

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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For Cash Payment

Announcement is made that a majority of the delegates to the next convention of the American Legion will favor recommending the immediate payment in cash of the adjusted service compensation certificates.

In their convention last year the members of the Legion voted against immediate cash payments. In the meantime, however, many of the veterans have been suffering need during the economic adversity, and many changed for this reason. Then, the idea of cash payment seemed a little hard, with the national treasury so far in the red, but gradually the appeal of cash payment won over many supporters.

Sooner or later the nation will pay this obligation, and it doesn't seem that it would make much difference whether the debt was due investors or the ex-soldiers. Cash payment will probably be realized during the next congressional session.

The Fleet Worries Japan

The transfer of the entire American fleet into the Pacific ocean, if permanent, is a matter of tremendous significance to the nations of the world. While it has been the custom for the scouting fleet to leave the Atlantic ocean every year for joint manoeuvres with the Pacific, or battle, fleet, the ships have usually come back to the eastern coast after the tactical games were completed.

The present concentration of warships in the Pacific is a matter of bitter comment in Japan, where the people view it as a threat against them. The responsible officials of the Japanese empire give no public utterance that puts them on record, but they probably feel the same way.

The people in this country might as well realize that Japan's present venture in Manchuria was no unconsidered move, but one made after careful thought, and with full understanding of the dangers that it possessed. However, in the island empire it is viewed as a step necessary to the life of the nation, and the party in power seems to be determined to sustain it regardless of cost.

Time For Self-Help

Once again let us realize that self-help is the best remedy for the conditions in which most of us find ourselves.

Government aid may be justified in the present abnormal period of economic stress, but the individual who relies too much upon the government is quite likely to collapse when that sustenance is withdrawn.

Whatever may be the hardship involved it is absolutely necessary for governments and peoples to come back to earth, and realize, for the present, at least, that boom times are not in the near future. We must get down to hard work, to economy and building up our reserves, which, as a nation, we have depleted through foolish living.

Using Money in Elections

The increased use of money in the elections of the nation is a matter of great concern to those interested in our form of government.

In nearly every election one hears of money "swinging" the voters, and in some instances investigation has disclosed an admittedly disgraceful use of coin to buy voters on the hoof in about the same way one would buy poultry.

The present presidential campaign, it appears, will see the use of relatively small sums. The Democrats still in debt from their \$3,157,453 expense of 1928, have set their goal at \$1,500,000 and the Republicans are expected to spend only a part of the \$4,064,517 expended four years ago.

The highest amount ever used in a presidential campaign was put up for Warren G. Harding in 1920. A sworn statement, filed with the Clerk of the House, showed only \$3,160,451 for the National, Senatorial and Congressional committees of his party but an investigation brought out the total was \$6,022,678.

While large expenditures seem necessary in a presidential campaign, and it is difficult to set any figure as a limit, public opinion is generally against the use of disproportionate amounts. Some reformers go so far as to advocate a law prohibiting campaign contributions and advocating that the government itself finance presidential campaigns.

The people of this county ought to support their home newspaper, if they want one published in the old home town.

Judging from what we read in several hundred newspapers from various states the loyal association of optimistic home town boosters is about to surrender its charter.

"PINK TEA PROGRAMS DO NOT PAY FAIR'S OPERATING COSTS" SAYS GEHLHAR

The bull fights and many of the other Night Stampede and Strawberry Roan rodeo features are cruelty to animals, officers of the Oregon Humane society declared when they came to Salem to register a protest with Max Gehlhar, Director of Agriculture. They asked that animals not be used in entertainment features of the 71st Oregon State Fair.

Gehlhar advised the committee that the Fair would not permit Wright and Fletcher to stage a bull fight but that the "Bull Race" as it is usually called in other states is merely an exhibition. He stated that over a hundred of these have been held in California recently and expressed surprise that a protest was registered against a rodeo at Salem, with no protest against one going on at the same time at Pendleton.

It is well known that the Pendleton Rules permit several features the State Fair will not permit on account of possibility of injury to animals.

Those who made the protest are Mrs. L. D. Thomas, president, Mrs. Charles T. Hoge, corresponding secretary, and C. W. Nash, State Board member, all of Portland.

Gehlhar also told them that "pink tea" entertainments would not interest the general public, but that if a pink tea at the State Fair could be devised to produce sufficient funds to finance the Fair he would gladly furnish paper napkins. The state puts up no funds for the Fair's operating expenses and they must come from entertainment features that interest the public. The Pacific International Stock Show is also following suit this year and is putting on a day and night Rodeo. Rodeo is said to be America's fastest growing sport.

He denied any cruelty in his interview with the Humane Society officers, and told them rodeo rules prohibit hollering of steers so as to break their horns, or any other deliberate form of cruelty to animals. He also assured them that Dr. W. W. Lytle, chief of the division of animal industry and veterinarian, would be on duty at the State Fair to see that no vicious practices are permitted by the humane performers.

On the other hand, he pointed out animal performers, including the wild bulls and outlaw horses, have every opportunity to wreck vengeance on the human performers who have only skill to rely on in resisting injury at the hands of the animals.

In a statement issued here after his meeting with the Humane Society officers, Gehlhar said that every year a number of Oregon farmers are needlessly injured by angry bulls because they do not know how to defend themselves or dodge. He believes the bull fight will be an educational feature for livestock owners.

OPERATOR PREVENTS PANIC IN DENVER HOSPITAL FIRE

Promptness and courage on the part of a telephone operator and seven nurses prevented a probable panic when the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital in Denver, Colo., recently caught fire.

The blaze had gained considerable headway before it was discovered. In the absence of Mrs. Bessie A. Keener, Superintendent of the hospital, Miss Peggy Molean, the telephone operator, took charge of the situation in a masterful fashion. Her first act was to notify the fire department. She then calmly proceeded to warn the nurses on the three floors of the hospital of the impending danger, ordering them to close the doors of every patient's room and pull down the shades.

Nineteen bedridden patients were confined in the hospital at the time and so quietly did everything proceed that some of them were not aware of the fire, as, in accordance

with the regulation, the fire department cut out their sirens and whistles about six blocks from the hospital. The blaze was confined to the south wing of the building.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

W. J. KERR

Dr. William Jasper Kerr, newly appointed chancellor of higher education in Oregon, has had 47 years experience in educational work of which 38 years have been as a college president, though he is only 68 years of age at this time. He was born at Richmond, Utah, November 17, 1863, the same year Henry Ford was born.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Utah after which Kerr attended the state university where he received his A. B. degree. Subsequent graduate work was taken at Cornell university where he practically completed work for his Ph. D. degree. He has received the honorary degrees of doctor of science and doctor of laws.

Both in public school and college Kerr was interested in debating and he early planned a law career, declining an opportunity to attend West Point because he was intent on entering the law profession. He was also interested in business and was manager of a mercantile firm at 21 years of age when he was induced to become a teacher and later superintendent in the Smith, Utah, schools.

He was made professor of mathematics and astronomy at University of Utah in 1892 and served as head of that department and was in charge of graduate study until 1894. In 1900, at the age of 36, President Kerr was elected president of the Utah State Agricultural college where he remained until elected president of Oregon State college in 1907.

When President Kerr was chosen head of the Oregon college it was a small institution of only 777 students and 32 faculty members and having little internal organization. Under his administration it attained front rank position among land grant colleges and increased to a size more than five times that when he became its head.

In Oregon he has been interested in development of the state's entire system of education and encouraged the standardization of high schools making possible the raising of the standards of entrance at the college and university. He stressed cooperation and harmony among educational institutions and urged the creation of the state board of higher curricula which served to eliminate unnecessary duplications until it was abolished through creation of the joint board of higher education. He urged the economy of continued regular support of higher education through a millage tax as a means of eliminating political strife over appropriations.

CORRESPONDENCE NOTICE

Please mail your news letters as early in the week as possible, so as to reach this office by Wednesday afternoon at the latest.
Read the Want Ads.

Louisa's Letter

200,000 Vagabond Boys Roam the United States

One of the most alarming articles I have read lately was one in a September magazine about the horde of vagabond children who are on the roads of these United States today.

The author, who obtained his facts from the children bureau of the Department of Labor says that there are 200,000 such children being "moved on" from one town to another. These boys are not bums but unless something is done for them many of them will become bums or criminals.

Investigation has proved that whereas most boys who left home in former times were either homeless or looking for adventure, that such is not the case today. Most of the boys' parents are living together but in many cases the father is either out of work or makes too little to feed his entire family and very often pushes the older ones off to find jobs somewhere else.

They rarely ever find a job and as each town resents transients they are usually fed an insufficient meal, given a floor to sleep upon and told to move on. Of course these boys become undernourished receive no medical care and their morals will in time give away.

One judge in New Orleans gives each boy picked up a sentence of thirty days. He apparently gives no thought to giving these pathetic children jail records.

Los Angeles is the only city which is trying to do something constructive for this tragic little army. The boys are not "moved on" from there but are sent to a camp. They do necessary work around the lodge, get nourishing food, a clean bed and recreation. The camp lets them earn money for a ticket home if they are fortunate enough to have one. They keep the others as long as they feel that they can do something for them.

Perhaps our city cannot afford the plan of Los Angeles but one thing we could do and it is this. We could have a record of all the unemployed boys in our community. We could give each boy a job for each of them. Perhaps we could create jobs for some of them until better times comes. It might squeeze our pocketbooks to some extent but if each community would adopt such a plan it would cost no more than feeding this small host of travelers from day to day. And in the long run we would be mightily repayed.

Yours,
LOUISA

ON OREGON FARMS

WILSONVILLE—The first field of Garnet Chili potatoes to pass the inspection for certified seed in Oregon is owned by Doris Young near here. There have been many fields of these entered in the past but all missed certification by a wide margin, reports E. R. Jackman, extension crops specialist from the state college. Mr. Young, with the aid of the Clackamas county agent, has succeeded in developing several distinct strains of the Garnets from which he will choose the best this fall.

LAGRANDE—Twenty-two cars of lambs had been graded and shipped by the Blue Mountain Livestock association by the end of August. A new plan was used this year which both fat lambs and feeders are graded and shipped to market mostly at Omaha. The county agent accompanied the first shipment east at the expense of the association and made arrangements along the line for feeding the stock in future shipments so they could be shipped unaccompanied.

KLAMATH FALLS—A heavy yield of O. A. C. No. 7 barley expected to go 100 bushels to the acre is reported by E. M. Babb who has 200 acres of this variety planted this season. This barley was brought here last year by Mr. Babb and yielded 105 bushels per acre. This seed has now been scattered thru-

out the community and the variety is expected to gain popularity rapidly.

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