

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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NO TIME TO GROW CARELESS

Members of the official relief committee of an upstate county have addressed a letter to this newspaper, calling attention to a development among the unemployed of that county which the relief committee considers to be dangerous. It may be that the development is general, and if such is the case, then it needs to be guarded against.

It is asserted that in this particular eastern Oregon area, the public faith in the immediate effectiveness of the new deal is so great that the unemployed have stopped most of their preparations for the winter. The weeds go unmolested in the "sustenance gardens" and the vegetables go uncanned. The unemployed are all quite certain that they will be back on jobs by the time the snow flies. So why bother with vegetables? Why gather the fruit that is falling to the ground and why mend the old clothes? Mr. Roosevelt will look after that.

But we imagine that Mr. Roosevelt can do no better than God himself and God helps those who help themselves. No matter whether Roosevelt's plan of recovery gradually brings the country back into a condition of prosperity, it is a wise procedure, as far as the immediate future is concerned, to follow the example of the ant rather than that of the grasshopper. It will be noticed that the federal government is tightening its relief requirements, and that the Oregon relief situation for the coming winter again is thrown into doubt. A cellar full of canned goods is not bad insurance.—Oregonian.

TODAY'S TALKS

By LAMAR FONTAINE

One of the most beautiful gestures of mankind is to be ever considerate of others. Thoughtfulness springs from an understanding heart; it is the innate manifestation of an nobly developed character. Most of us are considerate when the urge is right—when we are not too lazy, or too tired. In brief, we are given to impulses of thoughtfulness only when we are generously moved.

Perhaps you are a husband. When you return from work to find your wife sweating over a hot stove do you wipe the clammy moisture from her tired brow and kiss away her weariness?

Of course, you are tired. Now that dull office cares are put aside, you want your pipe and paper. But perhaps supper isn't quite ready. Strange! It probably never occurs to you that she has other problems to contend with, that once in a while the lordly master must forego his kingly service. The point is, do YOU stifle your irritation over supper's delay, go to her and kiss her—concern YOURSELF a little over her welfare? These little tokens of consideration cost you nothing, and they go a long way towards keeping alive the romance in your lives.

With supper over do willingly lend a hand with the dishes, knowing that your thoughtfulness is enabling her to quit her monotonous routine just

that much sooner? Perhaps she is looking forward to a movie, or a walk in the cool of the evening, or to just sit enfolded in your arms and dream. Without your help in lighting these little cares she might feel depleted in body and spirit to think of anything save the solace of profound sleep.

Perhaps you are a wife. If so, do you nag your husband into a state of irritability because he happens to be a few minutes late for supper? Do you, before beginning your nagging tirade, first stop to consider that perhaps your husband's delay was quite excusable due to any one of a number of untoward circumstances? That it would take only a little show of wifely consideration to settle his ragged nerves and help him to regain some semblance of composure?

Perhaps you are a daughter. If so, do you whine and complain because mother's wishes are always interfering with your sense of personal liberty? When she asks you to relieve her of some trivial task, do you indulge in such a show of hysterics that she must necessarily reconsider her request and calm you with gentle assurances?

Or do you graciously put your own pleasures aside? bestow upon her an affectionate smile and go singing about your task? Being thoughtfully on the alert this way makes her feel intensely proud of you.

Perhaps you are a son. If so, do you toss your things carelessly about the house so that others must follow you around in order to preserve a state of tidiness? Do you thoughtlessly permit your tired parents to inconvenience themselves because they love YOU too dearly to remonstrate with you at the cost of your whims?

Or do you strive in little ways as well as big to show them that YOU are ever mindful of THEIR needs?

Perhaps you are one of those fortunate individuals who own an automobile. If so, do you act towards others as though they had no right on the street? Do you try to be smart and jeopardize the safety of pedestrians by trying to race the other fellow to the crossing? Do you keep a reasonable distance between you and the other moving vehicles? Or do you tantalizingly try to demonstrate your superior skill by seeing how close you can come to touching fenders without causing a disaster?

Or do you follow traffic regulations to the letter? Do you say to yourself: "The driving of this car assumes the nature of a trust? The law trusts me to observe regulations; pedestrians trust me to be careful of their lives; brother motorists trust me to be respectful of their rights. I have, therefore, a great responsibility. It is CONSIDERATION, FIRST, LAST AND ALWAYS, FOR THE OTHER FELLOW."

There are thousands of little ways for us to manifest some little token of consideration for some one, if we're just on the job with our eyes and our ears and our hearts. It's a wonderful habit to get into—this being considerate for others is that we do something tremendously big to ourselves. We develop that very essential attribute known as CHARACTER.

PIG PURCHASING PLAN IS LATEST FARM RELIEF IDEA

A warning has been given to farmers not to become victims of speculators who may want to buy up pigs and bred sows at current low prices now that the emergency hog control plan has been announced, according to information received from the United States department of agriculture by the Oregon State college extension service.

The hog production control program is strictly an emergency plan to meet the immediate situation, says the department and not to be confused with the permanent corn-hog program.

The emergency plan contemplates premium buying of spring pigs weighing 25 to 100 pounds and piggy sows which weigh 275 pounds or more. Prices to be paid at principal markets are \$9.50 a hundred pounds for pigs weighing 25 to 30 pounds with heavier pigs 25c less for each additional 5 pounds in weight up to \$6 for 95 to 100 pound pigs. Piggy sows over 275 pounds which will farrow within three weeks bring current market prices plus \$4 a head premium, all subject to official inspection. The plan contemplates the purchase of about 4 million pigs and 1 million sows but pigs and sows should not be rushed to market as arrangements are not quite complete and the offer will probably continue until about October 1 according to the information received at the agricultural college.

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Limestone Has Lasting Effect

OREGON CITY—The lasting effect of ground limestone is evident on the soil fertility plots established by County Agent J. J. Inskip on the Everett Shibley place at Springwater in 1929. Vetch plots treated with two, three and four tons of ground limestone per acre are growing successfully while plots receiving no limestone or only one ton to the acre are growing very little vetch.

Sulfur helps Grant County Land

PRAIRIE CITY—Belief that a good deal of ground in the Prairie City section of Grant county can be brought back to far heavier production by the application of sulfur is expressed by R. G. Johnson, county agent. He cites an example of the results of this fertilization on the Edgar Deadoff ranch where a very poor alfalfa stand which had been

sulfured showed a greatly thickened stand due to increased stooling, and other improvements.

Control Canadian Thistles

EUGENE—A. Benter and son of Creswell have had considerable success in controlling Canada thistles by planting Grimm alfalfa on land heavily infested with these weeds. County Agent O. S. Fletcher, who has visited the farm recently, reports that the alfalfa, planted in 1932, had practically smothered out the thistles and that a good stand of alfalfa had been obtained.

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THE SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY RE-EMPLOYMENT CAMPAIGN



The President's Emergency Re-employment Campaign may be described briefly as a plan to add from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons to the payrolls within the next six weeks or so, through agreements made with the President of the United States by some 5,000,000 concerns or individuals employing two or more persons each.

In order that this number of jobs may be made available, it will be necessary, of course, for employers in many cases to shorten working hours. The plan also provides for certain minimum wage scales which also in many cases will mean added labor costs for the employer.

The President's Agreement, however, includes a pledge of cooperation from the consuming public, and it is thus anticipated that the employer, while undertaking a larger expense as the direct result of his agreement with the President, will gain added patronage as the just reward of his public spirited attitude.

The fact is to be borne in mind that where all employers act together to put people back on their pay rolls, or to raise wages, no employer, as the President himself has pointed out 'will suffer because the relative level of competitive cost will advance by the same amount for all.'

It is understood that this plan is supplementary to the plan of code adoption by various industrial and trade groups which has for its purpose the elimination of unfair competition, the establishment of more equitable rewards for labor, the spread of employment and the control of production. This plan for speeding business recovery launched under the provisions of the National Recovery Act passed by the last Congress, is rapidly being made effective, and there will be no let-up on the drive to make its adoption widespread.

The President's Emergency Re-employment plan will bridge time and bring the nation out of the depression more rapidly than if the code adoption plan were depended upon exclusively. The President's Agreement also covers many business groups that would not be amenable to any of the code arrangements.

And what is still more important, perhaps, the President's Emergency Re-employment campaign carries certain psychological values that are as priceless as patriotism at this juncture of our economic history. The President himself made this quite clear in his recent radio address to the nation when he said: "On the basis of this simple principle of everybody doing things together, we are starting out this nationwide attack on unemployment. It will succeed if our people understand it—in the big industries, in the little shops, in the great cities and in the small villages. There is nothing complicated about it and there is nothing particularly new in the principle. It goes back to the basic idea of society and of the Nation itself, that people acting in a

group can accomplish things which no individual alone could ever hope to bring about."

Thus we have all the power and potency of mass attack directed along sound lines or organization and system. Here briefly, is an outline of this organized attack on unemployment: In every community, organizations are formed along military lines, which is fitting enough, because the President's Emergency Re-employment campaign is Uncle Sam's war on unemployment and the nation is rallying to the colors just as loyally as though we were actually engaged in a war against a foreign foe.

The local committee is made up of the active heads of the leading business and civic organizations, and includes also the mayor. These committees in the thousands of cities and town throughout the country were formed following telegrams and letters sent by General Johnson to the presidents of Chambers of Commerce or similar trade bodies in every section of the United States. These local committees elect a general to have charge of the city campaign and a lieutenant general who is a woman. The general selects three colonels, each of whom is to take over a certain part of the campaign work. For example, Colonel No. 1 has charge of the "man-power" or organization department. Under his direction block-to-block canvasses will be made to check up on compliance with the President's Agreement, and to make a survey of the unemployed, as to adaptability by experience as to trades and industries and thus be able more readily to help in the process of assimilation of labor by expanding industries.

Colonel No. 2, briefly, has charge of newspaper publicity and kindred activities; and Colonel No. 3 has the training and direction of public speakers under his charge.

Each of these three colonels has seven or more majors on his staff, and each major has about the same number of captains. Each captain has seven or more field workers. All of the local organizations are, of course, constantly supplied with educational and inspirational material of all kinds from the National Recovery Administration in Washington. Literally tons of printed matter has been shipped to every nook and corner of the country.

The N. R. A. emblem, known popularly as the Blue Eagle, is one of the most interesting and vital features of the campaign. All employers who sign the President's Agreement are entitled to display the Blue Eagle with the initials N. R. A. and the words "We Do Our Part." Merchants, manufacturers and all others who have the right to display the insignia by reason of their having complied with the President's Agreement, are permitted to hang it on their walls, or in their windows, or on truck and cars, and, if they so desire, to stamp it on their products

or merchandise. It is, in fact, the desire of the Recovery Administration that all make liberal use of this badge of patriotism.

Any person in the United States who wishes to cooperate in the President's Emergency Re-Employment Campaign and be considered as a member of the N. R. A. may go to the Authorized establishment in his locality and sign a statement of cooperation as follows:

"I will cooperate in re-employment by supporting and patronizing employers and workers who are members of the N. R. A."

Any such signer will then be given and may thereafter use the insignia of consumers membership in N. R. A.

Every phase of the progress of this mighty campaign will be flashed in the newspapers of the country and announced constantly over the radio. In this way everyone will be in a position to know just what the campaign is doing from day to day in putting people back on the payrolls and adding to the mass purchasing power of the country.

While, as has been stated, it is desired that liberal use of the insignia be made by employer and consumers, it is to be remembered that the official N. R. A. emblem is the property of the United States Government and may not be used or reproduced without authority of the National Recovery Administration.

The list of all employers who sign the President's Agreement are displayed in local post-offices and it is urged that all employers who have not yet signed the agreement do so immediately and deliver them to their local post-master.

With some minor exceptions, the terms of the President's Agreement with employers is, briefly, as follows: Any employer of a factory or mechanical worker or artisan must not pay him less than 40 cents an hour or work him more than 35 hours a week, except that if the employer were paying him less than 40 cents for that kind of work on July 15 the employer can pay that rate now, but not less than 30 cents an hour. As to all other employees—those on a weekly rate—the employer will pay not less than \$15 a week in a city of over 500,000 population; or \$14.50 a week in cities of between 250,000 and 500,000; or \$14 a week in cities between 2,500 and 250,000 population; or \$12.00 a week in cities of less than 2,500 population, and the employer agrees not to work this class of workers more than 40 hours a week. As to employers who are getting a higher wage, the employer must not reduce their wages because of a reduction in their hours and he should generally keep the usual pay differences as between the lower and higher paid employees. And after August 31 he must not work children under 16 years of age. There are, of course, some other rules which apply to special cases, but the terms of the agreement as here outlined cover the large bulk of cases.

ENVOY TO PORTUGAL



Robert G. Caldwell of Houston, Texas, has been named United States minister to Portugal by President Roosevelt. He was born on August 31, 1882, and is a graduate of Princeton. He is an author and college professor.

There are opportunities in using our columns to broadcast your merchandise values to the public.

Trouble Just Behind
Two colored gentlemen who had just reduced the population of a farmer's hen coop were making their escape.
"Laws, Moses" gasped Sam. Why do you suppose them flies follow so close?
"Keep gallopin' nigger, said Mose. Them's buckshot."

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