

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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Confidence—The Missing Element

Twelve months ago the American people entered a New Year. They entered it with the profound hope that it would witness industrial recovery, that it would prove the success or failure of the governmental experiments that were inaugurated in 1932, that the great problem of unemployment, declining purchasing power, distressed agriculture, and uncertainty on the part of property owners, investors and industrial leaders would be to at least some extent, solved. They hoped the year might be the turning point of the long period of depression—that it would show where we were going.

The greatest experimental twelve months in the history of our nation has ended and another New Year looms. During the past year there has been progress in some directions—there has been retrogression in others. Some businesses have been stimulated, some have sunk deeper into lethargy. Whether there has been any increase in regular employment is questionable. During the current winter close to 21,000,000 are being sustained by organized public relief. Reports from fact-gathering organizations show that those industries which sell perishable goods to the consumer—shoes, packaged foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and so on—are doing better than at any time since depression. But the reports likewise show that our basic industries, those which employ the bulk of labor in normal times and represent the greatest amount of invested capital, such as steel, railroads, electric utilities—are either static or are sinking back toward the abyssal levels of 1932. In some instances of which the electric utilities are a case in point, industries are doing a greater volume of business—but due to higher taxes and legislated increases in operating costs, are earning less profit, which results in growing hardships on millions of investors who depend on earnings from savings for living expenses.

The most difficult aspect of the recovery problem is this. There can be no recovery without CONFIDENCE, and as yet uncertainty, not confidence, remains uppermost in the minds of millions. People who have money that would ordinarily be invested in industrial undertakings, who would create jobs, buy supplies, build homes and stores and factories and develop farms are frankly afraid. They are afraid that their capital will be taxed out of existence, or regulated out of existence, or condemned by legislative fiat or destroyed by governmental competition with industries in which they might place it.

This element of fear extends down from the largest industries and affects the whole industrial structure. The railroads and utilities, for example, face, on the one hand the very definite problem of reduced business, rising taxes and diminishing earnings, while on the other hand they are threatened with the potentiality of government ownership. Under such conditions, who can be expected to invest money freely and without fear, to develop industries and bring back payrolls to normal levels?

The security of banks, insurance companies and similar institutions is absolutely dependent upon the security of basic American industries in which their depositors' and policyholders' money is invested. Anything which strikes at the welfare of basic industries strikes immediately at their welfare—and therefore at the welfare of every person who has a dollar in the bank or is the owner of an insurance policy.

To blame these conditions on a man, a party, or a group would be unjust. National distress naturally breeds experiment—the need for alleviation is so great that it seems as if anything were worth trying. But a great responsibility falls upon those given high public office in such times—namely the responsibility of protecting our constitutional rights and privileges. There can be no greater duty, and no more necessary public task. If mistakes are made, they will be forgiven—but they must be corrected, not continued.

There are signs that this is being done now—signs pointing to a rapprochement between political and industrial leaders. If those groups honestly seek to cooperate to iron out misunderstandings and differences, our nation will make real progress toward recovery—we will regain the priceless ingredient of good times, CONFIDENCE. Let it once be known that investments will be encouraged and protected by government, that the honest business has nothing to fear from political influences, that savings will be held inviolate by those trusted with the management of our national affairs, that private property rights will be held sacred, and the road to prosperity will stretch clearly ahead. There should be no despair on the part of the people. Our land is still fertile. Our industries are still great. Our intellectual abilities have been increased by the ordeal of de-

pression. Only that intangible element—CONFIDENCE, based on the knowledge that our constitutional ideals will be maintained, not destroyed—is needed now.

Noted Newspapermen To Speak at Eugene

With leading newspapermen, not only of Oregon but Washington and California, as well, already lined up as speakers, and a number of present day problems of unusual interest for round table discussion, the annual Winter Newspaper Conference, to be held at the University of Oregon School of Journalism promises to be the most profitable and liveliest session in the organizations' history, according to those in charge. Dates of January 24, 25 and 26 have been set for the conference, and every day will be crisscrossed with meetings of interest, it is announced. The program will hold interest for publishers of daily papers, weekly papers and combination shops.

Friends of the late Hal E. Hoss who before becoming secretary of state, was a prominent Oregon newspaper man, have donated a cup to be awarded to the best weekly published in towns of less than 1,000 population. Other trophy awards will be made at this time.

600 FERA Project Workers Strike for 30-hour Week

Strikes seems to be the most popular thing these times. Even government relief workers are sitting up on their haunches and demanding more. In Butte, Montana, between 500 and 600 FERA project workers walked out Wednesday demanding a 30-hour week and a minimum wage of \$12.50 a week for unmarried workers. The FERA Workers' Protective union of Silver Bow county in Montana also made demands.

SOME DAY

Some day
 When all my work
 Is done—
 When all the books
 Are read
 That I should read
 And all the letters writ
 That I should write—
 And all the stockings darned
 That now are torn
 And all the buttons on
 That now are off
 And all embroidery done
 That I've begun—
 When all this is no more
 I might have time
 To clean my dresser drawer.
 —ROSA M. HALEMBA
 Aloha, Oregon

It is estimated that the annual value of the Christmas tree crop in Oregon and Washington was \$2,000,000. Most of the trees were cut in Washington, with Oregon a poor second. Trees were sent not only to all parts of the United States, but to the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands also.

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Southern Pacific

State House Gossip

BY ERNEST L. GRAY
Continued from Page 1

made up mostly of Veterans, may not grant blind authority. Consolidations when and where he wishes as he sees fit will be requested.

Martin's program to the Legislature will be interesting to watch. He has not divulged the details, not even to Howard Latourette of Portland, who boasts he will be the Floor Leader of the Lower House. Latourette last session was lobbyist for hotel interests during the passage of the Knox Liquor Bill. He is a Democrat and a first term in the House. He undoubtedly will have a strong following, but may not be the floor leader.

Veterans organizations over the State will urge the Oregon Legislature to memorialize Congress to pass the Cash Bonus Bill. With more than \$20,000,000 to be brought into the State in the form of Cash Bonuses, naturally keen interest will be taken and the Legislature would be tempted to urge the passage. It will be presented, at least.

New ramifications on the liquor question have developed the past week since the new orders on drug stores, grocery stores and road houses have been issued. And while there may be definite changes in the law restricting the power of the liquor commission, a test suit in Court has been rumored to clear the distinction between beer places inside and outside city limits.

The House will have a Democrat whole initials are NRA and whose three daughters have been named so their initials would be likewise. He is N. Ray Alber, representative from Portland. And Carl Engdahl of Pendleton, will be the tallest member, standing many inches over six feet.

And speaking of House members, the Speaker who will be named has five children. But he comes from a family which has large families. One of his great grandfathers had 25 children, he reported. John N. Coor will bring his family to Salem during the session. Recently it has been rumored he would have a state appointive position after the session but it has not yet been confirmed.

George M. Aitken, elected to the Senate from Washington County, is a real Scotchman—so much so that he never appears without a Scotch plaid tie. Aitken will be a good member of the Legislature when it comes to highway matters. He is a safety engineer and knows those problems.

J. U. Campbell becomes Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court January 7 and undoubtedly will swear in the new Governor. When Meier was inaugurated he had Judge L. H. McMahan do the officiating. At that time he disliked the Supreme Court because it disbarred George Joseph.

S. F. Rushes Plans For Big Assembly of Fruit Jobbers

Regarded as one of the most important business gatherings in the United States, since its discussion will bear directly upon the marketing and distribution of a large part of the nation's food supply, plans for the annual convention of the Western Fruit Jobbers' association of

America, scheduled in San Francisco, January 22 to 26, are attracting widespread attention.

More than 5000 growers, shippers and receivers of fruits and vegetables are planning to attend the meeting, according to word received here from Joseph Marguleas of San Francisco, chairman of the convention committee. Not only will members of the association get together, but they will have an opportunity to meet western growers from whom they purchase millions of dollars worth of perishable crops each year. It was pointed out.

San Francisco received the 1935 convention in spirited competition with several other cities, and is preparing to show its appreciation by surrounding the business sessions with many entertainment features. Under direction of Chairman Marguleas and Julius Zentner, head of the finance committee, final details of the convention program are now being completed.

Organized in 1904, the Western Fruit Jobbers' association is now the leading organization catering to the handlers of fresh fruits and vegetables in the United States. It has fully 1000 members and, in addition, serves as a guide to a vast number of non-member concerns which look to the organization for information and postings, according to the announcement.

Cherry Pruning Pointers Given by OSC Fruit Chief

Pruning of cherry trees to spread the branches and avoid too tall growth is advocated by Dr. W. S. Brown head of the horticultural department at Oregon State college. When young, the sweet cherry trees under Oregon conditions is inclined to grow tall very rapidly, but this can be checked and more oval form induced with proper pruning.

"The young sweet cherry tree is best pruned much like the apple for the first two or three years," says Dr. Brown. "cutting it back vigorously to keep the side branches down close to the ground so the tree may be picked and sprayed more easily when it is mature. This heavy pruning is tapered off then as soon as possible lest the tree be delayed in its bearing."

"Pruning of mature sweet cherry trees is more of a thinning process with even relatively little of this needed. Dead or devitalized limbs may be removed every year or every other year to good advantage. In case leading branches are getting out of bounds, they may be cut back almost to the point where the lateral branches come out in whorls, thus tending to spread the tree."

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SOME NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

A New Year's resolution is always in order after the rush of the Christmas is over. A good New Year's resolution could be made about foods, especially in their selection. Better standards of living including better health for the world in general, depends largely upon a better selection of food as well as upon better incomes with which to buy.

To be fair to ourselves, we need to know and to keep in mind certain principles of diet. To satisfy the needs of the human body we need foods to build the structure, to give it warmth and energy and to keep it in good order. To get enough of the food substances that serve those purposes we draw upon at least five classes of foods. Milk for one, vegetables and fruits for another; bread and cereals for a third; meat, fish eggs or cheese; and finally, fats and sugars. Because there is little danger of our neglecting bread or meat, nutritionists advise us to make sure first of all of the "protective" foods—milk, vegetables and fruits, and when you can afford them eggs also. These foods will give you good value in minerals and vitamins and protect your diet, as they say. But they will leave you short in calories and wanting such mainstays as bread and meat and potatoes—which you then should add to make up your calorie quota.

In actual amounts, protective foods should be served in these amounts daily: one quart of milk for children and at least one pint for adults; two generous servings of fruit one to be of citrus variety or tomatoes; two servings of vegetables besides potato, one to be of green or yellow color; and eggs at least three

or four times a week. A family food guide to low cost balanced diets recommended by the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Every meal—Milk for children bread for all.
 Every day—
 Cereal in porridge or pudding
 Potatoes
 Tomatoes (or orange) for children
 A green or yellow vegetable
 Milk for all
 Two to four times a week
 Tomatoes for all
 Dried beans and peas or peanuts
 Eggs (especially for children)
 Lean meat, fish or poultry or cheese.

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