

Hillsboro Argus

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A Way to Peace

Veterans of Foreign Wars in state convention in Albany urge a policy of permanent American neutrality, maintenance of adequate national defense and conscription of capital and labor in case of war. These are policies that veteran groups have rightly sought for years.

The veteran knows the horrors of war, its sorrows and its hardships. He wants no more of it and that is why he favors a definite and permanent neutrality policy. However, he has been through it and greater than anyone else realizes the necessity of being prepared to defend ourselves and that accounts for the demand for adequate national defense, which is so often scoffed at by shortsighted pacifists together with the radicals, who would undermine the strength of the government.

The former soldiers and sailors insist that there should be "profit for none" in war, feeling that when the profit is taken away one of the greatest causes of conflict between nations will be removed. Universal draft or conscription of capital and labor in time of war, without question, is a step that this nation should take in its efforts to remain at peace.

There should be concerted action on behalf of all, who want a peaceful America, to secure the required action from the congress.

The Red Plan

They were good people and patriotic citizens in the Methodist conference at Corvallis who declared against compulsory military training in colleges and universities. And many other loyal citizens are like them in opposing the teaching of military discipline and tactics in the schools.

They hate war and its horrors. And they incorrectly divine that military training in college is a cause of war. They infer that it makes the trained boy have a wish to go to war.

In all this they are mistaken. Thus, Dr. Crane, for 14 years president of the University of Wyoming, now at the N. E. A. convention in Portland, insists that military training is "good for the boy, good for the country and good for the world."

"My observation has been," he said, "that military training doesn't make the boys jingoists or war advocates. In fact, I think it works the other way and makes them better peace advocates."

This is testimony from experience. And it is the testimony of all executives in higher education. And it is the testimony of young men who have gone out of college with military training. All this testimony means that the good folks who resolved at Corvallis are uninformed and on the wrong side of the subject.

Military training, a mere incident in the college life of young men, infinitely lessens the need for a larger standing army. And it is a guaranty against the nation's being attacked. And it saves the horrible slaughter of soldiers untrained in military tactics.

If there had been trained men and war weapons enough in Ethiopia that country and its people would not have gone down in conquest to be under the dictatorship and ambitions of Mussolini, who carried on that murderous war of conquest against the opposition of many of the Italian people. For lack of military training all Ethiopians are now subjects instead of free men, and near slaves instead of living in a dominion of their own and under the domination of no foreign ruler.

And climaxing it all, the overthrow of the American system of government by armed revolution is sought, proclaimed and planned. Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist party in America, said at a Red conference:

Membership in the Communist subsidiary organizations in America is 1,200,000. Russia is now being held in leash by a like number of Communists. Revolution there was PUT OVER BY NOT MORE THAN 79,000 BOLSHEVIST FIGHTERS.

Browder said, in concluding his remarks, "In the United States are more Communists today than Russia ever had prior to the final revolt."

And all American Communists oppose military training in the schools, while in Russia 4,000,000 boys are compulsorily trained in the Soviet schools.

For the purpose of their proposed resolution to overthrow the American system, the Reds want no military training in American schools, while they are giving military training aggressively in the Soviet schools.—Oregon Journal.

Would Howl Loud

Radical left-wing democrats in Washington plan to hold a state convention in Seattle in July, when they will nominate one man for each office and no candidates, other than those selected by the convention, will receive the organized radical support and only one will be selected for each office. Conservative support will be divided between as many as choose to run.

To the radical mind everything is fair for them, but if conservatives were to hold a convention and center on certain candidates for office a howl would go up that could be heard to the high heavens. They would charge corruption and graft and everything else. S'funny old world. This is intolerance in its worst sense and does not reflect in the least the spirit of "do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

The Oregonian chides Governor Martin for continuing to say that the depression is over and then says: "And, as a matter of fact, we wouldn't want a governor who said otherwise." It then goes on to laboriously prove that the governor is wrong. Perhaps the esteemed daily is right, but we feel that there is something wrong with an individual or institution that will not say that the great, great majority of American people are in a great deal better circumstances than they were a brief four years ago. However, pessimism, backed up with numerous paragraphs, will not tend to improve the situation.

Argus Vagabond

(By the Vagabond)

The Frank D. Lowes, who lives just below the old Sherman mill, has an interest in the Buckley & Lowe sawmill, which is operating every day with about 15 men employed. Mrs. Lowes said that she had lived in Oregon 18 years and came to the coast from Missouri. Recent letters from her old home in Missouri told of rains, which had saved the grain, corn and potatoes from possible destruction by the dry weather.

Emil Luck is another resident along Dairy creek who is finding that section a good place in which to live. He operates his mother's 76-acre farm, about seven miles above Mountaineer, where he has milking cows for his income. Mrs. Luck, who lives with her son, is picking quills in her spare time and still finding plenty of pleasure in her home. She has resided there for the last 27 years, she says.

Mrs. M. Coddige is a more recent arrival in Dairy creek valley, where she lives on the farm sold to her sons a year ago. The place was once a muskrat farm, but now is being turned to the more prosaic type of farming. Mrs. Coddige was cutting potatoes for a field, which was being planted on the bottom lands. She formerly lived on a farm in the hills above Laurel, where she resided five years. Glenwood, Wash., is her home town, she says.

"I've taken the Argus for 17 years," said F. E. O'Rourke to the Vagabond. He has lived here 17 years and will be 83 on July 16. In November, for some persons, 83 years might seem quite an age, but to this man, who can hoe corn like the younger fellows, this still seems the prime of life. O'Rourke was born in Wayne county, New York, and can remember when the Erie canal was first enlarged. He arrived in Oregon December 24, 1888, from Nebraska, where he says he sold his farm just in time to escape dry weather. He is a great admirer of Jim Farley and President Roosevelt and believes that this combination will return to office this fall in the greatest landslide of votes ever recorded. His neighbors once all were republicans, but now republicans are hard to find in the Dairy creek valley, he said.

New establishment throughout, is that of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Layton, who have lived quite a while in their neighborhood. They have constructed a new house and are completing a new chicken house, made of cement blocks, which will hold 600 hens. They expect to have the poultry plant in full operation by fall.

The R. A. Kennedy family came to the Mountaineer country two years ago and settled in the mountains on the Meacham road, where they have been wresting a farm from the cutover lands. They have built a new house and barn and cleared about 100 acres of land on which the crops look good.

Down the mountain a mile from the Kennedy place is the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Bacon, who came to the country from Canby and settled on 80 acres of land, which they have started to clear, hoping some day to have a farm. Meanwhile Bacon finds employment in logging, putting in his spare time clearing the land.

Honeymoon Mountain

(By Frances Shelley Wees)

(Continued from last week)

CHAPTER V

Bryn, on the morning after his trip to town with Grandmother, paused in his systematic and careful examination of the ground, leaning against a tree down at the lower corner, lit a cigarette, and considered.

He was remembering Deborah's face when they returned yesterday, and Grandmother, who was cold, she had met them in the doorway and led Grandmother in to the small sitting room to rest for a moment before removing her wet coat and hat. Deborah was no longer angry. While they were away she had obviously come to some agreement with herself; Bryn decided, as she smiled faintly and took the box of chocolates, as she put it down on a table on the ground, the small table beside her, that he preferred her angry. He had swung on his heel, leaving her there with Grandmother, and gone out to Gary, Gary stood in the drive, his parcel laid on the grass, and the puppy rolling over and over with excitement and yelping with joy at her release from the car.

"Perhaps you'll tell Miss Deborah that the puppy is for her," Bryn said curtly, and went back up to his room.

But the puppy wasn't having any difficulty in penetrating these frosty layers and discovering the real Deborah. From his window yesterday afternoon Bryn had witnessed their first meeting. Deborah had come out to Gary, and at her appearance the puppy had rushed upon her with a ferocious threatening growl which ended precipitately as the little dog fell over her own feet and tumbled in a heap before Deborah's. Instantly, unquestioning as a child, she had bent to lift it in her arms. "Oh, Gary," she cried, "isn't it a darling? Isn't it a darling puppy?"

She hugged it close, and it snuggled for a moment comfortably under her chin. Then it put out a pink tongue and kissed Deborah entirely without reserve.

"You're a bad dog," she scolded, but her voice was soft and laughing and tender. Bryn drew a deep breath. When she spoke to him her voice wasn't like that. "Where did it come from?"

"She's for you, Miss Deborah. Mr. Bryn brought her out from town."

"Oh," Deborah said. "Of course, I might have known. But she did not drop the puppy. She stood silent, thinking."

"Now look, Miss Deborah," Gary began, "I don't think he means any harm, after all. He's only acting natural."

"Oh, hush!" Deborah cried stormily, stamping her foot. She held the puppy close and ran off with her, back of the house, down to some hidden nook of her own which

always seemed to be her chosen place of refuge.

That had been yesterday.

Bryn went down and got into the car, standing on the drive. He drew from his pocket the worn piece of paper which . . . was it only yesterday morning? . . . had caused Deborah such weep.

His eyes traveled down the list on the paper in his hand. Magazines, catalogues, tea servants, gardeners, yes. The bank manager was sending them out as soon as he could find them.

Gary came out to him.

"I must say," he said to Bryn, "you got a way of getting things done. And . . . I'd like to thank you for that tobacco, sir."

Bryn supposed the electric light situation was next. Bryn said, unheeding. "Well, I think I can fix that myself. Several years of engineering ought to prove of some value. Lead on, Gary."

The puppy barked, and Bryn suspected, nothing seriously wrong with the engine of the electric plant. He opened the cocks to drain out all the old oil, cleaned the connections, and made a note of the work done. Then he went to replace. Before the motor was started, he decided, it would be wise to inspect the connections at the house.

"Where's there a ladder?" he asked.

"Out on the edge of the orchard," Gary told him. "But you better be careful of it. It isn't as good as it might be."

Bryn went out behind the house and followed with his eye the line of the electric wire as they crossed the trees and the brook. He went out to the orchard-lifted the ladder lying half-hidden in the grass, pushed it back and propped it up against the wall of the house beneath the place where the wires entered. Trying each rung cautiously, he went up the ladder.

As he reached the top he turned his head and saw the puppy peering from his pocket, and was just in time to see Deborah emerge from her retreat down near the bridge.

There was a sudden ominous cracking which Bryn scarcely heard, but which he felt on Deborah's footstep on the path beside him, wondering whether to look down and smile or to continue absorbedly with his work. He was spared the necessity of making a choice; for, a moment after the unheeded warning, the rung upon which he was standing collapsed into splinters, and Bryn fell neatly through. He heard Deborah scream; he saw her start forward; and then he dropped into oblivion.

(To be continued)

CHURCHES

First Church of Christ, Scientist. Services are held every Sunday at 11 a. m. Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. School at 11 a. m. Pupils up to the age of 20 years are welcomed. Free reading room open on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 until 4 p. m. Sunday's topic, "Life."

M. E. Church (Bethany). On Germantown road, Sunday school every Sunday, 10 a. m.; German service, 11 a. m., first and third Sundays; English service, 11 a. m., second and fourth Sundays.—E. Julius Traglio, pastor.

Banks M. E. Church. Sunday school every Sunday at 9:45 a. m. Mrs. Fred Wolford, superintendent. Preaching services by Ellsworth Tilton, pastor, every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Ladies' Aid meets first and third Wednesdays at 2 p. m.

Tualatin Plains Presbyterian Church (Four miles north of Hillsboro). Sunday services: Preaching, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 10:15 a. m.; E. 7:30 p. m. Missionary society last Wednesday of month.

Foursquare Church. "As It Was in the Days of Noah" will be the topic of an up-to-the-minute study of the Bible, beginning at 7:45. Are the days of Noah, just prior to the flood, being repeated? How are these days like those? Is there to be a worldwide judgment soon? Do not miss this. Spiritually interpreted message. You will enjoy the bright gospel singing also. Sunday morning will be Sunday school at 9:45 and a missionary service at 11 o'clock. Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. will be interesting and inspiring services followed by old-fashioned prayer meetings. "Hillsboro Night" in the Jefferies' meetings in Portland has been changed from this week to next Wednesday night.

Pilgrim House. July 19: Public chapel service of worship, 9:30 a. m. Sermon: "Following the Leader," the eighth in a series on the 23rd Psalm. Memorial service for the late Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, radio minister of Federal Council of churches of Christ in America, July 20. St. Margaret, July 21. Mary Magdalene, 3:00 p. m. Spiritually interpreted message from Leyden, Holland, on way to America. Services of worship will be continued throughout the summer at the 9:30 a. m. hour. Worship preparatory to Holy Communion, August 5, 7:30 p. m. Administration of Sacrament of the Supper August 6. Feast of the Transfiguration of Our Lord, at 7:30. Pastor Henry S. Haller may be consulted any day, except Monday, between 10 a. m. and noon, or by appointment, at the House of office, 232 North Third avenue.

Christian Church. Lord's Day united study-worship service, 9:45-11:45 a. m. Church school, 9:45-10:45, morning worship, 10:45-11:45. Music by choir. Special music. Sermon: "That First Church," Christian Endeavor, 7 p. m. Interdenominational service with Methodist evangelistic service with Methodist church, 7:45 p. m. Joint choir. Special music. Sermon by the Methodist minister. A hearty welcome awaits you at every service.—R. L. Putnam, pastor.

All Saints Church (Episcopal). Services for the sixth Sunday after Trinity, July 19, will be held as follows: Morning prayer and sermon at 11 by the vicar. Our church activities will be continued throughout the summer. Visitors always welcome.—Reginald Hicks, vicar.

Beaverton Church of Christ. Services as usual next Sunday with preaching both morning and evening. Bible school, 9:45 a. m., followed by communion service and

The Great American Home



GOSH, MA THIS IS A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY. WE REALLY HAVEN'T SEEN MUCH OF IT SINCE WE BOUGHT OUR FIRST CAR, BACK IN '23.

WON'T IT BE FINE WHEN THE SPEED DEMONS 'TAKE TO THE AIR?

Counterfeit Socks Subject of Warning

(By Portland Better Business Bureau, Inc.)
 The Portland Better Business Bureau this week warns Oregon investors to be on the lookout for a pair of stock swindlers whose scheme is to attempt to secure a loan on stock certificates of the Texas Gulf Sulphur company. It is reported that these individuals recently operated in sections of the middle west and negotiated a number of such loans from unsuspecting "investors" who later learned the stock left with them as collateral was counterfeit.

Reports from other sections of the country indicate that these fly-by-night operators attempt to complete their transactions with those who are inexperienced in the handling of securities, probably because the counterfeited stock is quickly detected by experienced dealers.

It was also reported to the Better Business Bureau during the last week that an unlicensed stock salesman has been calling upon veterans in some sections of the state urging them to put their bonus money in a gold mining venture. The bureau urges caution in dealing with stock salesmen who have failed to conform to the Oregon Blue Sky laws and suggests that such offerings be promptly reported to either the Oregon Corporation department at Salem or the Better Business Bureau.

Bethany Baptist Church. Church school, 9:45, morning service, 11. "The Light," B. Y. F. 7:30 p. m. evening service at 8. "The Church" Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Choir practice immediately following the prayer meeting.—Theodore A. Legere, pastor.

Baptist Church. Sunday school 9:45, where we teach the Bible as God's infallible word. "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." II Tim. 2:15.

Morning worship at 11, evening service at 8. Rev. E. A. Bjur of Camas, Wash., will preach at both services. You are welcome to our church services.

Prayer meeting on Thursday 8 p. m. with studies in the First Epistle of Peter. Come and join us in prayer and receive your share of the blessing.

Trinity Lutheran Church. Divine services begin at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 9:45. Sermon topic, "The Blessing of the Fourth Beatitude." You are cordially welcomed to worship with us.

Methodist Episcopal Church. July 19 the church school, with classes for various age groups, will open at 9:45 a. m., directed by C. C. Weber, superintendent. Biblical text, capable teachers, and the world's best literature. The public will find a welcome in all the services.

Erosion Control Work Shows Marked Progress, Less Ballyhoo

(By Special Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—The ballyhoo and publicity which surrounded launching of the AAA soil conservation program during the last few months has tended to obscure the successful co-operative demonstration work in erosion control being carried on by the United States Soil Conservation Service.

In contrast to the AAA program which calls for payments, averaging about \$10 an acre, for replacing soil-depleting money crops, with soil-conserving and soil-improving crops, the SCS program involves no payments whatever to farmers. For land owners who co-operate with it in protecting their land against erosion.

Taking part in the program are more than 16,500 farmers whose properties are within the 144 demonstration areas selected by the service for its work. The areas, averaging about 25,000 acres each, are strategically located throughout the country in regions where the erosion problem is acute.

The farmer who takes part in the program agrees to operate his farm for the next five years according to plans worked out for him by SCS experts. These plans frequently involve a complete reorganization of his farm and the adoption of en-

County's Share of Beer Fund Here

(By A. L. Lindbeck)

SALEM—Distribution of \$31,964 among the counties and cities of the state, representing the second quarterly allocation of beer and wine taxes, was completed this week by Secretary of State Snell. The little community of Cornucopia in Baker county received the smallest check, 34 cents. Portland's share amounted to \$10,144.68.

Washington county's share amounted to \$760.77. The city of Hillsboro received \$101.85; Forest Grove, \$62.30; Banks, \$7; Beaverton, \$38.14; Cornelius, \$16.32; Gaston, \$17.61; Orengo, \$1.34; Sherwood, \$12.80; Tualatin, \$6.

Claims totaling \$81,120.75 against the several counties for the care of non-violent insane under the so-called "ward" act of 1931 were wiped off the books by the board of control this week. The claims were based upon the arbitrary charges of \$20 per month, which the counties protested as excessive inasmuch as it was more than the actual cost of the care of these wards to the state. Charges against Washington county were \$1444.68.

Governor Martin wants the "back seat drivers" who are continually knocking the government to quit their croaking and get out and push. The "defeatist" attitude which he declares is being spread in the Willamette valley is especially scored by the governor who declared that what western Oregon needs most of all is some of the fighting spirit which he found to abound in eastern Oregon in his recent visit to that section of the state.

State officials and employees who are not satisfied with the kind of automobiles the state buys for them must either swallow their pride or buy their own cars, the board of control declared this week in turning down requisitions for three new cars of more expensive make. The board is also turning down its automobile purchases to the lighter and less expensive models on the theory that the primary interest of the state is to provide economical transportation.

After taking up the \$250,000 in certificates of indebtedness issued to finance June and July relief needs the state liquor commission will have only \$630,000 available for the relief work during the remainder of the year according to an estimate by A. K. McMahon, chairman of the liquor commission. With five months to go that means the state's share of relief expenditures must be kept below \$150,000 a month. It is estimated that to keep a pay-as-you-go basis as Governor Martin insists that it must. Approximately \$200,000 of the anticipated revenues for this year will come in for annual license renewals during the last two weeks in December, McMahon said.

If the State Industrial Accident commission expects to avoid payment of the state "lith" it must look to the courts for relief. Attorney General Van Winkle has advised the commission that in the absence of a supreme court ruling to the contrary it must be assumed that the act requiring self-supporting boards and commissions to pay a "lith" into the general fund, is valid.

Budget Director Wallace Wharton proposes that relief profits be dumped into the state's general fund and that the counties match the state dollar for dollar in future relief expenditures.

If the budget director attempts to put this program through the next legislature as he now expects to do, county courts can be expected to take a strenuous opposition. Wharton apparently assumes that the liquor profits belong to the state and that under the present program the state is bearing the big end of the relief load.

Seventy-five per cent of the liquor profits belong to the counties by virtue of the Knox Liquor Control act which reserved only 25 per cent of these revenues to the state.

After allocating the profits from liquor sales to the counties under the Knox act the legislature turned right around and impounded these same revenues up to \$3,000,000—increased to \$5,500,000 by the 1935 session—for relief needs. But this diversion was definitely intended to be only for the duration of the unemployment emergency. Once that emergency is ended—and Governor Martin insists that we are already out of the depression—the county courts will be expected to insist that the original provisions of the Knox act be carried out and liquor profits be diverted into the county coffers to relieve property taxes now being levied for mother's aid and old age pensions and direct relief.

Added impetus was given to the new state building program this week when Governor Martin referred to a planning board the problem presented by the need for an additional office building and a library building. While the probable cost of these buildings has been estimated at \$1,000,000 and \$500,000, respectively, this is one of the features of the program which the planning board is expected to develop in its study of the state's needs. New buildings will also necessitate the purchase of additional land and in this connection Governor Martin will present to the next legislature the suggestion advanced by the capitol architects that the state acquire the four residential blocks immediately north of the capitol site, two on either side of a Summer street. The governor, however, has declared that he will not recommend either the buildings or more land, but will content himself with pressing the need of both to the lawmakers, together with such suggestions as the planning board might work out.

There are now 369,594 licensed automobile operators in Oregon, according to Secretary of State Snell. There is also a heavy compliance with the law requiring permits for learners than ever before. So far this year 7183 of these permits have been issued compared to an aggregate of only 3497 for the previous four years.