

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

H. H. JEFFRIES, Publisher

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ALL SIDES SHOULD BE FAIR

During the last few months there has been growing criticism, of various government activities — particularly those which are of an experimental nature, and are without legislative precedent. And, in return, the defenders of experiments have naturally been more zealous and aggressive in bringing their beliefs and arguments before the public.

A grave responsibility rests on both these groups—those who defend and those who criticize. The American government is attempting to do a great and fine thing—to bring more happiness, more opportunity, more useful leisure to the average man. There is no place for criticism and denunciation which is purely partisan and selfish, and represents an effort of those who are politically "out" to get themselves back "in."

There is unquestionably fear on the part of many citizens that in conducting its experiments, the government is losing sight of certain American fundamentals—that it is endangering the existence of economic and social individualism, that it is weakening the foundations of democracy. There is fear that we are nearing the shoals of fascism, and a bureaucratic dictatorship. That is the issue that must be widely discussed, by both the friends and enemies of the new order. It should be discussed frankly, fairly and authoritatively, and all sides should be heard.

Neither dogmatic praise nor partisan criticism does service to a government, an administration, or to the public. Honest differences of opinion honestly argued and threshed out, are of immense benefit.

ARE YOU A SAFE DRIVER

Summer isn't far away when the streets and highways of the nation will be crowded with traffic. Fine dry weather will bring out thousands of motorists—and roads will resound again to the roar of motors.

Now is the time to ask yourself if you are a safe driver—and don't answer too hurriedly. You can give yourself a little quiz that will help. Are you thoroughly conversant with the driving laws of your state? Do you adapt the speed at which you drive, to local conditions—in other words, are you aware that 20 miles an hour is dangerously fast at times, and slow at others? Do you stick to your side of the road, and make certain that you can stop, under any circumstances, in the assured clear distance ahead? Are you careful not to pass on hills and curves?

Last year was one of the worst in the history of the automobile so far as needless sacrifice of life and property was concerned. Every motorist should give himself a safe driving test now—and if he is uncertain as to how to do it, traffic departments and safety organizations exist to help him. Bring accidents down in 1934.

ENGLAND GIVES U. S.

TIPS ON TAXES

Here's some rich food for thought, as served by Leslie Gould, Financial Editor of New York Evening Journal.

"An interesting comparison with American methods of business recovery and government finances is provided by the budget speech of England's Chancellor of Exchequer, Neville Chamberlain. His job compares with that of the United States Secretary of Treasury.

"England is winding up its fiscal year with a surplus for the government over expenditures of 39 million pounds, or slightly better than 200 million dollars. The American deficit this year will be around four or five billions of dollars.

"While this country is talking about piling more taxes on its citizens . . . the British Chancellor announces a reduction in income tax rates of 2% per cent to 22%.

"England's income tax is still the highest in the world, so it is not time yet to emigrate, but the significant thing is that the rate is coming down instead of going up as threatened here.

"That tax reduction pays and sometimes increases the Government's revenues was proved in the case of Britain's levy on beer drinkers. The tax on beer last year was cut a penny, but the revenue from that source increased this year 25 millions of dollars.

"On the income tax reduction, Chamberlain made this pertinent comment:

"I have no hesitation in saying that the relief which would confer the most direct benefit to the country and have the greatest psychological effect and impart the most immediate stimulus to trade and employment would be

a reduction in the standard rate of the income tax."

"American legislators should take notice."

FOUR POINTS FOR AGRICULTURE

In a recent address, Vice-president C. O. Moser of the American Cotton Cooperative Association said that there are four things that must be done if we are to rehabilitate the farmer's buying power. They are:

1. Raise the all-commodity price index to the level required to sustain the existing debt structure and buying power needed to absorb the products and services of other groups.

2. Adjust supply to demand, by stimulating foreign and domestic buying on the one hand and reducing production on the other.

3. Equalize the protection between industry and agriculture.

4. Increase farmer bargaining power and increase efficiency of distribution through further development of farmer owned and controlled co-operatives.

Mr. Mosier is known as one of the foremost authorities on the farm problem, and his opinions have carried much weight when government farm legislation has been considered. What he says is worth listening to. And these four points he emphasizes indicate how great has been the change in agriculture in the last few years. The day of "just farming" is definitely over—matters which once seemed far away from the farmer now dictate sound agricultural practices. Tariffs, money, foreign governmental policies—all vitally affect the American can producer.

The major cooperatives are now seeking to bring home to the farmer himself—as well as to the public—what must be done if agricultural prosperity is to be achieved. That is a great work and more definitely affects the future mental welfare. Farm buying power is the backbone of all buying power—and we can't have genuine recovery so long as it lags behind.

COUNTY AGENT WARMS AGAINST CODLING MOTH

Apple and pear growers in the Willamette Valley should apply the first cover spray now for the control of codling moth. For the past two evenings there has been a considerable flight of codling moths and eggs have been deposited. Under ordinary Willamette Valley weather conditions, these eggs will hatch in seven or eight days. The spray should be applied before these eggs hatch, according to word received at the county agent office from B. G. Thompson, assistant Entomologist.

The recommended spray is powdered lead arsenate used at the rate of 3 pounds to 100 gallons of water. In orchards where codling moth is not a serious problem, two pounds of powdered lead arsenate to 100 gallons of water is sufficient to give control.

Calcium arsenate has been used successfully in the Willamette Valley for codling moth control. Tests carried on by the Entomology Department of the Oregon Experiment Station over a period of five years indicate that under Willamette Valley conditions calcium arsenate is only slightly less effective than lead arsenate in codling moth control.

Thoroughness of application is essential in codling moth control. The foliage as well as the entire surface of every apple and pear should be thoroughly covered with the spray solution if worm injury is to be prevented. Special care should be taken in spraying the upper portion of the tree, as more than half of the codling moth eggs are laid in the upper third of the tree.



A. M. JANNSEN
MEMBER 1931 SESSION

Candidate for Republican Nomination

State Representative

Lower Taxes Whenever Possible
 Fewer Laws, better enforcement of those on statute books.

Paid Adv.

Damage to Wheat by Rust and Hessian Fly Is Quite Serious

WM. F. CYRUS
County Agent

Considerable fall planted wheat has already been plowed up due to rust and Hessian fly damage. Doubtless, more would be plowed up except for fair stands of young red clover in it. Growers with wheat contracts have, in most instances, seen or notified a community committeeman before plowing up some of their wheat acreage. This notification was necessary in such cases as affidavit must be made to the wheat administration that each contract signer seeded at least a sufficient acreage of wheat to have produced his allotment.

The necessity of each contract signer having his required contracted acreage has not been waived. Contracted acreage means that land taken out of production. Regardless of whether the wheat is plowed up or left, it is necessary that the contract signer still have his allotted contracted acreage and such acreage cannot also be part of his official minimum wheat acreage. In other words, the same piece of ground cannot be both wheat acreage and contracted acreage. Some few growers have gained the idea that they could only plow up the difference between their maximum acreage and their minimum acreage. This is not correct. They may plow up any or all of the wheat acreage if it is not going to produce much of a crop and they may seed something else on it. In every case they should see some member of the community committee first and this community committee-man should personally look over the piece of wheat that is to be plowed under.

Some growers are asking what they might put in this land after the wheat is taken out. Some are intending to seed red clover alone later on in the season, probably around the first of June. Some others are going to put part of their wheat acreage into corn, sudan grass, crimson clover or turnips. A few have already seeded it to barley and a very few have plowed it up and reseeded spring wheat on it. Some few people seem to

have gained the impression that Marquis wheat is immune to Hessian fly damage. This is incorrect and under favorable conditions Marquis wheat is about as susceptible as any variety grown. Perhaps the reason for some thinking that it is immune may be due to the fact that ordinarily the Marquis variety is seeded at such a time that there will be very few, if any, adult flies out to lay eggs. Consequently, some may have assumed that because of certain years when other wheat has been injured by the fly and the Marquis had not that this variety was immune. Whether or not spring seeded wheat or oats are damaged by flies will depend much upon weather conditions. If we get more rain we probably will have another brood of adult flies emerging soon.

Hessian fly damage in Washington County, while serious, has not been the principal factor in the wheat crop failure locally. Rust is responsible for most of the damage. Wheat will normally overcome considerable Hessian fly injury, but when the crop is afflicted with as much rust as is present this year it just does not come out. Even some of the earlier seeded fields of spring wheat also show rust. A winter, such as the past one, is favorable to the development of rust and nearly every spring following such a mild, wet, winter, we have more rust than usual.

Some farmers are inquiring as to what effect the amount of Hessian fly now present will have on the crop next year. There is not any reason to believe we will have any more Hessian fly in next year's wheat planting than we normally have in spite of the heavy infestation now. The Hessian flies that are in the base of the wheat stems at this time, most of them in what is called the flax seed stage, will remain in that stage until there is a plentiful supply of moisture. This might come now but normally the big brood of adults will emerge just following our first fall rains. These adults then lay their eggs in the volunteer wheat or early seeded stuff that may be planted. The adult flies only live a short time after their eggs are laid and die regardless of weather conditions. Studies of Hessian flies made in this county by the Entomology Station at Forest Grove indicate that seeding ordinarily after October 13 is generally safe from the standpoint of Hessian fly damage.

Use classified ads to dispose of articles not in use. Trade them for something you can use or sell them out right for a profit to yourself.

HITEON NEWS

Rebekah club members met at the home of Mrs. Carrie Hansen last Wednesday.

Hiteon school children are preparing a program to be given Thursday evening, May 24. The school will close Friday, May 25, with a picnic.

Mrs. Alice Willoughby spent Mother's Day in Portland with her mother Mrs. Burch.

Miss Elizabeth Struthers spent Friday at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Campbell and son Ralph were week end guests, at the S. Zimmerman home in Eugene.

Invitations were received this week for the wedding of Miss Dorothea Struthers and Lester Robinson, of Portland, which will be an event of June 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Flint of Scholls, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holland and sons of Beaverton, were Sunday dinner guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hite.

Mrs. C. W. Struthers attended a dinner given Sunday evening at the Church of Christ for the mothers of the Christian Endeavor members in honor of Mother's Day.

Henry Davies is attending the series of baseball lessons given every Saturday at the Vaughn street park.

THE RECORD OF H. D. KERKMAN

MAN IS HIS BEST RECOMMENDATION

H. R. FINDLEY

Farmer

Candidate for the
Republican Nomination

for

State Representative



During the three years that H. D. Kerkman has occupied the position of County Commissioner.

1. Taxes have been reduced.
2. Expenses have been materially decreased.
3. Efficiency in a high degree has been introduced in the management of County affairs.
4. A sound program of road maintenance and construction has been inaugurated.

These are not empty promises, they are established facts. Continue this invaluable service to the County by the re-election of H. D. KERKMAN AS COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Paid Adv.

Vote for

JUDGE

George R. Bagley

for

Justice Supreme Court

The friends and neighbors of Judge George R. Bagley ask your consideration of his candidacy for justice of the supreme court.

Bagley-for-Judge Club
 J. W. Bailey, Secretary
 (Paid Adv.)



H. T. BOTTS

Candidate for

CIRCUIT JUDGE

of

Washington, and Tillamook Counties
 At the Primary, May 18, 1934

Born in Missouri; graduate Law Department University of Missouri; thirty-two years active law practice in Oregon; resident of Oregon since 1901; served as deputy district attorney, mayor, and city attorney of Tillamook for many years; twenty-three years member of school board.

Strongly endorsed by businessmen, farmers and lawyers of Tillamook County. See Voters Pamphlet.

Paid Adv.

O. S. HUMPHRIES

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