

# BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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### EDITORIAL FROM "WALLACE'S FARMER"

Is every good farmer betraying the principle of production control? Is a man who uses good seed, breeds good livestock, uses efficient farm machinery, gets his farm work done at the right time, and secures excellent results in crop yields and livestock production a traitor to the adjustment control program?

Some people pretend to think so. They say: "You're trying to cut down production, aren't you? Well, then, what do you mean by using good seed and purebred livestock? If you use poor seed, scrub stock and half-dozen your farm work all around, you'll reduce production. But if you do a good job of farming, you're in danger of producing as much as usual. What do you mean by it?"

If these people really mean this, they should go on and say: "What you really ought to do is to farm like your great-grandfather or his great-grandfather. Plow with an iron pointed plow with a wooden mold-board; harrow with a bundle of branches; plant your corn with a dibble; harvest your small grain with a cradle; thresh it out with flails or oxen. Go back to razorback hogs and longhorn steers. Use wild cattle for a milking herd, and lasso a cow when you want to milk."

All this kind of talk is nonsense, of course. There is no conflict between efficiency and production control. Without production control, unregulated efficiency may hurt farmers thru the production of huge surpluses, with production control, efficiency means more money and less work for the farmer.

If aiding farmers to produce more efficiently is a betrayal of the adjustment program, then most corn belt farmers are traitors. The man who raises purebred hogs, the man who breeds for higher production in milk cows, the purebred beef man who tries to raise blockier and easier-gaining cattle, the man who raises higher-yielding seed corn or oats or wheat or barley or a dozen other crops, are all traitors. So also is every farmer who, out of his years of experience, gives practical hints to his younger neighbor on how to do his work easier and better.

It is true that before we had a program of production control, the growing efficiency of our good farmers was often a curse to farmers as a class, in that it caused the production of more livestock and more grain than the market wanted. Now, good farming is a benefit, not only to the individual who follows sound practices, but also to all farmers. If farm efficiency increased as much as 3 or 4 per cent in one year, it would be easy to plan for slightly less acreage the following year, and so balance production with demand.

Under production control, the efficient farmer works fewer hours and makes more money than the inefficient farmer. Without production control, they both worked long hours and both lost.

It is possible, of course, to reduce production by working longer hours than ever and using the tools and methods of our great-grandfathers. But who is fool enough to want to do it?

### WHO OWES US A LIVING?

"Walt Disney, re-creator of the famous Three Little Pigs, has a new story out—that of the Grasshopper and the hard working Ants," says the Hollywood Tribune of Portland, Oregon. "Its moral deals with our present problems so completely that it is worthy of serious consideration now."

"The story is about a Grasshopper who plays and sings all day, 'Oh the World Owes Me a Living.' He wastes his food and time and is continually bothering the hard-working Ants, who are laying away food for the coming winter."

"Finally winter comes. There is no food for our happy Grasshopper. Snow falls and our Grasshopper friend turns blue with cold. He staggers to the door of the warm and happy Ants, who drag him in and thaw him out. As the Grasshopper returns to normal he is informed that all who eat the Ants' food must work. Dejected, he is about to leave when he is informed he may fiddle for his share. Happy again, he ends the story by singing, 'O, I Owe the World a Living.'"

"Have we been like the Grasshopper, happy in the thought that the United States owes us a living? . . . Can the Government spend millions and even billions of borrowed money without having to pay it back?"

We, like the Grasshopper in the fable, can live as parasites—for a time. But a day of reckoning inevitably

comes, precisely as the cold weather follows the warm. The public treasury is not a bottomless pit, irrespective of the views of politicians who would have us believe it is. And some chill morning we will awaken to find that the national theme-song has changed to "We Owe the World a Living."

### A LESSON TO LEARN

F. W. Peck, Federal Cooperative Bank Commissioner, is quoted by the Dairymen's League News as saying that sound agricultural cooperation "is not a question of controlling the supply and raising prices—that is a fallacious doctrine. It is a matter of getting all the market will pay under economical and reasonable costs of operation, with the farmer participating in profits that may be earned. Likewise, he participates in the losses that result, because no business can be conducted year in and year out without losses. That is one of the difficult lessons that must be learned by patrons of cooperative institutions."

Mr. Peck's thought will bear remembering. It is to the credit of the major cooperative associations that they have never sought to corner a market and tie a rocket to the tail of the price structure. If they had done that, they would have been foredoomed to failure, and the great measure of popular support they now enjoy would have been lost. The cooperatives seek to improve productive efficiency—to market as economically as possible—to fight the farmers' battles with distributors and middlemen. They can, and should, do more than that.

The cooperating farmer is part owner of a great business, which is subject to all the laws and customs of business. An understanding of that is essential if he is to succeed in his individual work as share-holder and director.

### SOMEBODY BLUNDERED

Study of the statistics reveals that a majority of the 756,500 automobile accidents in the United States in 1933 occurred on straight, dry roads in clear weather, and involved cars in good condition driven by persons with a year or more of experience. Over 75 per cent of these drivers were persons of mature age—from 25 to 64. The majority of the 30,000 deaths and 850,000 injuries must be attributed to blunders.

A recent analysis by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters show what the blunders were. There were eight in all.

1. Drove too fast for conditions—this accounted for approximately three-fourths of all mishaps in 1933 assigned to driving blunders.
2. Failed to slow down at intersections.
3. Failed to keep to the right.
4. Tried to pass another car going in the same direction when view was obstructed.

5. Failed to slow down on approaching pedestrians.
  6. Passed on the right of a preceding vehicle.
  7. Ignored important traffic control devices.
  8. Parked at dangerous spots.
- If drivers will obey the eight common sense rules suggested by these violations, the annual accident record can be reduced to a negligible figure.

### GRANGE RESOLUTIONS DISSOLVE MANY ILLS

Picture a group of yawning, sleepy-eyed, fagged men and women arguing, debating, discussing, analyzing, solving 77 different problems—many of such intricacy our savants never could find the true answers—all night long, "until the morning sun was beginning to peep over the eastern hills"—and disposing of said problems with supreme finality in sets of resolutions.

That was the Oregon State Grange, all-night resolutions session at Roseburg two weeks ago.

Someone has had the audacity to suggest that this estimable organization has tended to stray from its original objectives; that it sometimes deals with matters not much related to farm life. This, of course, is plain obtuseness, stupid inability to see the relationships. And as for that party or parties who whisper that the Grange occasionally edges over into the political realm . . . we still have a good set of slander, libel laws on the statute books.

Hats off, we say, to those officials and delegates, wearied after 4 long days of sessions there at Roseburg, for so doggedly and learnedly disposing of 77 vital issues of the day! Mark you, no phase of taxes, tariffs, transportation, marketing, financing, currency, banking, public ownerships legislative procedure, NRA codes—mentioning a few typical subjects in passing—awed or stumped that noble group of convention stalwarts. Not on your life! Loss of sleep, brain fog, eye-strain, voice-strain, headaches, personal discomforts—no trivial array of obstacles could sidetrack nor halt them in their duty to state and nation.

Until details of all the myriad of solutions and adjustments become public, the citizens of Oregon can have no proper conception of their obligation to that brilliant and determined band of resolutionists. Vast good must, perforce, grow out of their historic deliberations, their conclusive findings.—Oregon Voter.

"With practically all the world supplies of silver now earmarked for purchase or use by the governments of other countries, and with the world silver production at a low ebb . . . it must be apparent to all that whenever the purchase of the New York stocks of silver by the United States government have proceeded far enough . . . the price must move steadily upward, because of world scarcity."—Skillings' Mining Review.

There's one kind of snatch racket we like—someone else diving for the dinner check.

Soon many congressmen will learn that pride goeth before a fall—election.

John (The Barber) Factor, being held for extradition to England on swindling charges, has a luxurious room in an Illinois jail. He seems to be quite an important Factor.

### OSC Receives Valuable Gifts during Past Year

Covallis, Ore., June 15—Gifts totaling close to \$30,000 in value have been received during the past year by various departments of Oregon State college, including land, material, equipment, art or museum pieces and private funds for cooperative research. This figure does not include numerous minor donations of books or records to the college library, or individual contributions to single funds.

The largest single item was a gift of rare books valued at \$9000 to the college library by Mrs. Mary J. L. McDonald of San Francisco, who also gave an additional 80 acres of land to add to the Peavy Arboretum and McDonald Forest used as a laboratory by the school of forestry.

The school of agriculture received \$11,300 to be used in cooperative research, most of which came from the Oregon-Washington Pear bureau and the Oregon Committee on Electricity in Agriculture. Gifts of equipment to the school of engineering were valued at \$2200, and to the department of physics at \$1100. The Alumni association and Memorial Union building received miscellaneous items valued at more than \$400, and the student loan fund of the college and the school of pharmacy were increased more than \$1500 during the year. Gifts of cash and the "loan" for an indefinite period of the old Oregon Electric depot building made possible a crew house. Hundreds of gifts to the school of science herbarium were received.

### Farmers League to Meet

The United Farmers League will meet in the Grange hall at Ladd Hill, Friday evening, June 29. H. J. Correll and students from the U. F. L. school will be the speakers. Reports will be read from Ervin Weber and J. C. Roberts both of route 2, Sheboygan, two of Oregon's delegates to the National convention U. F. L., held in Minneapolis June 22-25.

A social evening will follow the meeting.

The U. F. L. has no secret sessions. All farm families are invited for the entire evening, according to Julia O'Brien corresponding secretary.

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WM. F. CYRUS  
County Agent

Damage from weevil can be greatly lessened in pea fields next year if those fields that were in peas this year are plowed now or thoroughly disked. Loss of pods from the vines during the harvesting process was rather heavy and in some fields where these are lying on the ground checks made during the past week indicate that probably 25 per cent of the peas in these pods carry weevil. Later in the season these little grubs all hatch out into adults. The adult weevil fly around more or less through the summer and hibernate for the winter in the crevices and cracks in fences and posts and on the bark of trees. Every unweeded pea patch is a source of infestation for next year for a distance of probably two miles around, according to A. O. Larson, entomologist of the United States department of Agriculture, who was in the county this week.

Plowing these fields now will bury most of this stuff on the ground and in their present stage of development the weevil will not survive. Disking would also be of benefit and will probably eliminate a part of the weevil but would not be as effective as plowing. Wide differences are apparent in the amount of pods that were left on the ground in different fields. In some instances the loss seems excessive.

Measurement of land on those farms in Washington county under wheat allotment contracts began Tuesday morning with one crew in the field. Later in the week three more will start, making four on the job for the time being. Later on if it appears that more are needed to get the job done in reasonable time then they will be added, according to word from the directors of the wheat control association. Under the requirements of the wheat administration it is necessary to measure both the land that is in wheat and the contracted acreage as well. In those cases where the wheat acreage has all been abandoned, only the contracted acreage will be measured, according to present regulations.

ALBANY—Twelve acres of corn and 15 acres of ladino clover on the F. D. Kropf farm of Linn county will be irrigated this year by water pumped through 2200 feet of concrete pipe which was manufactured on the farm by means of a home-made machine,

reports County Agent F. C. Mullen. The system is to be installed underground with water to be pumped against pressure.

DALLAS—Ralph Kester of Suver district—one of the few dairymen in this district who cuts his hay before putting it into the mow—believes this method just as cheap as pulling it in with a hay fork, he told County Agent J. R. Beck, recently. Mr. Kester, like many other farmers of that section, has a fine hay crop that will tax the capacity of his barn, Mr. Beck says.

EUGENE—C. A. Schooling of route 3, Junction City, who has grown sweet clover for more than 10 years, was one of the first farmers of Lane county to try out the stem-rot resistant strain of sweet clover developed at the Oregon Experiment station. He was a sweet clover enthusiast, but his plants always died at the end of the first year. With the new strain, however, he is now growing sweet clover successfully, and the plants live two years—the normal life of sweet clover plants.

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• This type of gas water heater is very easily and quickly connected with your present hot water tank. The advantages of a tank heater are low equipment cost and low maintenance cost. The operating cost is small due to the restricted use of hot water. However, a good tank heater will supply 40 gallons of hot water per hour. This type heater must be lighted as needed.

**Semi-Automatic Heater**

• Semi-automatic gas water heaters consist of a tank heater and some device for automatically shutting off the gas. This device may be either a clock mechanism or a thermally-controlled valve. Semi-automatic heaters are quite inexpensive to install. They can be started from upstairs, and they eliminate the need of remembering to turn the heater off.

**Storage Heater**

• This kind of gas water heater is the best type for home use as the hot water can be drawn without anticipating the demand. Storage heaters are fully automatic, having thermostatic control. Their first cost is low; their operation economical. This type of water heater replaces your present hot water tank entirely. Standard sizes are 20, 30 and 45 gallon capacities.

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