

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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Japan Warns Us of War

It is a rather interesting story that comes from Tokyo, where, Viscount Ishii, speaking at a dinner to Ambassador Grew, warned that Japan might have to go to war with the United States in the "improbable contingency" that this country should ever attempt to dominate the Asiatic continent.

Of course, the Japanese diplomat was "convinced" that all America wants is the maintenance of treaties and the open door and equal opportunity, which he says his country plans to maintain, but, at the same time, he pointed out that Japan "is an overcrowded nation" which could not be shut up indefinitely in her small islands.

Comment at Washington is inclined to make light of the Japanese statesman's remarks, but when one analyses them, one sees a plain hint that points to the annexation of Manchuria, or other adjacent territory by Japan. If this develops, in the face of persistent warnings from our state department that this country will not recognize any gains made by force, a situation will be created that will mean one or two things, a complete abandonment of the stated policies of Japan or the United States, or war between the two nations.

This paper does not want any war. We are almost pacifist, but the people of this country might as well face one or two facts in regards to the Far East. Japan is determined to rule Asia and, if necessary, for her own benefit, regardless of what other nations think. This means, if it means anything, that eventually Japan will assert paramount rights to the trade of her part of the world, and the rest of the powers will have the choice of giving up peaceably or going to war.

We would have our readers understand that we are not trying to declare what our national policy should be in such an emergency. We merely suggest that it is time to face the prospect of this contingency, and try to make up our minds as to what our choice will be when we come face to face with the inevitable.

Schmeling's Title

The Sharkey-Schmeling fight will be long discussed, not only in this country, but in Europe.

Evidently, the American took the German's crown by a decision that is dubbed "doubtful" by his own countrymen. Certainly, if radio broadcasting is any indication of what happened in the ring, Herr Schmeling gave an adequate defense of his title, and should have had the decision.

Conditions Demand Relief

Conditions in the United States seem to be worst instead of better, so far as the need for relief of the unemployed is concerned.

Testimony to this effect is ample and unmistakable. In the face of the suffering that confronts many people there is no time to debate governmental theories. Immediate help is what is required, regardless of where the aid comes from or how it is obtained.

Having said so much, let us say more along another line, which ought not to be misunderstood. The great cry for relief, undoubtedly real in most cases is augmented by the shrill begging of a small minority that has made practically no effort to take care of itself. Even in the years of prosperity we have had citizens too lazy to work, too improvident to save and too indolent to give life the labor that warrants success.

Let's not mix the honest, hard-working folk with this latter type of social parasite. Millions of deserving Americans are without work through no fault of their own. Millions of American children face want and suffering, not because of lazy parents, but because of economic catastrophe that has struck deserving as well as undeserving.

It's not the cost of collections that worry the business men here but the cost of not collecting.

Prosperity according to Gen. Dawes, will come to the bottom man first. Well, as one bottom man to another, "here's how."

Congress will soon adjourn and we suppose big business, freed from fear, will put the country on top of a wave of prosperity in a few days.

Our idea of a successful author prints his books at his own expense and sends them to his friends who fail to read them. The s. a. doesn't care, either, who fail to read them. The s. a. doesn't care, either.

Germany is making great strides in the athletic development of its people. Why not give the same subject a little attention here?

Merchants Find Better Buying

Shoppers here Using Care in Selecting Their Purchases Now.

There is quite a difference these days in the method of buying if one will take the time to observe the shoppers who visit the various places of business. Twelve or thirteen years ago and for some time after that, the quality of goods were purchased from a price standpoint, and not from the standpoint of its true value. Today it is different, and folks who are spending their money, consequently, are getting a great deal more for their cash.

The new order of things is also working out to the advantage of the merchants, also, for there is hardly any instance now where a sale fails to stick. When a customer decides to purchase an article, it is usually after careful consideration and once he makes up his mind the merchant is pretty certain that he has reduced his stock just that much, for there are seldom any returns, now-a-days of goods after they are once purchased. Back in the days when folks had more money than they had any thing else, they turned it loose without much thought as to the true value of the things they were buying.

One merchant relates the following incident:

Among other things carried in his stock was high grade candy. A customer asked to purchase a box of this candy. He was shown a box, and the customer asked what the price was. He was told that the box would cost him \$2.

"Oh," replied the customer, "I want something good. Haven't you got anything better than this?"

The merchant turned to the show case and placed another box on the counter. It was identically the same grade of candy and sold at the same price. It was, however, in a different style box. He recognized immediately that the customer was buying from a price standpoint, and he said:

"This is something I can let you have for \$4."

"Wrap it up," was the customer's reply.

That's not the way it goes today. Customers are slow to part with their cash. When they find that they are in need of anything, they visit the various stores in search of it. They compare prices. Examine the article carefully, and compare quality. Flaring window displays and brilliant show cards do not attract them much.

After they find what they want, and are satisfied with the value and the price, they make their purchase. The storekeeper under these conditions, has very little fear that he will have the article returned.

If it does come back, it is not because the customer does not want it, but very probably some defect has been discovered after it has been delivered. Cash is scarce, or rather, folks are no longer reckless in spending it. They are careful in their buying. Consequently today the buyer is getting far better values for his money than he did in years gone by. The merchant recognizes this fact, and he too is just as careful in the selections of his stocks. He wants merchandise that will move rapidly. Therefore, he does not heed the salesman. He is closer to his trade than ever before, and he is buying with the view of having as little dead stock on his shelves as possible.

That is what a survey of the entire county shows, and this is what the merchants here have already discovered.

Bonus Veterans Behave

Although the National House of Representatives passed the bill to pay the World War veterans \$2,400,000,000 in cash as a settlement for the adjusted compensation certificates there was no chance of this being done because the Senate and President were both known to be against it.

A large number of veterans gathered in Washington to press for payment. These men deserve sympathy and not condemnation—most of them are out of work and in need but so are many other thousands of Americans. The ex-soldiers in Washington deserve credit for maintaining order and rejecting radicalism.

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BURNING OF RANGE HARMFUL PRACTICE

Only Poor Plants and Grasses Survive Fire; Hunt for New Plants Urged

The idea that burning of forest ranges such as has been attributed to Indians in years gone by is beneficial to these ranges is scouted by G. R. Hyslop, chief in farm crops at Oregon State college, who is advocating a program of range pasture development through research designed to find the best plants for use in Oregon and how best to establish them.

"In the old Indian days it was true that they could burn over land and there was the appearance of more green grass because it began to show up as soon as it emerged from the soil," explains Professor Hyslop. "But they had plenty of room, as the entire Indian population probably did not exceed a million."

"Every burning that takes place destroys surface-crowned perennial grasses and legumes. Plants that survive are deep-rooted perennials or annuals that have dropped seed that survives the fire. So we get vine maple, fern, poison oak and some of the bulbous plants and unpalatable lupines, and a lot of poor annuals like cheat and broncho grass."

Professor Hyslop believes Oregon might well encourage the effort to have a federal plant exploration party sent into Asia to hunt for dry-land grasses particularly suited to the dry ranges of eastern and southern Oregon. When the forage problem for these acres is solved it will also help solve weed, fire and erosion problems, he says.

"Forage research in Oregon has given us Grimm and Ladak alfalfa Hungarian vetch, Austrian winter field peas, stem-rot resistant sweet clover, crested wheat grass, the Bortfield turnip, Japanese millet, Schoolmaster oats, irrigated Ladino clover pastures and scores of other crop improvements," he points out.

"No research problem that I know has so great a future for the state than that looking to the rehabilitation of our great range area of more than 50 million acres. The development of this resource even in small part would simplify the livestock production problem and would establish values that do not now exist."

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1

Southern delegates, the Wets had a majority and went on to give to Alfred E. Smith an endorsement as "the best public servant this country has produced since Theodore Roosevelt, broad-gauged, honest and highly capable."

In the subsequent speech, the University President assailed the position of the Hoover Administration and of Congress on the international debt question, decried "political paralysis," flayed isolationists, demanded an international conference to handle war obligations, the tariff and world money problems and insisted that the United States and France shared responsibility for the continued aggravation of the world economic depression with Washington chiefly to blame.

Democratic circles were interested last week in a cautiously worded statement by Speaker Garner who declared for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and also proclaimed his willingness to serve his party to the limit of his capacity. Thus on the eve of his party's convention, the Texan speaker who has hitherto declined to discuss his candidacy for the presidency, injected himself into limelight with what his friends hailed as "a keynote address." Garner came out for tariff reduction, relief but not by doles, payment of international debts, reduction in government costs, and the prevention of the spread of socialism and communism.

President Hoover has announced that he would limit his part in the coming campaign to a few addresses and that the conduct of the campaign will be entrusted to Chairman Sanders and the National Committee. The President declared that his "undivided attention must be given to the duties of my office" and announced that he would be unable to attend the Olympic games which open soon in California.

The new National Chairman, Everett Sanders, former secretary for Mr. Coolidge, has always felt that solely from a political standpoint the best tactics for a president compromised devotion of energies to the conduct of government. This fitted in with the idea of Mr. Hoover who, it is said, is confident the people will endorse his administration when they have had an opportunity to apply calm judgment. It is generally thought that the

PORTLAND'S PROGRESSIVE FLOWERS

TOMMY LUKE

Sixth and Alder (Almost) BE. 7315 Portland, Oregon

Louisa's Letter

Little Things of Life Really Important

A husband said to his wife one day, "My dear, you are just about 100 per cent when it comes to the big things of life but when I consider the little things your score is not so high." And strange to say, the little things of life are where most of us fail to qualify.

A man may be a good provider, a kind husband and yet fail his wife by neglecting small courtesies or even demonstrating the least affection for her. I have in mind a couple who were devoted for years before they married. Everywhere John went, he took Susie along. He was furious if she left town on a vacation and his every spare moment was spent in her society. That was two years ago.

I heard him say one evening that he had to run down town to mail some letters. Susie said she believed she would go too. After a while he arose to go and said: "Are you going Susie?" "If you'd like to have me," she replied. "It doesn't make any difference to me he said, "do whatever you want to."

Susie didn't go and John doesn't realize yet that she expected him to say, "Sure, come on, I'd love to have you," or to have even been the one to suggest her going as of yore. Just one of the little things that make life happier and more joyous.

And then there is Sally who is a model wife in many ways but who knows that Jack adores shoe string potatoes with steak and yet she invariably forgets to have them on steak days. She forgets to put buttons on his shirts and his socks are full of holes. But she wouldn't think of leaving him in the evening for the most delightful invitations. She always makes it a point to let him know that he is first in her affections but how he does sputter about those potatoes and buttons.

If Jack ever gets a divorce from Sally or Susie ever divorces John it will not be because they are disappointed in the big things of life, but simply because they are tired of doing without the little things which were necessary for their daily happiness.

Yours,
LOUISA

President will explain measures he has taken in the fight on depression but that, aside from a few major efforts, the President will content himself with keeping in touch with general policies, leaving details to the Committee. Of course, some members of the Cabinet are expected to be quite active in the campaign.

The Democratic convention now underway in Chicago, is expected to prove a much greater attraction to spectators than the Republican meeting and Chicago hopes to sell enough tickets to complete its fund of \$300,000 to pay for both conventions. Before the Democrats assembled, Edward W. Hurley, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, announced that tickets to the Democratic Convention would be in season books but would not be available for each day as was the case with the Republican gathering. A "sell out" was expected.

As the convention assembled, the Democrats faced four major battles involving the presidential and vice-presidential nominations, the organization of the convention and the prohibition issue. However, this latter was fast receding from the foreground in view of almost unanimous action of the leading presidential candidates in advocating a repeal vote. As the convention started, Roosevelt leaders were confidently predicting the early nomination of their candidate but

the opposition was more active, with indications that a bitter fight would be waged on the New York Governor from first till last, with the possibility of Alfred E. Smith making a determined attack upon Roosevelt.

It is interesting to observe that at a dinner at Tokyo, given in honor of Joseph C. Grew, the new American Ambassador, Viscount Ishii, who formerly represented Japan in this country, served notice on the United States not to attempt domination of Asia, declaring flatly that it would mean war. The Ishii address practically amounted to an announcement of a "Monroe Doctrine" for Asia.

Treatment Controls Blight

GRANTS PASS—Use of the California zinc chloride method of controlling pear blight has apparently proved successful on the H. G. Hoffmaster place where he has used it in his orchard for three years. County Agent Herb Howell reports the treatment usually effective in checking blight on both limbs and roots. He is convinced of its value and is recommending it to other pear growers in his county.

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