

SHERMAN COUNTY JOURNAL

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Those who would trade redemption for security are deserving of neither.

GIVING UP THE ATTEMPT

It looks as if the administration is giving up its try toward a more normal existence for Americans. Truman never seemed to be sold on the theory of giving subsidies, establishing prices by government control, and setting wages. Basically it appeared that he liked the American system better than the exercise of the strong government controls.

OPA Bowles has insisted on the retention of price controls, fearing inflation. Actual result has been the absence of many goods with pre-war prices still on them. Bowles fears the avarice of manufacturers who could raise prices greatly and make huge profits. Others fear the avarice of governmental bureaucrats who retain power as long as they can. One may be worse than the other, possibly, but either is bad enough.

USDA Anderson went into office disliking subsidies and is now having to change his mind or else lose his job. It appears that he dislikes the former more intensely than the latter. Certainly, if we keep price controls we must have subsidies. See how it grows.

Truman didn't want to interfere in the wage arguments that caused the strikes and tried fact-finding, mediation and argument, all of which have failed.

Now it seems likely that the government is going back into the control business like it did in the disastrous new deal days. It really is a difficult thing for government to release controls when once established. It takes quite a bit of fortitude and more political nerve than the incumbents appear to possess.

Right now it looks as if there will be governmental interference with everything for years to come if not forever. That should make no one happy except those who like to work for the government and tell others what they can make and what they can charge for it and where they can sell it.

Big business has been a bugaboo, big labor also takes advantage, but big government is worse than either or both for there is no escaping it at all, nor anything to hold down its excesses.

ESQUIRE DECISION

The supreme court has said in a unanimous decision that the magazine, Esquire, can be sent through the mails just like any other publication.

For those who like their humor or a trifle high, however, the case has had a depressing effect. Because of it Esquire has become little more exciting to the more human instincts than a church journal. The Varga drawings of strangely long legged women, all still a part of the magazine, but the smokier jokes have been toned down until they are hardly worth retelling—so the boys say.

Which leads to some thought on the history of suppression of publications because of presentation of ideas out of touch with the morals of an age. Certainly the Puritan fathers would have frowned on a Varga print, but they might have kept it in the feed shed.

In those days, when women wore their dresses long and their shoes high, it was a rare young man who ever had visual evidence that women possessed pre-

erable underpinning. It has been since the turn of this century that women—good women—were permitted to raise their skirts out of the dust or mud.

Statistics do not show that morals were much different then than now when women wear few clothes and those few very carelessly.

The supreme court's ruling indicates that perhaps some of the censorship of books and movies may be necessarily relaxed. And this will probably be a good move also, for nothing helps the sale of a book so much as having it banned in Boston. Many of the modern books are salacious in the ordinary sense and while they are widely read they seem to have little effect on public morals. The court may make us less prudish and more moral.

LO! THE POOR HEN

A steady reader of the poultry journals and other farm publications could easily get the impression that the common, old fashioned hen was about as passe as a horse and buggy. She is being modernized, streamlined, brought up to date. Some one has rolled up his sleeves and is making her over.

Instead of being a feathered creature whose scratching was an indication of spring and whose cackle assured eggs for breakfast, she is to become a split personality. The half that is kept for egg laying will become a narrow chested bird with well developed digestive and generative apparatus. The other half will be made brawny, with a chest like a life guard and thighs like a bicycle racer.

Both varieties will be hastened through adolescence to early maturity in order that the egg laying can begin and the fattening process produce succulent breast of fowl so much the sooner.

The hen, from being an independent creature that laid her eggs under the manger, atop the straw stack or under the porch, is to be regimented. No more is she to boastfully cackle with pride at so modest a stint as laying 200 eggs per year. She must produce 300 to 365 (366 on leap year) or have her bony frame boiled in her own oil. Affection is not to be hers, nor feckless dashes across the barn yard. She is to be strictly an implement for man's pleasure and profit.

Not the coming branch of hen-dom devoted to meat production to be better served. Born in an incubator, without the clucking amonitions of a mother, the broad breasted poultry of the future will exist briefly in a feeding pen until it reaches the proper weight for a changeable market when off it goes before it is old enough to greet the dawn with proudful crow.

Man has turned his attention to the hen somewhat like Hitler and his henchmen turned their attention to the Jews and other people of Europe. Hereafter hens must fit a different pattern.

HOURS OF PRODUCTION

Information that the draft board office was closed all day Saturdays causes little concern these days except to those who may contemplate that the only purpose of this office at present is to serve those who fought 24 hours per day seven days per week. Now if they want to sign up for any of their numerous advantages they may come around next Monday.

The forty hour week which the new deal forced on a reluctant America may be blamed for this, among other things.

Probably the greatest advantage this nation has over the rest of the world is the ability of its citizens to work, and their desire to work. Probably their anxiousness about working was engendered because they could earn for themselves by working. Believers in the capitalistic theory will think so at least.

When grandpa plowed from daylight until dusk, put away his team, milked the cows, fed the pigs and then went out and chopped out a few square yards of brush, he was doing it for himself and his family. If the youngsters were also given chores to do, it added to the family income and the family security, which in those days was a matter to be earned, not voted for.

Those long hours of grandpa's had a big part in making this

Washington Column American Legion Auxiliary Meets At Wasco

Continued from page one.

Then came the explanation, via Russia, that this occupancy of the Kuriles was agreed to at Yalta but that it was such a top secret that Mr. Byrnes, who attended the conference, knew nothing about it until a few days ago.

Whatever memoranda exist are not contained in the files of the state department; Mr. Roosevelt may have had such an agreement in the archives of the White House, or he may have kept it in his head. In any event, apparently only the Big Three knew anything about it, and the agreement was made on the final day of the conference. When President Roosevelt made his report to congress on the Yalta meeting he made no mention of the Kuriles and the impression was given that only European problems were discussed.

What became of the agreement if it was reduced to writing, is as much a mystery as what happened to the Atlantic Charter, supposedly sunk when a British battleship was destroyed by the Japanese, although Mr. Roosevelt said there never was an Atlantic Charter, only an expression of the ideals of Churchill and himself. Nevertheless the charter was sent to congress with the signatures of both Churchill and Roosevelt.

The war is over, but no one knows how many top secrets are still being kept from the knowledge of the American people.

country what it is. The people worked; they produced. There was abundance in which all who strived could share.

It is possible we can stay ahead of the pack at 40 hours per week for those employed. (Those working for themselves still put in 80). Perhaps we can have all we desire in the way of food, shelter and clothing. Everybody wants more now but maybe 40 hours will bring it quick enough. Nevertheless, 50 hours per week would bring more of all the articles the nation wants.

The fire and ambition that made this country prosper is now effectually checked by the 40-hour damper. Grandpa grew hearty and lived to be 83 while putting in 16 hours a day. His grandson hopes for the easy life on less than half that number of producing hours. Maybe he can do it. Maybe he can't.

To Mr Pauley not getting party campaign funds was a cardinal sin. He could sure knock 'em over as secretary of the navy.

In Other Days

From the Observer, Feb. 8, 1907 Robert Urquhart took Reverends Johnson and Buchanan to Grants Monday. He had an unbroken road all the way and took most of two days for the trip. He was able to get a February 2 Oregonian.

Sheriff McCoy brought the Moro mail of January 30 from the C.S. car at Wasco on the 7th. Dan McLachlan was a Portland visitor who walked part of the way home. While in the city he left his whiskers which he had worn 26 years and the family didn't know him.

Charley Dickman and his brother in law made a flying trip to Moro this week, 20 miles in three days.

From the Observer, Feb. 9, 1917 W. A. Woods sold 23 hogs last week for \$325.60. They averaged 141 pounds and brought ten cents A.H. Barnum returned from the Denver stock show where there were 25,000 Herefords on exhibition. He brought home a 2-yr old bull for his ranch.

Moro School Notes: Art Christianson has been elected yell leader. Wov. The Dephian Society meets at Mrs George Lewelen's.

From the Observer, Feb. 11, 1927 Howard Conlee was in town Friday for the first time since roads got bad. He says he started the car Tuesday but it mired down right outside the garage so he went back to the house and to bed.

A S Johnson struck water at 250 feet on the Geo. Wellen farm and now will move to the Clarence Sparling farm.

A sale of horses, and farm equipment will be held at the E. H. Moore farm in order to dispose of horses to be replaced by a tractor.

each member, made the afternoon an interesting one. Mr and Mrs Buck and family have moved from the Raymond Van Gilder ranch to their home in town, recently purchased from Ivan Kirkelle.

Ill and confined to their homes this week are George Van Gaasbeck, Ethel Van Gilder and Mae McDermid. Visitors in The Dalles Monday were Mr and Mrs Frank Lamborn, Mrs Al Dormaier, Mr and Mrs Lee Dehler, Harry Van Gilder, Mr and Mrs F. L. Cannell and Eugene Gosson. Mr and Mrs Fred Cole spent Wednesday evening at the home

The Junior bridge club met at the home of Mr and Mrs Ormand Hilderbrand, Saturday evening. Mr and Mrs L. E. Kasberg won first prize.

Mr and Mrs Vernon Van Gilder and Mr and Mrs Glen Van Gilder went to Portland last week to spend a few days.

The Tillicum club met at the home of Mrs John Royce Thursday.

Mrs John Foss and baby are making their home with Mr and Mrs Everett Watkins until Mr Foss is discharged from the armed services.

Mr and Mrs Arthur Sargent were dinner guests Monday of Mr and Mrs Paul Alley.

Mr and Mrs Arthur Sargent gave a dinner at the Moro Hotel Sunday honoring Rev. F. S. Cannell on his birthday. Others attending were Mrs Cannell and Miss Vivian Trousce.

Mrs Grace Medler is spending a few days in Vancouver Washington, visiting her mother, Mrs Coryell, who has been seriously ill.

Cpt. E. Ernest Huxel and Mr Emil Huxel of Arlington, visited Mrs Bill Huxel a week ago Sunday.

Mr and Mrs L. E. Kasberg and family were Sunday guests of Mr and Mrs John Foss of Moro.

The Methodist church congregation is having a pot-luck dinner Sunday afternoon. All are urged to attend and see the improvements made in the church basement.

The Friday Study club met at the home of Mrs John Royce this week. Current events given by

these advantages were country residences of people who work in cities and towns?

Mr and Mrs Ernest Shull and daughter, Jean, spent the week end visiting relatives in Pendleton and Hermiston.

Joining the Wasco staff of teachers this week is Ray L. Stephens, who is taking Norbin Asterburn's place as coach and high school instructor. Mr Stephens who has spent the last three years in the navy, formerly taught in Arlington.

NEW NAME NEEDED

There is need for a new term to designate small places and homes in the country that are not operated as "farms" but are nevertheless so designated by the Census, OSC agricultural economists and farm management authorities say. To back up their view they point out that the Census of 1939 indicates that over 40 percent of the "farms" produced only 6 percent of the total value of all farm products and that most of the 6 percent was used on these "farms."

Stated in another way, less than 60 percent of the farms produced 94 percent of the total output and practically all of the products marketed. Obviously, the economists say, the Census definition of a "farm" is outmoded.

The data indicates that the number of "farms" that are really country residences and small part-time farms has increased and become large in some areas. There is no way to determine exactly from the data, however, how many there are and how many real farms large enough to provide work and income for a family.

Thus, the economists say, the value of the data is reduced. For examples they point out that 25.7 percent of the "farms" were reported to be on hard surfaced roads in 1940. Likewise, the Census reported about 60 percent of the "farms" had electricity, that about 40 percent had telephones, and that about 51 percent had running water. But, the economists ask, how many of the real farms were so situated? And how many of the "farms" with

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 Executrix 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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guy C. Andrews has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Antone B. Sandvig, Deceased, and has qualified as such.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same, duly verified, to said Administrator at Wasco, Oregon within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice. The first publication is February 1, 1946.

GUY C. ANDREWS Administrator of the Estate of Antone B. Sandvig, Deceased. J. Tracy Barton Attorney for the Estate. The Dalles, Oregon

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