

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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NRA'S GENERAL COUNSEL DENOUNCES PRICE-FIXING

At various times this column has spoken of projected changes in NRA policies. Not until now, however, has there been anything of first importance to report that came from high official sources.

The other day Donald Richberg, general counsel and the man who is considered closest of all officials to the President, made a speech. He denounced price-fixing as being "spiced guild socialism," said we must return to the old competitive order. That is exactly what an army of industrialists has been saying for months—the difference now is that Mr. Richberg can do something about it. His speeches indicate the future course of the NRA.

With price fixing eliminated, the NRA would have little to do with industry save in matters of wages, hours, working conditions. It would thus complete its cycle and return to the position it held when it was created—a protector of labor, an enemy of the sweat-shop. It would no longer be an administration of routine business matters.

THE YEARS AHEAD

The primary ambition of all men is to assure adequate economic protection for themselves and their dependents in the future.

Of the many who aspire to that, few achieve it. An overwhelming percentage of men become penniless dependents in old age, and must be sustained by relatives or organized charity. Many such men were once wealthy. Many more once held good jobs which provided substantial surpluses above the income necessary for livelihood. Many managed to build up sizeable estates, only to see them swept away by one financial cataclysm or another. That was the case even before depression, and during the last few years an infinitely greater than normal number of people have faced the tragic problem of approaching old-age without money or savings.

The aim to be followed in any savings plan is security rather than profit—small dividends from investments which offer maximum protection to principal, are far better than possible large profits from unsafe investments.

Every man should prepare for old age. Dollars that are earned with comparative ease today will come hard indeed when the period of great est productivity is over. Think of the years ahead.

THE AVERAGE MAN

Who is the average American? The question was raised recently by

OUR CHILD AND THE SCHOOL

By Dr. ALLEN G. IRELAND
Director, Physical and Health Education
New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction

A Code for Child Health

While the industrial codes we read about may come and go, be popular or unpopular, a code for child health will always be a requisite of successful parenthood. Let us review the elements out of which such a code should be made.



I believe most parents would list first: the quart of milk daily, taken in different forms; two or more vegetables, with at least one the green leafy variety daily; some fresh fruit; meat, fish and eggs; and bread and butter.

The amount of sleep is important; restful, quiet sleep. The young child should have an afternoon rest in addition. Fresh air and sunshine must be in the health budget in liberal allotments. And the diminished sunshine of winter calls for one of the fish liver oils as a regular item in the code.

Be sure that the child's right to playtime is honored. Let nothing interfere with this natural heritage. Permit some time every day when the child may do as he pleases. Consider seriously the annual health examination by your family physician and dentist. Insure against smallpox and diphtheria. There are the routine daily health habits such as cleanliness and elimination to be added to the code. Finally do everything possible to bring happiness to the child and to make him feel secure and safe. Give him companionship; laugh with him; encourage his confidences.

Next week Dr. Ireland will write about Health Protection.

President Roosevelt in his Green Bay speech. "Those who would measure confidence in this country in the future," he said on that occasion, "must first look to the average citizen."

It has remained for the economist of a down-town firm to look into the statistics and tell us what manner of person this "average citizen" actually is. . . He appears to be not at all the dissatisfied anti-capitalist. He is a person who is gainfully employed the greater part of the time. . . Outside of the larger cities every second average man owns his own home. The average family has an automobile. Eight or ten million average citizens own stocks or bonds and as depositors in our banks and holders of insurance policies four or five times that number are indirect holders of securities.

"The average man," concludes the author of this little statistical study, "is a capitalist. He has no patience with socialism or communism as he understands these philosophies, the recently he has been taking doses of both under misleading labels."

It might be well . . . to keep these simple facts in mind. . . This average man cannot be very confident if he does not know that he is going to keep his job. He cannot be confident if he cannot count on the maintenance of the purchasing power of his income. He cannot be confident if he cannot look forward to a measure of security for himself and his family in his later years as a reward for hard work and thrift. And he cannot be confident unless he is assured that business is on the mend.—New York Herald Tribune.

COLORADO NEW DEAL IS CREATING DESIRE TO LOAF ON STREET CORNER

Fort Morgan, Col.—Murlin B. Spencer, editor of the "Times," voting against governmental policies, declared:

"The slight benefit received here by the community from the New Deal cannot compare in any way with the harm it will cause in the future through the attitude citizens of the community are now taking. There is no desire on the part of many to work or get jobs. It is also creating an undesirable situation of loafing in groups on street corners, to mock at those who have small jobs and are working to make their own way."

THE NEW DEAL GETS VOTES WITH GOVERNMENT PAP

The editor of a weekly in Minnesota is convinced that the Administration is building up a political machine with its handouts. He says: "An unmitigated piece of tomfoolery designed to line up millions of voters through the handing out of government pap."

WASHINGTON

—From the publishers of a weekly New Deal? Solomon said that there is nothing NEW under the sun. This NEW deal looks to us like a rearing pond for suckers in the age old game of taking from the people that which they produce."

Democratic Candidate for County Commissioner



J. M. "Jock" Vanderzanden

A substantial taxpayer operating a large farm near Roy. Resident of this county for 38 years. Stands for lower taxes on farms and homes, both city and country, with a reasonable reduction and still efficient service. Government at a minimum cost. He believes in making the public dollar do the same work as the private dollar. If elected will conduct the public business as carefully as a private business.

Paid Adv.

The acid test of an individual's interest in any public work is a contribution. Any smart child can worry father to death with questions about lessons and it doesn't take long.

Poll of Public Opinion on Economic and Social Problems given by Conference Board

Continued from Page 1

Service Law to new agencies of the Federal Government? Total replies 4,584; Yes, 3,572, or 77.9%; No, 926, or 20.2%; Doubtful, 86, or 1.9%.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

Does public opinion in your community favor the fixing of selling prices by the Federal Government for farm products? Total replies 4,903; Yes, 1,154, or 23.5%; No, 3,609, or 73.6%; Doubtful 140 or 2.9%.

Does public opinion in your community favor the fixing of selling prices by the Federal Government for factory products? Total replies 4,681; Yes, 796, or 17.0%; No, 3,784, or 80.8%; Doubtful 101 or 2.2%.

Does public opinion in your community favor government restricting farmers as to what crops they shall plant and what acreage for each crop? Total replies 4,921; Yes, 867, or 17.6%; No, 3,919, or 79.6%; Doubtful, 135, or 2.7%.

Does public opinion in your community favor government restricting manufacturers as to amount of goods they shall produce? Total replies 4,780; Yes, 524, or 11.0%; No, 4,153, or 86.9%; Doubtful, 103 or 2.2%.

Does public opinion in your community favor establishment by law of definite standards of private business management to be enforced by judicial proceedings and court action? Total replies 4,743; Yes, 1,022, or 21.5%; No, 3,609, or 76.1%; Doubtful, 112 or 2.4%.

Does public opinion in your community favor control of the management of private business enterprises by government bureaus or officials? Total replies 4,874; Yes, 256 or 5.3%; No, 4,563 or 93.6%; Doubtful, 55 or 1.1%.

Does public opinion in your community favor Federal Government going into business in competition with transportation companies? Total replies 4,872; Yes, 542, or 11.1%; No, 4,260, or 87.4%; Doubtful 70 or 1.4%.

Does public opinion in your community favor Federal Government going into business in competition with power companies? Total replies 4,857; Yes, 1,240, or 25.5%; No, 3,485, or 71.8%; Doubtful 132 or 2.7%.

Does public opinion in your community favor Federal Government going into competition with other industry? Total replies 4,754; Yes, 170, or 3.6%; No, 4,513, or 94.9%; Doubtful, 71, or 1.5%.

Would public opinion in your community favor Government taking over the banking systems? Total replies 4,756; Yes, 1,691, or 35.6%; No, 2,839, or 59.7%; Doubtful, 226 or 4.8%.

Does public opinion in your community favor giving administrative officials of the Federal Government sole power to change from time to time the purchasing value of the dollar? Total replies 4,648; Yes, 1,193, or 25.7%; No, 3,283, or 70.6%; Doubtful, 172 or 3.7%.

Does public opinion in your community favor use by the Government of its taxing power or other powers for the specific purpose of taking away wealth or income from one group and giving it to another? Total replies 4,751; Yes, 1,012, or 21.3%; No, 3,525, or 74.2%; Doubtful 214, or 4.5%.

Does public opinion in your community believe that the hope of profits is essential to the progress of business enterprise? Total replies 4,859; Yes, 4,581, or 94.3%; No, 234, or 4.8%; Doubtful, 44 or 0.9%.

Does public opinion in your community favor government control or regulation of profits in industries other than public utilities? Total replies 4,780; Yes, 1,205 or 25.2%; No, 3,417 or 71.5%; Doubtful 158 or 3.3%.

GOVERNMENT AND LABOR

Does public opinion in your community favor making membership in a labor union a necessary condition of employment? Total replies 4,888; Yes, 231, or 4.7%; No, 4,901, or 94.1%; Doubtful 56, or 1.1%.

Does public opinion in your community favor government fixing of minimum wages? Total replies 4,616; Yes, 2,519 or 54.6%; No, 2,021 or 43.8%; Doubtful 76 or 1.6%.

Does public opinion in your community favor government fixing of maximum working hours?

ELECT R. Frank Peters



CIRCUIT JUDGE for Tillamook and Washington Counties

—Born and reared on a Washington county dairy farm.
—Educated in Oregon schools.
—Practiced law seventeen years in Washington county, twenty-four years in Oregon.
—If elected, will have but one objective: To administer justice speedily, fairly and impartially.
Election November 6, 1934
Paid Adv.

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Total replies 4,462; Yes, 2,262 or 50.7%; No 2,134 or 47.8%; Doubtful, 86, or 1.5%.
Would public opinion in your community favor making sympathetic strikes and lockouts illegal? Total replies 4,685; Yes 3,549, or 75.8%; No 1,011 or 21.6% Doubtful 125, or 2.7%.
With reference to the question concerning the choice of factors that in the judgment of editors would contribute most towards increasing business confidence, from 66% to 73% noted "Decreasing government control," "Decreasing government expenditures," "Balancing budget," "Stabilizing currency," "Only 15.7% favored "Inflation of the currency," and only 8.8% "Increasing government control." Around 24% mentioned "Tariff reduction" as a factor conducive to greater business confidence, and an approximately equal number favored "No change in tariff." Slightly over 16% favored "Higher tariffs."

Constitution of the United States

March 4, 1789 and Amendments

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

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.

Origin, Adoption and Ratification of the Constitution

The constitution of the United States was adopted by the convention of delegates—or deputies, as they were called—appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation of February 21, 1787, on September 17, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland April 28, 1788; South Carolina May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 21, 1789; and Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

The following extracts from the journal of the congress of the confederation show when the constitution took effect:

In Congress,
Saturday, September 13, 1788

On the question to agree to the following proposition, it was resolved in the affirmative by the unanimous vote of nine states, viz., of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia:

Whereas the convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to the resolution of congress of the twenty-first of February, 1787, did on the seventeenth of September in the same year,

report to the United States in congress assembled, a constitution for the people of the United States; whereupon, congress, on the twenty-eighth of the same September, did resolve unanimously, "that the said report, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention made and provided in that case;" and, whereas, the constitution so reported by the convention, and by congress transmitted to the several legislatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, and such ratification, duly authenticated have been received by congress, and are filed in the office of the secretary; therefore,

Resolved, That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states, which, before the said day, shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states, and vote for the president, and that the first Wednesday in March next to be the time, and the present seat of congress the place, for commencing proceedings under the said constitution.

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Then drive it—and find out in a few exciting moments why all America is swinging to the Ford V-8!

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