

Hillsboro Argus

With Which is Combined the Hillsboro Independent
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Agricultural Course

The local union high school is giving some deserved attention to the possibility of establishing an agricultural course here, similar to the one that has been in existence at Forest Grove for a number of years. Under the Smith-Hughes law, high schools may establish the course and the federal government meets half the expense of the instructor.

The importance and value of such a course should be thoroughly appreciated in this important agricultural community. Agriculture involves a large percentage of our population and naturally all interested want to learn as much about the scientific side of the work they are engaged in as possible. On the face of things establishment of such a course seems a logical move on the part of the board.

Hillsboro, always a good place in which to trade, will be stressed as an important trading center here Saturday in another of those very fine co-operative bargain days. It will pay buyers, as always, to visit in Hillsboro this Saturday.

Social Security

"Unemployment Compensation"

It should be remembered that unemployment benefits are to be paid to those who are not sick or accident benefits. To obtain these benefits, an employee must be able to work, but unemployed, and unable to secure employment. Any unemployed person who desires to apply for benefits, must register with the local employment office of his district. This office will make every effort to locate work that is suitable for him. If employment cannot be supplied and he remains totally unemployed, he shall be eligible for benefits under the Oregon law, after a waiting period of three weeks.

Applications for benefits are to be made to the local employment office, and the eligibility of the individual for benefits is to be certified through this office. Benefits will be paid by checks upon the state treasury. There are full provisions for the application of these benefits, and for appeals from the decision of the local office.

Under the Oregon law the weekly benefits "shall be an amount, computed to the nearest half-dollar of 50 per cent of his weekly wage," but it may not be less than \$7 nor more than \$15 per week. Provisions are also made for cases of partial employment, if wages received are not sufficient to support the employee and his dependents. Benefits shall be payable at the ratio of one week benefit for each four weeks of employment during the period of 104 weeks immediately preceding. No benefits are payable before January 2, 1938.

Details of administration and coverage vary with the different states. It is too heavily emphasized that states are given almost unlimited responsibility in the provisions which they adopt for the regulations of their unemployment problems. There has been considerable criticism of the federal law, because it does not force compulsory coverage of all employed persons. It should be observed that the states may set up approved unemployment laws in the interest of the federal government is limited to the collection of one-tenth of the tax levied on employers of eight or more. The states may extend their laws to cover all employees if they wish. For example, a state law may include the coverage of all agricultural and domestic employees. These may be included in the state tax, and in the provisions for benefits in the case of unemployment. This is entirely a state prerogative and responsibility. The federal government, however, will continue to collect only from employers of eight or more.

It may not be generally understood that after 1941, the state commission will rate employers according to their employment record. The more employees who maintain regular employment, will have their contribution reduced. This is to encourage regular employment, and to do away with the tragedies of unemployment as far as possible.

Jots in Jest

Capitol workmen cut down a tree on the supreme court building grounds the other day, which indicates, perhaps, that it was past 70.

Boston telephone subscribers can now talk into a phone which, through a recording tape, repeats conversation. This is no improvement at all on the party line.

Historian suggests that this is the sidown era, meaning, probably, that the American workingman still isn't back on his feet.

Vermont hen lays four-yolked eggs, each about three inches long, proving, doubtless, that rugged individualism still exists in America.

That Fargo, N. D., sewing machine which was built in 1894 and still runs is probably similar to the one our laundress doesn't use.

Our Yesterdays

Fifteen Years Ago

Argus, March 16, 1922—Night prowler makes raids on several Hillsboro homes, including those of C. B. Buchanan, F. L. Erwin, Mrs. Henrietta Morgan, Elmer Johnson, Thomas Connell, Edward Schulerich. Hillsboro Trading company till tapped.

Mrs. Theodore Vanderzanden dies at Roy home March 8.

Peter, Welty, Helvetia resident 40 years, dies March 10.

Promoters of Washington county baseball league arrange schedule. Teams entered are Gaston, Banks, Hillsboro Knights of Columbus, Reedville, Beaverton and Tigard.

Chester White swine breeders to county organize with H. Hathorn of Laurel as president.

Chris Yungen Sr., county resident many years, dies at Helvetia March 8.

Mrs. John Boyd, county native daughter, dies at Cornelius March 11.

Elmer T. Wohler and Miss Ella Ellefson of Hillsboro married March 12. Groom served in navy during the World war.

Rev. J. G. Crozier, retired Methodist minister, dies at Cornelius March 9.

Hillsboro Legionnaires prepare for minstrel show in April.

Thirty Years Ago

Argus, March 14, 1907—County Grange convention held here with State Deputy A. N. Cutting of Kinton presiding. More than a hundred attend. Delegates to state convention include H. T. Buxton of Forest Grove, John Loftis of Glencoe and B. K. Denney of Beaverton.

William H. Lung, Civil war veteran, dies at Cornelius March 11.

Miss Susie McKinney goes to Portland to take course in stenography.

South, Canada

Regarded as Best for Young Man

By Roger Babson
BABSON PARK, Florida, March 12.—"I am a young man starting out for myself. I want to go to a section which is growing. What do you think has the greatest future? This is a question which I am often asked. Of course, the answer depends largely upon the character, health and education of the particular young man, here try the South or Canada.

South Long Handicapped

Readers all know the history of the South pretty well. With the ending of slavery, the states below the Mason and Dixon line had to develop a completely new system. They needed all the help that the north could give them. Yet the reconstruction period, with the south dominated by northern racketeers, is a blot on the history of the nation. The shortsighted actions of the republican party during the post war period were instrumental in moulding the politically "Solid Democratic South." These same "reconstruction" policies also had the industrialization of the south for a generation. With the industrial organization which the south already had built up, this handicap seemed designed to keep the south primarily a rural section. Something happened in the north early in this century, however, which gave the south its real business start. That something was the birth of the labor movement. The union's first successful attacks were directed at the shoe and textile industries. A few years of domination and New England shoe factories and began migrating west and south—partly to get out of the clutches of organized labor and partly to be closer to the sources of raw materials. As late as 1919, 52 per cent of the nation's cotton spindles were in New England and only 42 per cent in the south. Today the south has 59 per cent and New England only 38 per cent.

What Census Show

This outward migration has been brought into focus by the recently announced census totals for 1930-1935. Figures show that the south is today leading all sections of the country in growth of population—the north and west being almost double the national average. The first ten states and their percentage increase in population are:

Florida, 11.9; Virginia, 10.3; Kentucky, 10.2; Nevada, 9.9; Arkansas, 9.4; New Hampshire, 9.2; Arkansas, 9.1; Missouri, 9.1; North Carolina, 9.0; Idaho, 9.0. Total for south, 8.0. Total for nation, 4.8.

Note that seven of the above are southern states. Furthermore, the share of industrial income going to these states has shown a consistent gain each year right through the depression.

Now what are the reasons for this spectacular growth? First is that production costs in Dixie are lower than in any other area. Factories can be built 20 to 30 per cent cheaper down here than in the north. Second, the cost of raw materials and energy alone are tremendous. Second, there is an ample supply of labor at low prices. Southern wages can be 10 to 20 per cent under those in the north. Third, the cost of living is that much less. Third, there is plenty of cheap power. Fourth—and very significant—the south is not yet union-ridden. The combination of these advantages makes the Southland a magnet for northern businessmen and their industries.

An Upward Spiral

The parent factories may not yet be moving but new branch plants are mushrooming up everywhere in the south. The geographical spreading of the factories and the new plants against labor troubles and as a result of the Robinson-Patman Act is giving Dixie a real boom. Meat packing, food products, metals, paper, chemicals, an expanding list of industries are "moving in" the entire south. Workers in these businesses provide additional consumer markets for other products and in turn, more factories spring up. Moreover, the new plants being fostered. For instance, fast growing southern pine has great potentialities as an important future source of newsprint.

The south's economic case is not an Utopia. It has its troubles. The summer heat problem may be solved in part by air-conditioning. But there are still soil erosion, farm tenancy, and other handicaps to overcome. Tenancy is probably the most serious of southern life today. Earnings of tenant farmers are unbelievably low. As a rule, this is not due to exploitation of the land-owner but rather to the prevailing system of agriculture which is being reported by present cotton prices. At ten cents per pound, the annual net income of the southern tenant farmer is less than \$250 per year! Furthermore, land-owners do not fare much better.

Diversification Great Need

The south realizes that this problem must be solved. It is my observation, after spending nearly twenty winters in the north, that the correct remedy has been found,—diversified agriculture and industry. I feel that the administration's policy of helping tenants to buy their own land, while spreading out the agricultural program in diversified industry and agriculture—including crop rotation, livestock and poultry raising, and vegetable gardening—is the basic solution. But this requires patient education. In fact, character and training are the only sound basis for any reform. The government can be of the greatest help to the south by encouraging farmers, through educational methods, to abandon their historic one-crop system in favor of a general program.

The south's advantages, however, far outweigh these economic ills. I firmly believe that down here below the Mason and Dixon line lie the great new markets of tomorrow. I am convinced that the shift of industry in this direction will continue. The winter climate and the larger and more modern southern cities millions of people who are being tax-ridden by parasitic politicians and labor racketeers. Another section which has vast future possibilities is Canada. Business in

The Great American Home



CHURCHES

The Orenco-Reedville Parish
Sunday school in both churches, 10 a. m.; worship service in the Orenco church, 11 a. m.; worship service in the Reedville church, 8 p. m. Women's Missionary society meets at Orenco on the third Wednesday of each month and at Reedville on the fourth Thursday of each month.

Seventh-day Adventist Church
Services are held each Sabbath (Saturday) as follows: Sabbath school, 10 a. m.; preaching service at 11; young people's meeting at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Visitors are welcome at all services.—Dr. Walter Huntington, pastor.

Mountain Home Evangelical Church
Regularly each Sunday: Sunday school, 10 a. m.; Edward Aebischer superintendent. Morning worship service with alternating leadership, Christian Endeavor, 7:30 p. m. Evangelistic service, 8 p. m.—Rev. V. T. Speece, pastor.

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 Tragilo, pastor.

Laurel Evangelical Church
(Seven miles south of Hillsboro) Sunday school, 10 a. m., Mrs. A. Watkins, superintendent. Preaching service, 11 a. m. Junior Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m.—Rev. V. T. Speece, pastor.

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

Congregational Church
March 21: Church school, 10 a. m., Prof. Stalley, superintendent; morning worship at 11. Sermon, "The King Comes," Anthem, "Fling Wide the Gates." Stainer, Violin solo—Melodie, Tschakowsky, Mrs. Dungan. Young people's meeting, 7 p. m., under direction of Lawrence Wismer. Music will have large place in the Easter morning service, in preparation by soloists and chorus of twenty voices.—T. Arthur Dungan, minister.

All Saints Episcopal Church
Services for Palm Sunday will be held as follows: church school at 9:45 a. m. Morning worship and sermon at 11 o'clock. The vicar will preach, Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. the vicar will give the last meditation on the steps to discipleship the subject will be "Share." On Good Friday, the three hours service will be held commencing at 12 noon. Those not able to remain for the full three hours will have an opportunity to leave during the singing of a hymn. All are invited to join us in commemorating our Lord's death. Come for the part of the three hours if unable to attend the full period. Choir rehearsal will be held on Friday evening at 7:30. Burnett gave a very interesting talk to the Young People's society last Sunday evening on an "Imaginary Cruise around the World."—Reginald Hicks, vicar.

First Baptist Church
Mid-week prayer and Bible study hour 8 p. m. Thursday, The Orenco cottage prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bella. Everyone is welcome. Sunday school 9:45. Morning worship 11. Our attention these days has been turned to the death and resurrection of Christ. The pastor wishes to continue the trend of his thought as he speaks on the subject "God's Value of Blood." B. Y. P. U. 7 p. m. The pastor is leading the union in a study of Bible archeology, the study of the land and book and the people. Evening service 8 o'clock. The subject will be "The Dominion today is practically an all-time peak—and Canada is just getting underway! Hence, I say to the young man standing out for himself today: 'Go South or Go North—Young Man, Be a Pioneer Somewhere!'"

Sunday, March 13
Seattle to Portland air crew win great air thriller when big liner's landing gear gives airport scare.

Candidates for Higher Office Developed

SALEM—As an incubator of political possibilities the recent legislative session developed a number of prospective candidates, receptive and active, who will be watching during the next two years.

Dean Walker, state senator from Polk and Benton counties, was hailed by many as the logical standard bearer for the republicans in the 1938 gubernatorial campaign. It was Walker who, as chairman of the state senate, headed the committee, was largely instrumental in bringing the state budget through the session in a near-balanced condition. Walker was also responsible for the satisfactory compromise of the highly controversial and contentious muddly White Walker is non-committal as to his attitude toward the governorship it can be said that he is in a receptive mood and can probably be persuaded to make the race if conditions shape up right a year from now.

Another prospective republican gubernatorial candidate also emerged from the session in the person of Homer Angel, state senator from Multnomah county.

Of legislators who aspire to go on to congress there were several, most of the democratic persuasion. Miss Daisy Bevans of Clackamas county announced herself as a candidate for congress from the first Oregon district during the last week of the session. Representative Clarence W. Hays of Clatsop county is also regarded as a democratic candidate for the congressional post, Harry Boivin, of Klamath county, speaker of the house, is known to aspire to bigger things politically next year. A rival of Walter M. Pierce, for the democratic nomination for congress from the second district. On the other side of the ticket Ernest R. Falland, representative from Gilliam county, seems to have a strong chance of material in case the republicans of the second district are looking for a likely candidate. In the third district Ellis W. Barnes, democratic representative from Multnomah county, is understood to be willing to call him to the larger field at the national capital. Senator Walter E. Pearson, Multnomah county democrat, is also mentioned as a likely candidate for the third district congressional seat.

When Governor Martin completed the task of scrutinizing and passing on the huge list of bills passed on to him by the legislators a total of 491 measures had been permitted to continue their way to a place in the state legislature. Four hundred and ninety-one of these were allowed to become law without the governor's signature and one was passed over his veto. Six other bills vetoed by the governor must await action by the next legislature—special or regular—before they can become law. The others will become law on June 1 after the expiration of the required 90-day waiting period.

When Governor Martin signed the bill providing for purchase of additional land and construction of a state library building he did even better than friends of the measure had hoped for. In view of the fact that the measure involves a general fund deficit of more than \$433,000, against which the governor had repeatedly warned, it had been hoped that he would at least permit the bill to become law without his signature. First obstacle to the passage of the new state building program is that of acquiring the additional land. The act specifies that the \$300,000 appropriated for this purpose must be used in the purchase of all or a portion of four blocks of residential property lying directly north of the capitol site. While some of the owners of this property are ready and anxious to sell, many of the others who own beautiful homes in the capitol area are strenuously opposed to surrendering their property. Condemnation proceedings will undoubtedly have to be resorted to in some cases while other property owners may be willing to sell if they are permitted to retain a life interest in their homes. At any rate it is not expected that more than two of the four blocks can be acquired with the available appropriation. The measure is entirely adequate for the present program which contemplates the construction of not more than two buildings. The first building to be constructed out of the general fund appropriation will be the new library. This requirement was written into the bill. If a second building is constructed it will, more than likely, be done under the provisions of the other measure which authorizes the state highway commission to construct a building as a part of the capitol group and at a cost not to exceed \$500,000.

Two proposed constitutional amendments will be before the voters at general election in 1938 as a result of the action of the recent legislative session. One of these will be another bid for an increase in the support of Roosevelt court reform plan as vital to deal with social problems and to keep respect for highest tribunal.

Hotel employe strikers rush hotel in Detroit, seize guard, 11 strikers remain in plants.

Germany newspaper insists President Roosevelt intervene to curb attacks in New York on Adolf Hitler and Nazism.

Admiral P. Hobson, Spanish-American war naval hero who sunk ship to bottle up Spanish fleet in Santiago, Cuba, harbor, dies in New York.

Six dead, 300 hurt in Paris rioting between communists and rightist French nationalists.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary from 1924 to 1929, dies.

Justin Miller, president Federal Bar association, tells senate judiciary committee average age of supreme court justices has risen from 51—when nation founded—to 72 this year.

(Cont. on page 4, First Section)

A Real Safeguard

The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, United Spanish War Veterans and other patriotic organizations throughout the country are the nation's greatest bulwarks against the inroads of subversive forces, who would overthrow the American system of government and substitute their own half-baked theories. Members of the veterans' organizations have proven their love of country throughout the history of the nation and have continued, after their service, to be peace-time patriots.

The veterans' groups have undervalued by them on the defensive from war profiteers, who hesitate at meeting the bills of the last great conflict. The objective of these groups is to see that the disabled, the widows and orphans of our war dead are amply taken care of as was promised when the boys went away in 1917 and 1918 and as any grateful country should do. They stand solidly for the continuance of the American form of democracy, the preservation of American institutions and the maintenance of an adequate national defense.

Stand of the legion toward communistic influences is ably brought out in the following editorial in the Hood River News: LEGION TAKES A HAND

American Legion posts in St. Helens and Vernonia recently decided to take a hand in breaking down communistic influences which aim at securing control of labor organizations so that they may be used to promote strife between employers and workers, and to this end announce that they will, from now on, actively oppose communistic propaganda and efforts in their communities, and will co-operate with other legitimate organizations to expose communists and their purposes and activities.

Leading up to this Legion action is the following Communist party instructions to its members in Oregon:

"Wherever a revolutionary situation is developing the party advances certain transitional slogans and partial demands corresponding to the concrete situation, but these demands and slogans must be bent to the revolutionary aim of capturing power and overthrowing bourgeois capitalist society. The party must neither stand aloof from the daily life and struggles of the working class nor confine its activities exclusively to them. The task of the party is to utilize these minor everyday needs as a starting point from which to lead the working class to the revolutionary struggle for power.

"It is necessary to go the whole length of any sacrifice, if need be, to resort to strategy and adroitness, to legal proceedings, reticence and subterfuge, to anything, in order to penetrate into the trade unions, remain in them and carry on the Communist work in them at any cost.

"Whatever serves to advance class warfare is moral. We must know how to apply to need, knavery, deceit, illegal methods, hiding truth by silence, in order to penetrate to the very heart of the trade unions in the United States to remain there and accomplish the Communist task."

Leaders who seek to arouse and use class hatred to further their own political and other ambitions are totally unfit to rule. For this reason, decent Americans will hope that the American Legion will, through all its posts, break down the efforts of the Communist party to provoke industrial warfare in our land. Legionnaires could perform no greater service to the communities which are home to them.

Efforts to establish a \$1,500,000 naval air base at Tongue Point have again been turned down and Secretary Swanson says his department has found the project unnecessary. Apparent preference of the navy for sunny Southern California seems to eliminate any idea of adequate defenses for the Columbia and Oregon. Millions are spent in our sister states to the north and south while one dollar is spent for navy and army purposes in this state. Representative Mott declares that he is "not discouraged" and we hope that this is the case because it apparently is going to take a lot of constant pegging away to get any results.

The anti-noise bill, prohibiting automobiles on any street or highway to be operated with more noise than necessary and prohibiting equipping cars with muffler cutout, has been signed by the governor. If this law accomplishes anything at all in the way of eliminating unnecessary noises it will be thoroughly appreciated. When people have no respect for the rights of others they are bound to bring about the enactment of such laws.

Governor Murphy to seek solution of sit-down strikes—headline. Enforcement of laws would be one of the best solutions.