paid in.

SEN. WAGNER REPLIES: Public employment offices have been operated without bias or favoritism for many years with lasting national benefits to employers and employees. As for social insurance, the security is and will continue to be the best in the world—U. S. Government bonds backed by the resources of the nation. Mr. Scoville evidently lacks faith in our country's future economic soundness and in the integrity of Congress. Workers strongly favor the legislation because it affords full money's worth in social security; establishes a four ration for each family to build greater security and happiness in the post-war period. That's good business and sound Americanism.

MR. SCOVILLE REPLIES: Communism, which taxes wages 100%, destroys the incentive to work, makes citizens dependent on government so they cannot out the dictator in control, regiments and enslaves the people and destroys freedom. Partial Communism under this bill which levies a 12% tax, would affect, in lesser degree, the same evils as complete Communism. Only 44% favor this bill enough to pay the taxes it imposes. Northern workers would never get their money back for some of their contributions would go to jobholders or be spent in the south. This bill is a dagger aimed at the heart of free America. Political Pies Pipers are leading glib voters down the socialistic trail to equality of poverty and the security enjoyed by slaves.

LET'S ALL STRIKE

It might be desirable if everyone would go on strike. This is not to advocate the general strike, but to bring an end to striking as an economic weapon. Strikers refuse to accept the responsibilities of their job. When nobody accepted any responsibilities everyone could get hungry and cold alike and they wouldn't like it.

As it is the makers of General Motors equipment, the steel workers, the meat cutters and other smaller groups are trying to obtain an advantage, not now possessed, over the remainder of us. Non-strikers are going along making bread, selling shoes, feeding cattle or painting houses. If present strikers are successful some of the non-striking groups will try to obtain a similar advantage over the general public.

Men and women who work for themselves are not in position to use the strike as a weapon to obtain more money. They must work harder to get more money or raise prices, which is not easy in a competitive world.

Men and women in public employment cannot strike. Some are under contract, others are elected. They all lose of strikers win.

Farmers are self employed and they go ahead producing all the food and fibre their land and their government permits with no thought of laying off to obtain advantage.

In all of organized labor there is probably less than 12,000,000 men and women. How many are in full sympathy with the purpose of the leaders who call strikes and how many are "captured" workers who belong in order to work is not known.

It is now estimated that about a million men are on strike. That is about one-twelfth of organized labor and probably not more than one-sixtieth of the producers of the nation. The figures are general estimates. It is certain that the strikers are a very short tail to wag so large a dog.

It seems probable that farmers will be deprived of farm equipment needed to produce food for workers, housewives will be without refrigerators, builders will be without steel products and some may be without meat. To what avail?

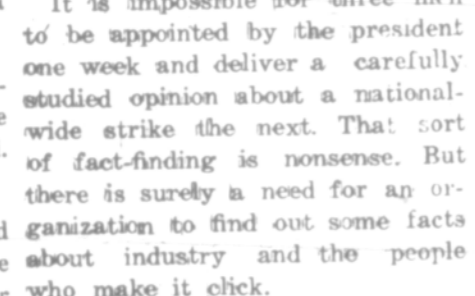
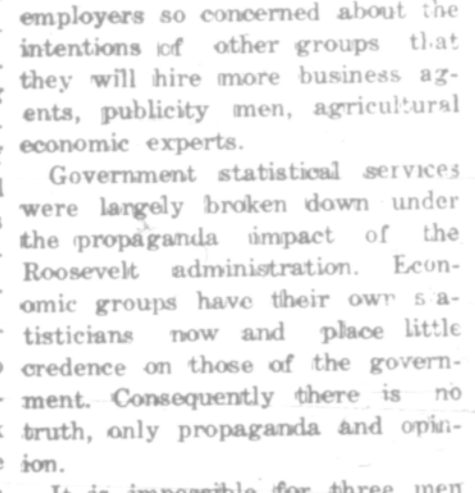
A mental review of the past 30 years doesn't give much hope to those who are trying for economic advantage for the laboring class. Their comparative position is about the same as it was before the first World War. They have more and so does everyone else; they work less, so does everyone else. Groups of agents and agencies have fastened onto the producers and workers and these keep the economic pot muddled to serve their own purposes.

Yet, it is still true that a man diligent in his business and saving in his habits gets to the top and can retire in his old age and a man who won't work for himself or anyone else has trouble getting along. If anything modern conditions are of aid to the incompetent and a detriment to the competent. That is an indication of lessened efficiency as a nation and of correspondingly lessened incentive.

So let's all strike, stop raising food, stop selling it, put out the fire under the ovens, stop the trains, the buses, the presses, the cooking, the repair work. Stop everything. If workers won't be responsible for the continuance of our civilization why should those who work for themselves, and those who work for themselves are in much better position to force a change than any other group.

New Envoy to China

General of the Army George C. Marshall, upper, who steps into the world's No. 1 postwar trouble spot, China, due to his recent appointment as ambassador, succeeding Maj. Gen. P. J. Hurley, lower, who resigned in protest against policies in China.



In Other Days

From the Observer, Jan. 25, 1907

The chinook which we talked of last week has cleared the county of snow which ran off. Not all the pipes are thawed yet, though.

The DeMoss Lyric Bards, with the full strength of their party, will give a grand concert at Moro, January 28th.

Mayor Elrod has sold his Moro property to W. S. Powell and taken a lease on it for 12 months.

Large quantities of ice floated on the Deschutes last week but it was in small pieces before it reached the Columbia.

From the Observer, Jan 26, 1917

E. Amidon has advertised a public sale of stock and implements to be held at the W.F. Jackson farm.

The principals of Sherman county met and arranged for the annual Field Meet and Declamatory contest.

A number of the younger set around Moro were entertained at the J. O. Elliott farm where they enjoyed dancing until a late hour.

Mrs Elmira Benjamin, grandmother of Mrs Bounhill, died at Grass Valley at the age of 95.

Albert Kaseberg and Fred Hennagin both unloaded new Caterpillars at Wasco Tuesday for use on their respective farms.

Truman Strong is planning on building a new barn on his place north of town as soon as conditions will permit the work to start.

The supper put on by the losers in the recent sparrow hunt contest was the best that has been given at the hotel since its completion.

The Woman's Community club at Grass Valley gave a progressive 600 party at that town Tuesday evening to raise money to establish a library there. The affair was well attended.

Harvey Smith, who has been spending the winter in Portland, is now at the Cronk home at Hogue, Washington.

More than 200 people attended the pot-luck supper and farewell party Wednesday night in honor of Rev and Mrs Henry G. Hansen who are leaving the church here.

Louis Sathers Back To Kent Briefly

Mr and Mrs Louis Sather were visiting at the home of their son and daughter in law, Mr and Mrs Kenneth Sather, Wednesday.

Mr and Mrs Robert Tatum have moved to The Dalles where he is now going to school and also working for the Peterson Motor company.

Big Farm Crops Asked Again

Another year of high output from Oregon's farms and ranches is asked for in 1946 farm production goals for the state, just announced by R. B. Taylor, chairman of the state AAA committee and Oregon director of the field services branch, USDA Production and Marketing administration.

The goals were determined by a committee of Oregon agricultural officials and the USDA on the basis of desirable trends and state production capacity. For most crops, the goals call for increases about the same or larger than 1945. With the exception of dairy products, goals for livestock and poultry are somewhat lower.

Increased outputs of feeds and grains are requested. The goals are: corn, 50,000 acres, up 25 percent from 1945; Oats, 450,000 acres, up 10 percent; barley, 260,000 acres, up 7 percent; all tame hay, 880,000 acres, up 4 percent; wheat, 1,000,000 acres, up 3 percent; rye, 35,000 acres, up 6 percent.

Continued need for maximum output of dairy products is reflected by the goal for 1,445,000,000 pounds of milk. Five percent fewer eggs—37,640,000 dozen—is recommended. On poultry numbers, the goals suggest 3,286,000 hens next January 1, 5 percent less than January 1, 1946 and 2,856,000 hens by this coming March 1.

Special School Meeting Notice is Hereby Given

To the legal voters of School District No. 17 of Sherman County, State of Oregon, that a special school meeting of said district will be held at the schoolhouse of said district in Moro, Oregon, on the 5th day of February 1946, at 8 p. m. for the following object, to negotiate a lease on the recreation field in Block 36, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 and in Block 4, lots 6 and 7 and part of Third street, in Moro, Oregon.

Dated this 11th day of January 1946.

Carroll Sayrs, Chairman, Board of directors, H. J. Jewell, district clerk.

Notice to Creditors

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Sherman County, as Executor of the estate of Julius Medler, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned at Wasco, Oregon, with vouchers properly verified as by law required, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

GINA MEDLER, Executrix of the Estate of Julius Medler, Deceased.

GAVIN & GAVIN, The Dalles, Oregon, Attorneys for Estate.

Date of first publication Jan. 25, 1946. 12-15

GEORGE G. UPDEGRAFF
 Attorney At Law
 Moro and Wasco

More 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.
 A. R. Kessinger, Secretary

Bethlehem Chapter No. 78, O.E.S.

Meets Every Second and Fourth Thursdays in each month. Visiting Members Invited—Moro, Oregon

Helen Ruggles, W. M.
 Edna Melzer, Secretary

Lupine Rebekah Lodge No. 116

Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome.

Clara Houston, N.G.
 Florence Johnston, S.

Eureka 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.

LeRoy Wright, W. M.
 H. B. Pinkerton, Secretary

through heavy cutting. The goal of 4,200,000 chickens raised is 8 percent less than 1945. All of the poultry goals, as finally approved in Washington, are somewhat less than Oregon recommendations.

A 15 percent reduction in turkeys raised, down to 2,221,000 birds, is recommended. The goal of 20,000 sows to farrow this spring, compared with 22,000 in 1945, was announced earlier, with Oregon officials hoping for more. The goal for all cattle and calves on farms next January 1 is 1,150,000 head, a 3 percent decrease during the year.

C. A. Ruggles
 INSURANCE
 Oregon



THE NEW LONG LOOK!

Long lines are lovelier—especially so in this three quarter coat that will go with everything you own. Expertly handled by JOSELLI in 100% wool, shepherd checks—with a matching column-slim skirt. Quality rayon lined with EARL-GLO. \$50.

GRETA The Dalles



When can I get a telephone for my farm?

We'd like to say very soon.

But actually, it will take some time before we can provide a farm telephone for everyone who wants one... even though we are cutting down our waiting list every day.

For there are many places where we have to install complicated switchboards... some, even, where we have to build entire new buildings. Our rate of progress will depend on how rapidly our manufacturers can supply the necessary equipment and materials.

Your local Telephone representative will be glad to tell you what has to be done in your locality and give you the latest information on about how long it will take.

Meanwhile, you can be certain your farm telephone is on the way and that we are doing everything possible to hurry the day we bring it to you.

Note to farmer-line owners: we'll be glad to advise you on your telephone maintenance problems and check your instruments. Just call your local Telephone office.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company