

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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Banks that Stand

In the last ten years six thousand banks have closed their doors, with losses of nearly two thousand million dollars to seven million depositors.

This is appalling! In 1930, alone 1326 financial institutions went under. Some of these closed because of speculative tendencies and the failure of bank officials to be true to their trusts. Others, however particularly in agricultural sections, went under because of the general depression which has afflicted agriculture in the past decade.

Let us turn from the picture, bad, as it is, to say a few words of appreciation of the banking institutions which have weathered the storm. Surely they deserve the thanks and gratitude of the people. Here in this unprecedented deflation, and, because of faithful and honest workers, remain to serve the needs of the people.

FEWER IMMIGRANTS

In 1914 the number of aliens entering the United States reached the figures, 1,218,480. In five of the preceding nine years more than a million immigrants arrived in America and became a part of our social and industrial fabric.

Because of the problems which such unrestricted immigration was creating in 1921 a law establishing certain quotas for each country was passed, and since that year the number of immigrant aliens has been reduced considerably. For the present fiscal year it is estimated that only about 96,000 immigrants have been admitted, which is the smallest number in sixty-nine years, according to the Department of Labor. An interesting fact, is that during the recent months more aliens have emigrated than the number of immigrants who came in. For the fiscal year as a whole, the number of departures was only about two-thirds of the entries.

The Federal Government is gradually tightening up its enforcement of the immigration laws by deporting all aliens found in this country who have entered illegally. Secretary Doak estimates that there are about 400,000 deportable aliens unlawfully residing in the United States, including both those who entered in violation of our laws or whose conduct since their arrival in this country has been such as to justify expulsion. Last year about 19,000 were deported and the expectation is that this number will be increased as the machinery for enforcement of our laws becomes more thorough and efficient.

We see where one judge has admitted convicting a defendant without legal testimony to support the charge. On the other hand, 6,874,903 juries have acquitted defendants when the evidence convicted.

The greatest asset that any community can have is citizens of good character and growing children, being properly trained for the future. In this respect, there is a chance for any small town to compete favorably with huge cities.

Flying across the Atlantic ocean is getting so common that the newspapers will soon chronicle the event on the inside pages.

While a newspaper is privately owned it is a public asset, if it is a good one, and deserves the support of the people in its territory.

One reason why we have such little economy in government is that once a job is created it stays on the payroll unless some political revolution occurs.

Now that the nations are going to get a moratorium some of the debt-owners in this country will probably believe that they can use the same system.

Louisa's Letter

SOME ADVICE TO WIFE OF PHILANDERING HUSBAND

Dear Girls:

From a middle aged woman comes this distressed letter:

"I have just discovered that my husband is untrue to me. What shall I do! My pride urges me to get a divorce at once, as I have sufficient evidence, but therein lies my trouble. We have two daughters who are just ready to enter college. With my careful management my husband's salary will take care of us

nice and give both girls a good education. My husband is very liberal and always allows me to manage the financial affairs of the family. On the other hand, if I get a divorce he will scatter his money to the winds and I daresay I would have a job to collect any alimony whatsoever. I have no training at all in the way of making a living and I should never agree to a separation from the children. And yet my whole being revolts at the idea of tolerating such a state of affairs. The girls, of course, know nothing

of their fathers philandering. They think him everything that a father and husband should be."—Mrs. X. Y. Unfortunately some men who have been model husbands and fathers kick over the traces as they approach middle age in a seeming effort to sow one more patch of wild oats. With most of them this Indian Summer specie of romance is short lived and if the wife cares enough about him to shut her eyes to his philandering, he is usually ready, before much time has elapsed, to return to the home hearth and rest contentedly from then on. Some get into more serious entanglements which result in disaster to everyone concerned.

In Mrs. X Y Z's case, I should have a plain, unemotional talk with my husband, I should leave all mention of his love for me out of the conversation and stress his duty to his daughters and his reputation. If his better self could not be appealed to, I think it would be wise, in view of her inability to make her own living and the children's welfare to pocket her pride and continue to live in his house, managing things as she has always done. Of course she can never feel the same towards him and he will have lost her love and respect but, she will be doing a wise thing for her children and herself by keeping the world in ignorance of the family skeleton in her closet.

The woman who has never tackled the world, has no conception of what it means to give up a nice home and her place in the community for a hall bedroom and the privilege of working behind a counter all day, if she is fortunate enough to get such a job.

I certainly am not urging Mrs. XYZ to condone her husband's faults and if he alone, could be made to suffer for his misdemeanors, it would be a different proposition.

But it is well before we set fire to dynamite to find out all those who are within the range of its destruction.

Yours,
LOUISA

Uncle Sam Profits by Numerous Card Games

When the bridge players of this county sit down for an evening of play they probably never have given one thought to the fact that Uncle Sam is pinching the pot, even though the favor offered for the best player is a trifle.

Likewise the poker players, the fellows who play for a penny and the guys who unflinchingly lay down a thousand or more grand on the turn of a card, have their Uncle in Washington sitting in on the game with them.

They may not ever give the matter a thought, but the revenue department of the government is collecting its share out of every game that is played, and the collections comes in the form of the tax which each year runs up into the millions is levied on every deck of cards.

He gets his before the cards are shuffled and before a single player gets a hand. He does not have to wait for the winnings to do his pinching. He is the kind of business man who collects in advance, and especially so when he is dealing with gamblers who depend on the cards for their living. According to a report recently made public, the revenue in taxes on playing cards is on the increase. Just what causes this upward trend has not been definitely determined. Some say that the business depression is one cause. That as a result of poor business folks who never indulged in chance, are resorting to their wits to gather in a few dollars in ready cash, and are, therefore, trying their luck with cards.

Others say that folks are more in need of recreation and that much of the increase is due to greater leisure time which is being spent in card playing. Not the card playing where money's changes hand the turn of a card, but the more innocent game of bridge as it is played in homes.

The report on the revenue from stamps affixed to playing cards shows that a little more than four and a half million dollars was collected by the government during the first eleven months of the fiscal year in taxes on playing cards. This is considerably ahead of the previous year's revenue. In fact the first 11 months of the present fiscal year turned into the national treasury a little more than fifty thousand dollars more than was collected during the entire twelve months of the fiscal year ending last July.

There was still another month to go, and that month is in the heart of the summer season, when folks are taking vacations, and spending much time in recreation of one kind or another. From these figures it would appear that the revenue from this source will run considerably higher this year than last and that your Uncle Sam is going to get a pretty neat sum from the sale of this particular commodity.

The next time you go into a game look at the revenue stamp on the outside of the playing card package. See just what Uncle Sam is collecting on each deck and then from the figures just given you can get an idea as to the size of business the manufacturers of playing cards in this country are doing.



What's a "Mammy Tree?"

In some of the largest lumber companies of the south and especially in Arkansas and Louisiana, the practice of forestry methods to perpetuate their supply of trees has reached large proportions and it is said that several of these concerns have so well planned their operations that their holdings will continue to grow trees fast enough to keep them indefinitely in operation.

The "Mammy tree" is a development of this plan and is the tree left by the cutters who zealously guard against damage. The "Mammy" trees are marked with a distinguishing white streak and it is their seed that will start a new forest.

Water Crop Experiment

Experiment stations of all kinds and for various purposes have been established over these United States and we read with interest of the action of the Maryland General Assembly in granting money with which to establish "experimental agriculture" in some part of the Chesapeake Bay.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, this is the first experimental farm in growing things in water. Among the things to be studied and experimented with are oysters, clams, crabs and others.

All of these play a very important part in the food supply of the nation and this experiment station should develop facts that will undoubtedly prove profitable to those engaged in handling water-grown "live stock."

Agriculture is Solvent

It is a rather strange commentary on present day criticism of the mortgage debt on agriculture that economists who tell so much about papers plastered on farms neglect to state that practically the same condition exists in the cities.

The old picture of the hard-fisted hypocritical, miserly, small town church deacon, closing out the mortgage on the old farm has been used repeatedly to bring tears to the eyes of the sympathetic public but less publicity has been given to the unfortunate city dweller thrown

out on the hard pavements of the streets.

The Ohio Extension service news comments on this situation by saying:

"Most real estate in the cities, including all the skyscrapers and a high percentage of the homes is well plastered with mortgages. Few of our great industries are not carrying heavy obligations by way of bonds and instruments of credit. In this respect, agriculture has not done so badly, even thru 10 years of trouble. For 64 per cent—nearly two-thirds of all the farms in the United States—is free from such obligation. Agriculture is thoroughly solvent.

RAIN SOILED HAY NOT TOTAL LOSS, SAYS O. S. C.

Although practically all of the hay cut in Oregon previous to the recent rains is now unfit for livestock feed, it is not necessarily a total loss, says C. V. Ruzek, associate soil scientist of the Oregon Experiment station.

It can be turned to good account as "food" for the soil.

If this partially rotted hay is stacked or composted and then applied to the soil previous to the next seeding, more organic matter will go back into the soil than if the hay had been saved and fed to livestock. In addition to the organic matter, hay and other bulky crop residues contain all of the essential plant nutrients which are ordinarily replaced in the soils by the use of commercial fertilizer.

The commercial fertilizer value of a ton of alfalfa hay, for instance, is about \$8.25 per ton. A mixture of oats and vetch will run slightly less, but is equal to red clover hay in nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. In some sections of the state, orchardists are using alfalfa hay and disking it in their orchard soils for its organic matter and fertilizer value.

More than 7,390,000,000 small fish were produced by U. S. Government hatcheries during 1930.

ICE

R. H. Floyd's

Independent Ice Wagon Delivery

AT. 2549 Garden Home, Ore.
Made of Bull Run Water Portland, Prices

ICE SERVICE STATIONS

Alexander Super Station Beaverton 9302
Tigard Sanitary Market Sunday Hours 9-12 Tigard
Aloha Meat Market Beaverton 8215
Wilson Service Station
Beaverton Highway and Scholls Road

We Sell "Reliable Herrich" Refrigerators
Best Grades of Utah & Rock Springs

COAL

Matchless economy with six-cylinder smoothness

"Better than 20 miles to the gallon." "Its cost-per-mile is the lowest of any car." "Never have to add oil between crankcase changes." "Drove from Ohio to California on a repair expense of \$1.05." "It just runs and runs and runs."

—typical comments from owners of the Chevrolet Six



Chevrolet's 157" frame supports the load, through-out its entire length.

Why is it that Chevrolet—a big, powerful, smooth-running six—actually costs less to operate and maintain than any other car you can buy? The answer lies in five outstanding factors of Chevrolet economy:

- Efficient Engine Design** makes Chevrolet fuel consumption so low that 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline is nothing unusual for a Chevrolet owner.
- Modern Chassis Design**—as evidenced by Chevrolet's long heavy frame, four parallel-mounted springs, and smooth-running six-cylinder engine—increases the ability of the Chevrolet Six to run dependably, day after day.
- Excellence of Manufacture** also adds to Chevrolet dependability and long life. Chevrolet pistons, for instance, are built so carefully, and held true to such close limits of pre-



Chevrolet's pistons are built to close limits of precision.

cision, that many owners have gone 20,000 miles or more without having their motors opened for major servicing.

- High-Quality Materials** are used throughout the Chevrolet car—costly nickel steel, chrome-vanadium steels, chrome-nickel steels—to assure trouble-free, low-cost service for tens of thousands of miles.
- Economical Nationwide Service**, with its low flat-rate charges on labor and genuine parts, is available at 10,000 dealers throughout the country, who also offer the protection of the most liberal owner's service policy ever to back a low-priced car.

Remember—in addition to all these basic economies—Chevrolet offers the extra dollars-and-cents advantage of one of the lowest delivered prices on the market. And this cost may be spread over a period of many months by the liberal G.M.A.C. plan.

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

The Great American Value

New low prices—Chevrolet passenger car prices range from \$475 to \$650. Truck chassis prices range from \$355 to \$590. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy terms.

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