

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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Things One Remembers

I was talking to a very earnest lady recently who was enthused about the idea of "redistributing the wealth of the United States." I don't think she really knew the meaning of the phrase, but it seemed to have a nice sound to her.

She said the capitalistic system should be changed and limit the amount of money any one person could have to not over one million dollars.

I agreed no one would starve on a million and asked her what her plan was for stopping industrial leaders when they had made their million. In other words, when would such men cease to be laborers, from which point they started, and become capitalists?

If Henry Ford had been shelved when he made his first million, the world might have waited years to enjoy the millions of cheap automobiles he has built.

Ford is merely an example of the individual genius of a laboring man, which can be seen on every hand in the United States. It was this genius that built our nation.

You cannot limit genius and at the same time give its beneficial results to the people.

Those who thoughtlessly talk about the redistribution of wealth, confiscating capital through taxation and limitation of inventive genius, are simply advocating, whether they know it or not, destruction of millions of jobs and wiping out of savings.

"My intellectual lady friend was up a tree, as it were when she started to try to decide, 'When is a laboring man not a laboring man?' or 'When does he become a capitalist?'"—R. M. Hofer.

Your Greatest Protector

The nation has just observed "Constitution Week." It was sponsored by the American Legion, which carries on continuous work in the interest of better Americanism.

In these trying times, it will benefit every citizen if he looks backward into the nation's past. One hundred and fifty-eight years ago the Revolution came to an end. A handful of patriots, who had suffered great privations for long years of war to break the bonds of governmental oppression, marched home. Shortly afterwards they established the United States of America—and for the first time in world history liberty and equality became the fundamental governmental principles of a great nation.

There is danger that, in our effort to obtain temporary benefits and favors, in order to meet a periodic depression ("casual embarrassment" in the life of a nation, as Thomas Jefferson described it) we as people will lose part of the great heritage that was handed down to us by our forefathers. Today the Constitution is under attack—critics would have us believe that it has outlived its usefulness, and is only a scrap of paper. If the Constitution is outmoded, so is liberty, so is the right to the pursuit of happiness, so is the right to ownership of property, and the privilege and duty of working and saving for one's self. The Constitution deals with the basic principles of liberty, equality and freedom from oppression which are as timeless as the seas.

Every American citizen should resolve to do all in his power to maintain constitutional liberty—liberty which was won with blood at Yorktown.

Watch Out for Pedestrians

Here is something that every automobile driver should keep constantly in mind: The pedestrian must always be given the right of way. He is, by comparison with the motorist, in a precarious position—when a crisis occurs, his only chance to escape unharmed often depends upon the driver of the car which is in danger of running him down.

Every automobile driver should regard pedestrians as being his personal responsibility. You may save a fraction of a second by dashing across intersections thronged with pedestrians—but is it worth it in view of the fact that "saving" may cost a life?

Our Country's Record

The Federal Administration's New Deal, which has developed so speedily and so dangerously into a Raw Deal for many elements of the community, is based on a fundamental misconception of America and American conditions.

As a matter of plain fact there never has been a "forgotten man" in this country.

There never has been a class or a kind or a sect or a section which has not been sympathetically considered and cared for by our Government.

There never has been in the historical records of the world so much liberty and so much liberality, so much personal independence and so much individual and national prosperity so equitably distributed.—San Francisco Examiner.

Perhaps it would be better to drop the expression, "brain trust" and substitute a word more apt, more accurately describing a bunch of supercilious men and women, looking with scorn on all who have notions of con-

stitutional democracy and liberty of choice, seeking the millennium overnight by use of nostrums and arrogating to themselves all the intelligence there is.

—Senator Carter Glass, Democrat

There has never been a more pitiable spectacle presented to this country than the last congress cowering at the feet of the President, and surrendering to him the powers vested in it.

Congress, in its "abdication" has forsaken the founders and the country.

—Former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri

A good deal of forgiveness is indulgence. Revenge is too hard work.—Junction City Times.

The Real "Crime" of the New Deal is that it invites the Parasites—to be Parasites.—Scratch Pad.

Get in the habit of advertising your merchandise.

County C. E. Convention Dated for October 19 at Beaverton Church

Preliminary plans for the Washington County Christian Endeavor convention to be held at the Christian Church in Beaverton, October 19, 20, and 21, were discussed at the county C. E. cabinet meeting held at Hillsboro Christian church Sunday afternoon.

While selection of the main speaker of the convention has not been definitely determined, the convention committee of Dorothy Howes, Forest Grove, Mildred James and Rev. R. L. Putnam of Hillsboro, are hopeful of securing Ross Guiley, Eugene, prominent young peoples worker and who has been put on as field secretary for the Oregon C. E. union.

A fifty per cent registration is the goal set by Miss Esther Strom, of Tigard, county booster and societies are being urged to begin early in registering their members. Registration cards are now out and will be in the hands of societies by the week end. One-fourth registration is desired by October 1.

It is the plan of the convention committee to make the Beaverton convention even better than the one held at Bethany last year which proved very successful. A considerable amount of work is still to be done even with the convention less than a month away.

LOCAL OIL MAN LEAVES FOR LOS ANGELES CONFERENCE

C. J. Barnes, Beaverton branch manager for General Petroleum, states that O. H. Ford, manager for the district including Beaverton, leaves for Los Angeles this week, accompanied by twenty other General Petroleum officials of Oregon and Washington. A two weeks sales conference is in progress at General Petroleum headquarters there, outlining an aggressive program of expansion for 1935 which includes plans for 15 additional Oregon sales outlets for Mobilgas. The manager and assistant manager for General's Oregon division, A. E. Horn and Clark Walker, are already in the southern California city. The series of sales meets in progress there will draw together over 300 General Petroleum men from coast states. The company considers the recent strong upturn in the petroleum industry as the beginning of an era of good times in which a much greater volume of business will be done, and is laying its plans accordingly.

Under New Deal

Continued from Page 1
tral committees. If this is the tone of Secretary Leke, who was an Independent Republican a year or so ago, it is not difficult to picture the way the other agencies have been handled. The HOLC was set up to help the thousands upon thousands of mortgage ridden small home owners in America, and whether it is a wise experiment or no every decent thinking American must hope that it will succeed.

"Steamboat Bill" Stevenson former Congressman from South Carolina, was its first chairman, and he made it a politician's happy hunting ground. At the end of three months the home owners were still crying out for relief, and conditions were so bad that "Steamboat Bill" was removed, to be replaced by John F. Fahey, a member of the corporation's Finance and Bond Committee. Seven district managers were shown the door, and Mr. Fahey did his best with his collection of 15,000 political hacks.

He could not do much. By mid-March in Illinois, where the Corporation has 422 employees, only a thousand loans had been closed out of sixty times that many applications. And in California it was unhappily discovered that the corporation workers were being required to hand over 5 per cent of their salaries to the Democratic campaign fund.

The American people must decide, and they must decide fast. Unless they do decide fast most of them will have been hired by the government first. At this point it is not uninteresting to investigate the career of Diocletian, Emperor of Rome from 284 A. D. to 305 A. D. He also had to meet an emergency of depression. Like some later rulers he entered on a program of price-fixing, wage tampering and general control of industry and agriculture.

"Under Diocletian," remarks Encyclopedia Britannica "the Senate became a political nonentity. The last traces of republican institutions disappeared. His first work was the reform of the administration of the Empire. Beginning with Diocletian local autonomy gradually disappears, and the Empire is administered by a huge bureaucracy, entirely dependent on the Emperor. . . . His attempted stabilization of prices was a failure." Rome fell.

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Constitution of the United States March 4, 1789 and Amendments

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I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.
I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag and to defend it against all enemies.

ARTICLE VII

Trial by Jury in Civil Cases. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

(Proposed by congress September 25, 1789; ratified December 10, 1791.)

ARTICLE VIII

Bail—Punishment. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

(Proposed by congress September 25, 1789; ratified December 15, 1791.)

ARTICLE IX

Rights Retained. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

(Proposed by congress September 25, 1789; ratified December 15, 1791.)

ARTICLE X

Powers Reserved. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

(Proposed by congress September 25, 1789; ratified December 15, 1791.)

ARTICLE XI

Restriction of Judicial Power. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

(Proposed by congress March 5, 1794; ratified January 8, 1798.)

ARTICLE XII

Election of President and Vice President. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president, and vice president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and

of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president.

(Proposed by congress December 12, 1803; ratified September 5, 1804.)

To be continued next week

the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the vice president.

(Proposed by congress December 12, 1803; ratified September 5, 1804.)

The world's wettest spot is said to be Cherra Punji, in the hills of Assam, India, where the average rain fall is 428 inches a year.

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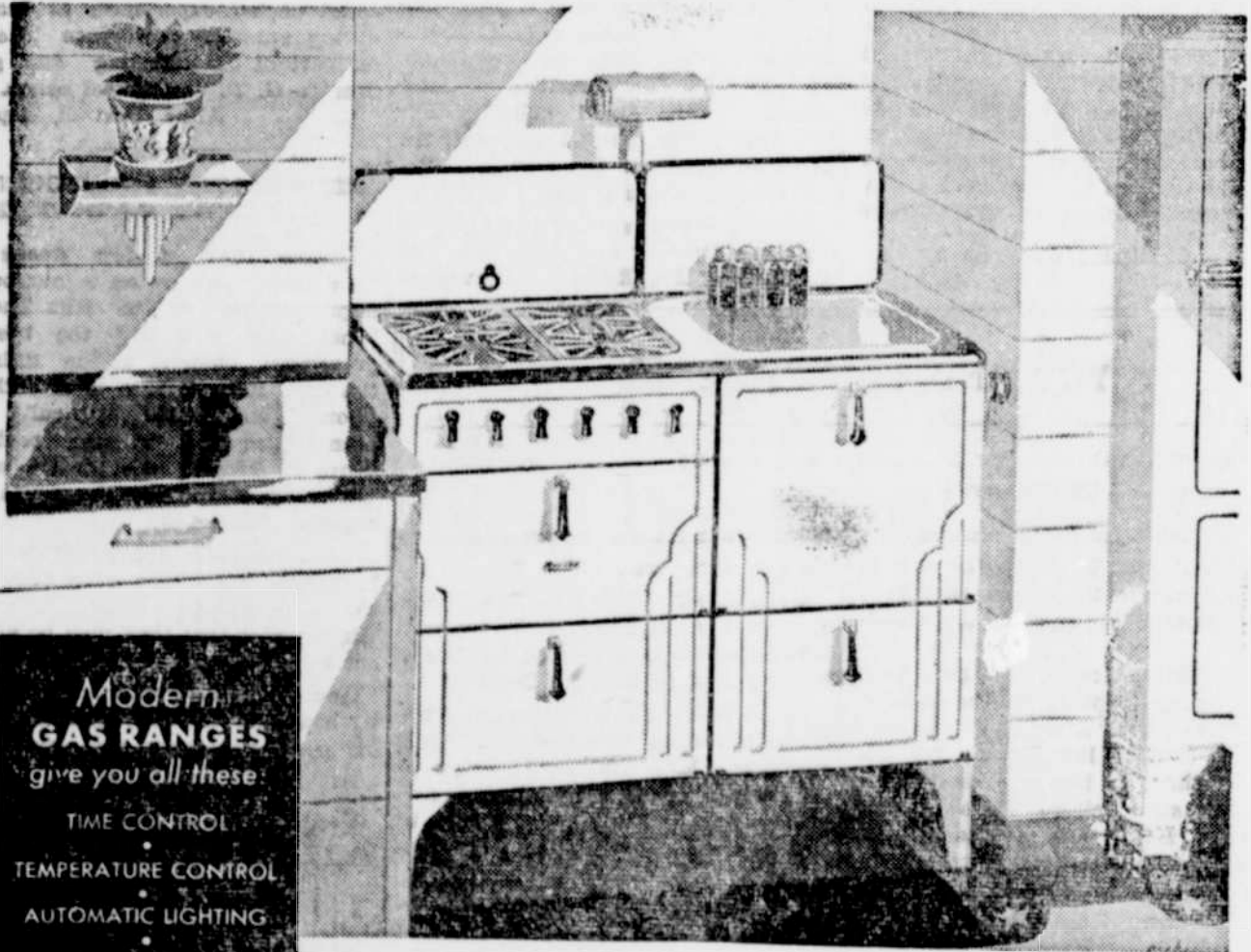
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