

THE BEAVERTON REVIEW

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URA LYRE'S OWN COLUMN

Roosevelt promised he would live up to the democratic platform of 1932. He said he was for it one hundred percent. He did not keep that promise; broke it repeatedly.

He promised he would decrease bureaus and other agencies of government. He did not keep that promise. He multiplied them almost from the first.

He promised to balance the budget by certain dates, now already long past. These are other promises broken; fractures of a compound nature, and at the present time he is going in the direct opposite direction, despite the danger.

He promised on oath to support the constitution of the United States; but has made desperate endeavor to make the two other branches of government, which that constitution makes of equal importance with the executive department, subservient to the one vested in him: an offense, it would appear, even greater than the ones mentioned in the first three paragraphs above, heinous as they are.

He indicated he would be ready to change when found wrong on any matter. The folly of the "New Deal's" wasteful, spendthrift, debt accumulating, political-swing producing, shiftless work and indigent living inducing, friction, aggravating, policies should be sufficient for even a mediocre mind to comprehend and repudiate and yet he hangs on to such wilful, unreasoning and unreasonable fallacies. Is it lack of gray matter, or just stubbornness, or what?

All these things have been charged both in public and private against Mr. Roosevelt and his administration and policies, and so far as this writer has ever heard, has never been denied except as to the last one, which, last one notwithstanding the self-evident facts, a pack of sheep-like followers sheep-like so far as acts are concerned, but not when it comes to the braying noise—acquiesce in and applaud.

To be perfectly plain, Ura Lyre has no use for such doings. He was brought up too long ago upon the precepts of Benjamin Franklin for industry, Washington and Lincoln for honesty; and in later years, had noted the admonitions of Theodore Roosevelt concerning integrity in living up to promises, to say nothing of Scriptural teachings of righteousness to have decent respect for anything else.

Wheat, grain, hay are all low enough in this valley; eggs butter, cheese, nowhere near what they should be. Apples were a miserable price last year and are

likely to be much more of a drug on the market this year. Cherries were a poor price at the beginning of the season, later, none at all; and a tremendous part of the crop not gathered here in this vicinity. We heard of one party at The Dailies related to people here who shipped a hundred tons to the canneries at an actual loss per ton on picking and transportation alone. Roosevelt times and interference with business, by fellows at Washington and their hirelings trying to run and interfere with business they have no practical knowledge about and no business sticking their noses into anyway! Don't think for a minute, "gentle reader," to blame Secretary Perkins, Ickes, Wallace or some of the young inexperienced college professors, primarily, though they are culpable enough. Put the major blame right where it belongs—under the roof of the White House near two thirds of the time; the rest of it "skylarking around" here and there. Do not blame Hull especially for the so-called reciprocal treaty with Canada and the resulting interference with prices in the Northwest upon grain, stock and lumber; he does nothing without the sanction instigation from the same source whose domicile is supposed to be at the west end of Pennsylvania Avenue, D.C.

This week the news comes that the banks are being told by the "Powers that Be..." "Theah Mastah," if you please, that they must loosen up and make efficient loans to private enterprise. Ho! Another attempt to "pass the buck?" Where are the banks to get the money? Let us call attention again to the Bank statements in the city of Pittsburg some three months ago. At present the writer does not have those of Portland at hand, but the are quite similar upon a much smaller scale. The deposits in the financial institutions of the "Smoky City" at that time were between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000. The U. S. Government had around one half that amount borrowed. About a fourth as much was invested in State or local bonds. A little over \$200,000,000 was loaned out in the ordinary way. How much more can those institutions loan out and maintain a reliable stability, unless the governing agencies pay back their obligations: something they won't and can't do? In other words, if the government borrows all the money deposited in the banks, where will there be any left to loan to private enterprise, or to pay back the depositors, when they wish to go into business, or branch out, if they feel they, can do so without ruin or great and damaging interference? May-be you know. I do not.

That brings up another matter and that is the attempt of their administration to make out that so-called "Big Business" is fighting government and is perfectly willing to lay back and let things go to the "bow-wow" even helping them along in that direction. Any honest man using a mediocre amount of horse sense, knows the wealthy men and firms are as anxious to make money as the one with little; and that no one now, rich or poor, dare branch out, that the wealthiest firm on earth can not lay up a surplus of goods, that very few have

LITTLE MOMENTS IN BIG LIVES



ALEXANDER WOOLCOTT, THE GREEN TOWN CRIER, OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, REVIEWED HIS FIRST SHOW AT THE AGE OF FIVE WITH ROSWELL FIELD, A KANSAS CITY STAR CRITIC AND BROTHER TO THE IMMORTAL EUGENE FIELD.

the wherewithal to purchase with; and would be foolish to buy. Let those government propagandists stop the false assertions, acknowledge their wrongs, and turn about and do right; keep promises; use business acuity; cut out dead-beats and expenses by the hundred of thousands; and the hundreds of millions; perhaps billions of gray!

One of the hopeful signs of the times was the defeat at the primaries of the Texas Mavericks, McFarlan and Saunders, notwithstanding the desperate personal efforts of the President and his C.I.O. Raw Deal Lieutenant, John L. Lewis. Another is the awakening of the better class by the thousands.

LOCAL NEWS

La Merne Dean is employed at the Hillsboro Pharmacy for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Reuter and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wood- en and Verna May attended the Mantle Club picnic in Seattle Saturday returning Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. George; supervisors at the school play grounds took a group of kiddies to Sellwood Park Tuesday furnishing sandwiches, cookies and candy. Swimming, races and games were greatly enjoyed. A wonderful time reported by all.

Mrs. Daisy Hocken of Corvallis who has been spending the summer with Miss Merle Davies has gone to Portland to visit her daughter, Mrs. Holman J. Barnes, for a week. Mrs. Hocken met with a serious accident before coming to Beaverton, falling and breaking her ankle.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN



"RELIEF BUMS" A news item tells of a Negro taxi driver who was unable to work for a time because of illness. He obtained \$50 from a government relief agency to tide him over. Now he is back at work, and is trying to return the money. When it was pointed out to him that he was not legally obligated to do this, he observed that "that was the way I was raised—and that's the way I'm raising my child." A great many other Americans can learn a lesson from this Negro taxi driver. One of the most ominous portents on the horizon is the fact that thou-

sands of people have apparently come to look on relief as a "profession." They plan to make it their "life work." Productive jobs in private industry hold no attraction for them, when they can take it easy at the taxpayers' expense. They figure someone owes them a living.

This isn't a criticism of those people who have turned to relief only as a last resort, and are eager to get off the rolls as soon as opportunity for a real job comes along. Nor is it a criticism of relief per se. The hungry must be fed, the homeless sheltered, the clothesless clothed. Honest beneficiaries of relief aggressively seek real employment. Professional "relievers" are a new menace to democratic government.

The Negro's statement was news because his attitude was so unusual today. It should be printed on every relief check and public grant.

IT CAN HAPPEN HERE

An analysis of reports of 150 representative companies shows that taxes paid by them in 1937 exceeded by 24 per cent the dividends paid common shareholders.

Total assets of the 150 companies were \$42,000,000,000 owned by 6,500,000 investors, including duplicates, and the companies had 3,000,000 employees.

Total taxes paid in 1937 amounted to \$1,630,000,000, more than twice the amount paid in 1932—\$291 per common shareholder, \$514 per employee. For 124 of these companies, this amounted to an increase of 1.9 per cent.

Where are we headed? How long can private industry maintain such a high cost of government? Will workmen and industries soon be drafted by government and eliminated as free agents? Witness Germany, Spain, Russia and Italy.

More Liberty Disappears

By HARLEY L. LUTZ, Professor of Public Finance, Princeton University

When the laws for the taxation of incomes and estates were amended in 1934, so as to deny tax exemption for contributions and gifts to religious, educational and charitable organizations, if such organizations were engaged, in substantial degree, in propaganda or other attempts to influence legislation, the door was opened wide for the exercise of arbitrary administrative judgment. The law gave no definition of "propaganda" and the tax regulations have passed over the whole question as what constitutes an attempt to influence legislation.

It would seem that there were two groups who might be particularly interested in the result: the individual taxpayer and the organization. The individual taxpayer is concerned with the amount of his tax liability. The organization is concerned with the amount of its contribution. The law is so worded that it leaves no room for doubt as to what is best for the country. Yet the effect of the tax law is to discourage gifts to such organizations, once the tax authorities have found them guilty of influencing legislation. For the prospective donor is not allowed to deduct such gifts in making tax returns.

Since the whole question of what constitutes an attempt to influence legislation is left to the discretion of the tax officials, there are vast possibilities of favoring or penalizing various institutions. Pressure of this sort becomes an effective way of muzzleing economic and social research. Those who put this particular amendment into the tax laws either overlooked the possibility that some agencies may be capable of contrib-

uting to the improvement of the quality of our legislation in perfectly proper ways, or else they were willing to lump all fact-finding and research institutions together with the lobbyists, on the assumption that any activity which tended to influence legislation is subversive propaganda. The most careful examination of the flood of bills passed by federal and state legislatures every year would reveal that there is an enormous need of improvement, in both the form and the quality of these enactments. Instead of refusing to allow deduction for tax purposes, of contributions to the agencies which are capable of promoting legislative improvement, the tax laws should be changed so as to stimulate and encourage the increase of funds available for such a worthy purpose.

The distinction between propaganda, as the term is popularly understood, and the scientific attitude is clear enough. The propagandist is an advocate of a particular plan, system or scheme. He admits only its real or alleged good points and ignores its defects. Or he stresses only the defects of the plan he is attacking without recognizing its possible good qualities. That is, he takes a wholly one-sided view, and he will use any means to gain his end.

On the other hand, the scientific attitude is one which weighs all of the evidence, considers all of the facts, examines the case from every side. A finding thus arrived at may favor or reject a particular scheme, but the announcement of such a finding, supported by the pros and cons of the evidence, is not propaganda. The difference is like that which exists between the lawyer who is concerned with winning his client's case, and who will suppress, if possible, all evidence that does not promote this result, and the judge, who is concerned with the truth of the issue and not with the victory of one litigant or the other. The lawyer's argument at the trial may be propaganda, but the judge's decision is not. As the tax law now stands, it is as if Congress had recognized no distinction at all between the methods and aims of the trial lawyer and those of the judge on the bench.



Silhouettes against the sunset make striking snapshots.

SUMMER'S gorgeous sunsets are splendid snapshot material, and sunset pictures are easy to take, whether you have a simple box camera or a high-grade folding camera with ultra-fast lens.

Charming silhouettes of persons can be made with the sunset as a background, and sunset shots across a lake or stream, with reflections, are remarkably beautiful. The effect of a sunset is heightened by a good foreground, such as a "frame" of trees or overhanging leafy branches. In the country, try shooting the sunset with a piece of farm machinery silhouetted against it. A plowing scene, with straining horses silhouetted against the sunset sky, makes a successful snapshot.

One of the most important points in picturing sunsets, is to obtain a strong, vigorous cloud effect. Good clouds are often better than a riot of brilliant color, at least for black-and-white picture purposes. In many

cases, a more striking result will be obtained if you place a color filter over the camera lens. The filter brightens its own colors, and darkens its opposite or complementary colors. When in doubt, shoot one picture with the filter and one without. A good sunset is worth an extra shot or two.

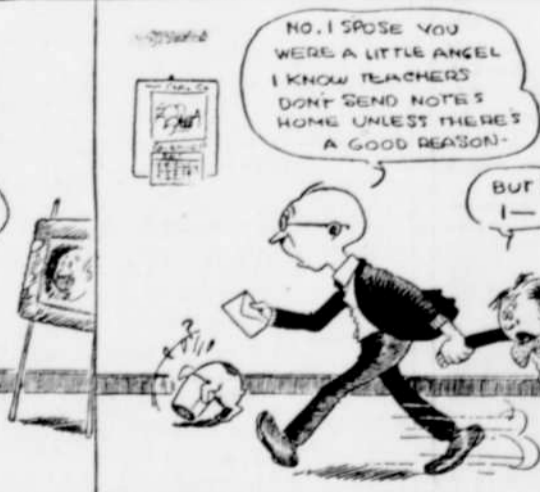
Either chrome type or panchromatic film is excellent for sunset pictures. Short exposures are desirable, in order to subdue detail in the foreground. If yours is a box camera which has a choice of lens openings, use the smaller opening. With rapid-lens cameras, try an exposure of 1/16 at 1/50 or 1/100 second. If the sunset is quite bright, and you are shooting across water, you may use an opening as small as f.22.

Watch the sunsets—keep your camera loaded—ready for action—and you will add many a charming snapshot to your collection. John van Guilder.

Mr. I. Knowitt



We'd hate to hear the kid's opinion of his father!



By Thornton 'Ishor



By Thornton 'Ishor



Raising the Family - If Pa had only waited until Ma finished!



5/11



5/11



Fisher

