

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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STATES SEEKING FUNDS THE ST. LAWRENCE FACT THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE WHAT CONGRESS DID EVENTFUL SESSION HUGE RELIEF PROGRAM TWO PERMANENT ACTS

Thirty states have given unofficial notice that they will seek some part of the \$300,000,000 provided by the recent relief act as a fund for loans to states for urgent immediate relief work. Pennsylvania led the way with a request for \$40,000,000 and Illinois and New York are expected to follow suit. Under the terms of the act no state can secure more than fifteen per cent of the total amount. The promptness with which so many states have acted indicates a serious condition in the country.

The treaty with Canada, regarding the development of the St. Lawrence seaway, to involve an expenditure of nearly \$550,000,000 and require ten years to complete, is a major project in the life of two nations. Some argument is expected to develop over the power developed, and it is not unlikely that the divergent views of the President and Gov. Roosevelt on this issue will be aired during the campaign.

The conference now going on at Ottawa in which the representatives of the British empire seek to reach trade agreements of mutual benefits, is something to give the United States concern. Not that this nation will stand to lose its trade with these constituent parts of the empire immediately, but plainly if the parity succeeds and establishes a working basis for empire preferences the handwriting is on the wall. However, there is no sense in abusing our English friends. They are only following the example that this country has set the world in framing its tariff policy for the protection of its own industries.

The bill-negotiating champion of the last session of Congress was Representative Crall, of California, who was the author of 533 measures. However, he represents the Los Angeles constituency of 1,370,000 people which will be divided into four and a fraction districts at the next Congress. At the other end of the scale, there is Representative Briggs, of Texas, who introduced none.

Six representatives had but one bill each but the average number in the House was about thirty and in the Senate fifty-one. Altogether, some 5,000 bills were presented in Moreover, there were nearly 1,000 resolutions put forth by various members. Of the total, 500 resulted in laws and Representative Leavitt, of Montana, had his name attached to seventeen the highest number of any congressman.

The Congress concentrated most of its efforts upon measures to mitigate business depression and bring about financial and industrial recovery. Most of the time it was in accord with the President, but not always. Generally, its major accomplishment is considered the super-banking machine capable of throwing almost \$5,000,000,000 to the support of the nation's credit structure.

Concrete achievements were Reconstruction Finance Corporation with a capitalization of \$2,000,000,000.

Expanded Federal Farm loan system, with \$125,000,000 capital.

System of Home-loan banks to provide \$500,000,000.

Wagner Relief bill, providing \$1,800,000,000 additional capital to the R. F. C. of which \$300,000,000 was for loans to states in distress and the balance for reproductive construction work loans; \$322,000,000 for public works; \$120,000,000 for highway advancements to the states and the balance to be held up if required by Treasury conditions.

Release of \$800,000,000 in gold through Glass-Steagall Act.

Enlarging Federal Reserve Act to help smaller banking institutions.

The Budget-balancing billion dollar tax bill.

Economy Act, estimated to save \$150,000,000.

Besides the measures listed above which were aimed at the depression, the Congress ratified the Hoover one year moratorium but had to forego all ideas of permanent legislation on railroads, public utilities, anti-trust laws, bankruptcy reforms, farm relief Muscle Shoals and other important matters.

Two permanent and outstanding acts were passed, however. One was the adoption of the "Lame Duck" resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to abolish the short session of Congress and the other was the anti-injunction bill restricting the powers of Federal judges in labor disputes. Both of these measures were in the nature of personal triumphs for the liberal from Nebraska, Senator Norris.

Generally, the Congress despite contests and bickerings gave the President every weapon that he

asked for in his fight against the depression. Besides enacting relief legislation, it cut appropriations more than one billion dollars below the figure for last year and more than \$334,000,000 below the budget estimates submitted by the Administration. On top of this it passed a tax increase bill estimated to bring in more than one billion dollars in new revenue.

One feature of the session was the frequent votes on Prohibition, furnishing the first real test since the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment. All of them showed an increased sentiment against Prohibition but, nevertheless, more than safe majorities for the Dry forces.

As a special relief measure, 85,000,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bales of cotton, held by the Stabilization Corporations, were made available for distribution among the needy of the nation.

One of the most spectacular contests of the entire session was the revolt against the sales tax. Beginning in January the House Ways and Means Committee held extensive hearings on the new tax bill and finally came out with a new plan—the general manufacturers sales tax which carried a 2.25 per cent rate on almost everything except the bare necessities of life. This came to the floor on March 10th, and was eliminated fourteen days later amid wild disorder, by a vote of 223 to 153.

Then followed the appeal of Speaker Garner, who urged passage of the measure to balance the budget with the result that the members worked with lightning speed and on April 1st, passed a bill which no one liked very well but which levied a series of special excise taxes.

Trouble in the Senate, with switchings and swappings, advances and retreats and tariff fights resulted in a deadlock which was broken by a new Treasury program. The compromise was practically maintained in its essentials, a renewed effort to reinstate the sales tax was beaten and the bill finally passed on June 1st.

House efforts to pass an economy measure, estimated to save \$238,000,000 brought on another revolt, which finally trimmed it to practically nothing except a ten per cent cut in Federal salaries. Thereupon, a Senate committee brought forth a measure to save \$150,000,000, two-thirds of which is expected to result from the furlough plan for government workers urged by the President.

During the session a Democrat tariff bill was passed largely as a gesture and was promptly vetoed. Two veterans bills were passed in the House but defeated in the Senate. They included the Patman Bonus payment and the so-called "widows and orphans" pension bill. A determined clash between the President and Speaker Garner on the subject of relief featured the closing weeks of the session causing a veto by the President of the huge measure, which was later passed without certain objectionable features. A second contest developed over publicity features inserted in the second relief bill by the vote of the speaker in breaking a tie. On this point, the President yielded, saying he would leave the responsibility to Congress.

When answering advertisements don't fail to mention the paper.

DURHAM LIBERTY CLUB HOLDS THIRD MEETING

Durham, July 29—A large gathering met in the school house Wednesday evening, July 29, 1932, to listen to the lecture delivered by D. H. Northrup, one of the assistant editors of the Liberty Spokesman.

This Durham Liberty club meeting was made doubly interesting by the presence of three emissaries from the Bonus Army. They showed their credentials, which they had first presented to Governor Meier.

These ex-soldiers have come back to their home state of Oregon to tell the truth about the situation in Washington, D. C. and to secure food and clothing for those homeless, starving defenders of our flag, about whom we sang and sobbed back in 1917-1918.

All states are contributing towards the food and clothing supply for this great army of ex-soldiers. New Jersey and other nearby states send farm products by truck, stockmen from Montana and Texas are sending beef and mutton livestock by the carloads. The veterans do the butchering. The Astoria fishermen are sending canned salmon by boat, and the contributions from Washington and Idaho farmers are already on the way.

From Washington county the veterans would like such products as potatoes, carrots, onions, plenty of dried beans, peas and similar non-perishable products. Donations of clothing would also be appreciated. Receiving stations will be established throughout the county. In Hillsboro it is the Community Chest warehouse next to the Light and Power Company's office.

The Liberty Party is the only one in the field that has definitely promised payment in full to the veterans in cash money of the United States.

Durham Liberty club meets in the Durham school house every Wednesday evening.

The next meeting of the Sherwood Liberty club will take place in the theatre Friday evening, July 29.

These meetings are all open meetings with a different lecturer each time.

JULIA S. O'BRIEN
Secy Durham Liberty club

HAZELDALE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Grabhorn were pleasantly surprised last Sunday by about thirty of their old time friends from Cornelius, Forest Grove section, who brought their baskets and enjoyed a picnic dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Barnes (Lois Syverson) of Ocean Lake, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son last Saturday. Mrs. Robert Cameron has been confined to bed for the last two weeks with a severe attack of neu-

ritis. Mr. and Mrs. Jess Brown and daughter of Timber are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jones for a time.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lusby and family have moved to Aloha. They have been staying with Mrs. Lusby's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Taylor since they returned from Butte, Montana, recently.

Jean Smith attended a breakfast party on Sunday morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Shellenberger in Beaverton. The engagement of Gladys Shellenberger to Oscar Effenberger of Tillamook, was announced.

Marjory Thornton of Portland, is visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Miller for a couple of weeks. Margaret Miller is in Portland visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Thornton.

Mrs. Frank Salee is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bob Mercer in Hillsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Miller and family attended the I. O. O. F. picnic at Crystal Lake Park last Sunday.

Jean Smith, Margaret Kaupilla, and Paul O'Connor, made the trip to Salem last Friday. They visited Ileen Hacker of Rosedale, who is in the hospital there.

Mr. and Mrs. Rex Baggs and family, who have spent the last three years in Nebraska, have moved back to their home on Co-

Your wants may be found in the classified columns.

See Window Display

BROWNS

Beaverton Pharmacy

CUT RATE

Drug Store

Sells for Less

Including Prescriptions

Works Wonders on Male and Female Troubles of All Kinds

Get Well—Use

La Plante's SILICIOUS MINERAL FOR HEALTH

133 2nd St., near Alder

Expanding Auto Trunks

SMART ON ANY CAR

Lid Fully Covers Load in Extension **\$11.90**

Trunk expands to double ordinary **\$18.75**

STRONGLY BUILT FOR LONG HARD SERVICE

PACIFIC CARRY-ALL CO. 543½ Washington St., near 16th St.

Over-Production Not to Blame

Those who attempt to explain the present worldwide depression by attributing it to over-production, overlook several important facts.

In the first place, they forget the vast potential market that exists among the agricultural people of this country if they were able to farm profitably and raise their standard of living. The same observation applies, to a large extent, to the farming class of other nations.

In the second place, regions like China and India, teeming with millions of human beings, living, as a rule, upon the bare essentials of life, would provide the impetus for a real boom if the income of these millions could be slightly increased. Take China, for instance, with its estimated one-half billion population. Its effect upon the markets of the world could hardly be exaggerated if anything like better times dawned upon that helpless country.

The growers of cotton, wheat, and livestock in the United States suffer today because many millions of people of this globe cannot buy. Given the increased consumption that would necessarily follow the peaceful and profitable development of these foreign areas, the market prices of almost all commodities would react upward immediately. First to feel this advance would be the great essentials of life—the products of the farms.

Balanced Thinking

It is quite natural, during the present adverse economic situation that every taxpayer is anxious for taxes to be reduced to the lowest possible point, while the necessary services of government are maintained.

There is some exaggerated talk in this direction. Some would be perfectly willing to close the schools for a year and let the children go to the dogs for that period, in order to reduce taxes. Others would be willing to abandon our highways discontinue all maintenance and let the rains and use of these roads gradually destroy them.

The reasonable taxpayer will not favor either of the above extremes. He wants taxes reduced but he realizes that even during the present hard times, the children must be educated. He knows, likewise,

that if we allow our roads to deteriorate completely that it will be only a question of time before popular demand will want them built again, costing far more than the cost of maintaining them. These reasonable citizens are not panic stricken but still have some confidence in the future. They are thinking carefully, a much needed activity, for as Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce says:

"But there is also, in this connection, as David Lawrence puts it, 'a real necessity for balanced thinking.' Such thinking should consider the fact that there are two columns to a budget. It does not consist simply of expenditures it comprises income, as well. And here is an extremely pertinent question: What elements of income are produced by the taxes paid? Some persons have got into the bad habit of regarding governmental expenditures as if they were merely waste—money tossed away into a trash-basket. That, of course, is highly preposterous. In countless instances, those expenditures in the first column of the budget are profitable investment."

Our town might as well make up its mind to fight out its battles without waiting on some industrial Santa Claus to furnish employment for the people here.

More than \$143,465,000 was spent for newspaper advertising last year by 190 national advertisers. Isn't it funny how the newspaper men have these business men fooled.

The man who pays his subscription to this paper is a man whose name will not be forgotten, regardless of what happens to the gent who borrows it from his neighbor.

The acid test of friendship occurs when times are tight and money scarce. When you are down and out you find a mere acquaintance slapping you on the back and asking what he can do for you.

A cancellation of the debts which our allied and associated powers owe us, as a result of advances during and after the World War, would mean an annual levy of about \$2 a year for fifty years upon every citizen of the United States.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Essex Marsh and son Jack left Tuesday for a fishing trip on the coast streams.

Howard Harrison spent the week visiting his brother Raymond at St. Johns.

Mrs. Robert Evans of Wasco, Oregon who has spent the past two weeks visiting her sister, Mrs. Hattie Rossi is leaving for her home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clements and family left for the coast Wednesday morning for several days vacation.

Mrs. John Edwards of Corvallis and Miss Ruthann Gates of Portland, were week end guests at the Shellenberger home.

Miss Jean Klein returned home Wednesday evening after a weeks visit in Portland with Mrs. Ed Welbanks.

Miss Rhoda Thyng went to Portland Wednesday for a weeks visit with her aunt Mrs. Walter Alberts. John Livermore is confined to his bed at his mothers home at Huber with rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Woods attended a picnic in the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Thompson, (Beastie Tucker Wednesday evening. The occasion being the reunion of the E. J. Tucker family, residents of Beaverton many years ago. J. L. Tucker, of Oakland, Calif. was among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. James Whitworth moved to St. Johns this week where Mr. Whitworth has employment.

The 1926 Matrons and Patrons club O. E. S. are holding a picnic Sunday in Talbert Park.

M. C. McKercher of Tillamook, arrived home Sunday having been transferred to the Portland S. P. office for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Ellis and small son of Molalla and his brother Mr. and Mrs. Tete Ellis and little daughter Delores, of Santa Clara, Calif., spent Sunday visiting at the A. C. Chinn home.

George McKercher spent Sunday at Tillamook visiting with his father Miss Elele Whitworth with several other young folks spent Sunday on the upper Tualatin river, scouting for the Trails club, finding many beautiful places of interest.

Roy Shearer is employed for the summer on the Harold Nixon farm near Tigard.

Mrs. Alfred Feld of Lombard street, returned the first of the week from a three weeks visit with relatives in Seattle and Tacoma. Veri Emmonds and Vernie Mapes returned home the first of the week after spending several months at Rockaway, where they were employed.

Mrs. Frank Hennessy and daughter Clove, of Portland, were visiting Mrs. Hattie Rossi Tuesday.

Mrs. C. H. Fry of Portland was in town Monday.

Mrs. Carl Joliff entertained a group of little folks Monday afternoon, the occasion being Ruby Rice's seventh birthday anniversary. After playing games lovely refreshments were served.

Benefit Entertainment

Aloha Grange

August 12

If Last Winter You Tried Out Cheap Fuel

and had your fill of chores and mess, especially ashes,

"Let that be a lesson to you"
(As they say in "Amos 'n' Andy")

and next season use the wonderful

New Gasco Briquets

No Ashes to Dirty Your Home
No Hard-earned Money Paid out for Ashes
No Constant Firing and Labor

In fact, one could build his Gasco Briquet fire on the first cold day and not have to build it again all winter, as these carbon briquets keep aglow for hours replenishing them morning and evening suffices. Marvelous!

LEWIS BROS.

Beaverton, Oregon
Phone Beaverton 6202