

# BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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## The Fallacy of "FREE MONEY."

The American public has come to look on the Federal government as a financial Santa Claus, which goes on forever distributing the bounty of "free money" for one purpose or another. One of the proudest boasts of many elected officials is that they have been able to get this appropriation or that for their state.

Current plans call for an expenditure of some \$5,000,000,000 for public works by the Federal government. Much of this great sum will be distributed to the states, to spend for roads, relief, dams, public buildings or some other public purpose. When the money has been spent, citizens will look at the imposing courthouse or superhighway or whatever it created and think happily that it cost them nothing—that magical forces at play in Washington produced the money out of the air and kindly passed it on.

Well, that \$5,000,000,000 will be raised through the sale of Federal bonds. These bonds amount to a mortgage on every piece of property in the nation—every home, farm, factory or investment. If the \$5,000,000,000 is divided by the number of Congressional districts in the country, the share for each district amounts to about \$12,000,000. Every nickel of that money must be paid back by the American people through taxation—and they must pay, in addition, many hundreds of millions more in interest on the government bonds. Probably few Congressional districts would burden themselves with a \$12,000,000 bond issue if it were proposed to vote such a debt against the district.

Unhappily, there is no such thing as a financial Santa Claus—the tax money put in our stockings is taken out of our pocketbooks—plus interest.

## 36,000 Automobile "MURDERS"

The President of the United States, in letters to the Governors of the 48 states, has urged the enactment of uniform regulation of traffic, and intensified safety educational campaigns.

There is no good argument against uniform traffic legislation and regulation in the face of the fact that the killing record of automobiles last year touched the 36,000 mark.

Think of it! Thirty-six thousand lives snuffed out by automobiles in one year. Why should there be any argument about uniform traffic laws and the need of cooperation between states to eliminate such a disgraceful record as this?

Take a specific example: Why should one city be allowed, as at present, to maintain three different types of "stop" signals at intersections, thus confusing both its own drivers and those from other states? Legislators could work on a "life saving" program such as this to the benefit of every man, woman and child in the country.

The weather man may make a mistake now and then but most of the time he hits the nail pretty close to the top.

There are a few men in public life ready to resign if they fail to accomplish their undertakings but we don't know their names.

One reason for hard times is that the average family can buy twice as much as the reputed head of the house can pay for.

The real triple A is advertise, advertise, advertise.

## State House Gossip BY ERNEST L. GRAY

Continued from Page 1

The ways and means committee however, has not yet started bringing in its scores of money measures. But, Martin's warning was being taken quite seriously.

Old age pensions still continue to play an important part of the house legislative considerations, but the senate refuses to take it very seriously. In fact even the new measure which passed the house with only one vote to spare, was conceded certain defeat in the senate—the same as the revised Townsend plan met its doom.

The bill, introduced by O. Henry Oleen, would assess employers and employees two cents a day each, or four cents a day for every man who works. This would build up a fund for old age pensions under the present law, but would raise the maximum to \$45 a month, and take the tax off real property. The age would be 70 years of age, as now in effect.

By a vote of 22 to 26, two being absent, the house voted the pension bill. It is now in the Senate, but few give it any chance there.

The capture yesterday of Jack Laird in St. Paul after his escape from the state penitentiary last November, recalls to mind what the fate of the young trustee would have been had he remained at the Oregon pen. Laird was sent to life imprisonment in 1919 for the murder of a deputy sheriff in Portland.

Laird was in line for a pardon by Governor Meier before the latter's term was to expire, but he made his getaway just a month too soon. Now he will be out of luck. And Governor Martin made it plain he would not issue very many pardons. Meier had issued more than 135 during his four

years, these in addition to regular paroles.

Several newspaper editors, both of daily and weekly papers, have visited the Legislature the past week, and they express the same view from the outside as those of us who are on the scene. In other words they believe the Legislature so far has been in plain slang, a "mess."

Governor Martin is also getting impatient with the Legislature, and was anxious they go home. But only after they pass his desired legislation. And so far progress on that has been exceedingly halting. And in some instances there has been direct revolt! When the Legislature is over it will be seen this has not been much of a session. And still no definite relief suggestions have been made.

In the meantime the Governor says he has enjoyed his job as Chief Executive. He looks it too. He comes to his office at 9:30 every morning, works through to 1 o'clock. Then orders his cheese sandwich and glass of milk, the same every day. Rests in his office until 2 o'clock and then works until six.

In answer to a query received by your correspondent, as to the meaning of the "emergency clause", we wish to say measure carrying the clause become statutory immediately upon their signature by the Governor. Otherwise Legislative acts become effective 90 days after the session adjourns. However, no taxation or revenue raising measures may carry the emergency clause, thus permitting the referendum with the 90 days.

We hear some folks calling for a redistribution of wealth while those possessed of no more than ordinary intelligence know that wealth once distributed would soon revert back to those who practice thrift and industry. —Common Sense.

## Buttermakers Will Back Federal Quality Drive

Oregon and other Pacific coast states as well as "miles ahead" of the country as a whole in the matter of butter quality improvement, Dr. O. F. Hunziker, Chicago, a world authority of dairy manufacturing, told members of the Oregon Butter and Ice Cream Makers association at the annual convention held at Oregon State college. He said this should make Oregon fall in heartily with the federal plans to "clean-up" the industry where necessary.

The convention endorsed the federal campaign, urged the continuance of the state AAA law, and commended the butter scoring work of the state college. Most of the convention was devoted to educational matters with Dr. Hunziker featured.

Richard M. John of Eugene was named the "master buttermaker" for this year, based on the consistent excellence of his work. A. B. Swan, Carlton, was grand champion buttermaker for the convention contests, and Arthur Shimmis, Corvallis, was champion ice cream maker.

## Peach Leaf Curl

By Roy E. Miller  
MILLER PRODUCTS CO.  
Portland, Oregon

Peach Leaf Curl is found throughout North America wherever peaches are grown. It was found as early as 1821 in England; it is reported in South America, China, South Africa and from the Sahara northward in Algeria.

Aside from Yellows and Little Peach, there is no disease so destructive to the peach as Leaf Curl. It occurs on the leaves and twigs. The Leaf Curl fungus attacks the tissues of the leaf often involving the whole leaf. The affected leaf tissue grows thick and so much distortion results from the unequal growth that the leaf curls up in characteristic fashion.

The color of the distorted area varies from pale yellowish-green to a distinct reddish tinge, later covered by a grayish, velvety coat which is composed of innumerable dust-like spores. After spores are produced the leaf withers, dries out and falls off. Later in the season, dormant buds put out new leaves. Where small areas of the leaf are infected, these spots dry up and drop out, leaving a "shot-hole" appearance resembling the spots made by shot-hole fungus, another peach fungus disease. When twigs are attacked, they remain short and become greatly thickened. Such shoots generally die.

Cold, wet weather in spring is favorable to the spread and development of Leaf Curl. The spores lodge around the bud scales where they start to germinate with the first coming growth in spring. When the weather is cold and wet, the tissues of the young leaves are more or less water-soaked and as the fungus is little hindered by cold, the infection spreads freely in the slow developing young leaves. Dry, warm conditions favor rapid leaf development and reduce the fungus infection.

It is evident that such a disease as Leaf Curl, which so seriously injures the foliage, has great far-reaching effects on the life of the plant. The various results may be noted as follows:

1. Total or partial failure of the year's crop.
2. Stunting of year's growth.
3. Severe drain on stored plant food in producing new leaves.
4. Second set leaves involve late unripened wood growth subject to winter injury.
5. Buds for next year fewer and weaker, food storage smaller with prospects of smaller crop following season.
6. Young trees not yet adjusted often die outright.

It is of extreme importance that spraying be done early, just before the buds swell, and that every bud be thoroughly covered. Peach Leaf Curl sprays at this writing should already be on the trees and, if not, no time should be lost in applying same.

Winter strength bordeaux, 6-6-50, should be used now and on account of the excessive rains at this time, either a waterproof type or the use of a resin spreader should be used. Where San Jose scale is present, Lime Sulphur may be used for both the Scale and Curl, but in this section growers report best control with bordeaux. Some growers apply both sprays but care should be exercised not to make the application too close together as some damage may result to the young twigs.

CAUTION: We are in receipt of information that a recovered by-product lime is offered the trade as hydrated lime. Analysis of a sample of this lime made October 5th, 1934, shows the product to be approximately 34.5% Calcium Hydrate (Hydrated Lime) and 60.5% Calcium Carbonate. This means that 60.5% of the sample is the same as ground limestone and is not suitable for making bordeaux mixture. When purchased secure a signed slip with the guaranteed Calcium Hydrate (Hydrated Lime) analysis and submit to the State Agricultural Department for checking.

Doctor (called up in the middle of the night)—What? Can't sleep? Try counting sheep.  
Voice—I counted up to 1,697 and then I remembered that was your phone number, so I rang you up—Humorist

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## To Tell the Truth

To tell the truth, it's difficult to tell the truth. Even George Washington must have found it a "trifle difficult" to tell it when his father sternly inquired who had chopped down the cherry tree. But there is something even more difficult than telling the truth. That is knowing the truth. Who for instance, were our greatest presidents? The names of Washington and Lincoln come unhesitatingly to our lips at that question, but when we come to modern times there are divergences of opinion. Perhaps it takes sixty or seventy years to learn the truth.

A case that illustrates this was a conversation which took place shortly after the Great War between two well-meaning and enthusiastic young men. The first came to the second, his face all ablaze with a fine idea, and said:

"I don't believe what I read in the newspapers. I'll tell you what let's do. Let's start a newspaper that tells absolutely nothing but the truth."

It's a grand idea!" asserted the second warmly. "Let's do it! In our very first editorial we'll say that Wilson was the greatest president we ever had!"

"We will not!" replied the first. "I thought you said we were going to tell nothing but the truth!"

And so the idea of a strictly truthful newspaper died a boring.

## One Thing All Agree On

There are millions of citizens in the United States who agree with the first young man and millions also who agree with the second, but one thing all agree on is that it is a pleasant and patriotic thing to keep the memory of our first President and his sound traditions warm.

## YOUR CHILD AND THE SCHOOL

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

## Home Work

Once upon a time I was unalterably opposed to home work for the elementary school children. Even the slightest amount of it aroused my indignation. I spoke against it at every opportunity. Indeed, I wrote an article unfavorable to home work for this series.

This isn't a confession of a change of heart, but rather an admission that I hadn't analyzed the situation quite far enough. It was a school principal a good friend of mine, who pointed out the weak spot. As a matter of fact this principal would oppose the old idea of home work as readily as I do. I know that is true because she is opposed to home work as a substitute for school work. We both agree that evening work at home shouldn't be so many hours tacked onto the school day.

But she pointed out to me this philosophy: Children like to be active. But if the home isn't interesting, if there isn't family unity for an evening of games and music, if parents turn to their devices, what becomes of the children and this irresistible urge to do something? Many, of course, beg to go out after supper. Older children easily acquire the "corner" habit. They seek excitement and adventure. Or they must have the movies. That is enough to call to mind the well known problem.

If the home isn't interesting, more so than the movie or the gang, can't the school provide something? And there's the answer. Interesting books to be read; art posters to be sketched; collections to put in order; science questions to answer; and things to make. The list can be long. It gives the child something worthwhile to do. It uses energy; it takes those troublesome hours. And there is educational value. It's a new type of home work and in many instances decidedly worth while.

What may be substituted today for the rugged life of our ancestors? Dr. Ireland will answer next week.

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## HI-WAYS TO HEALTH by ADA R. MAYNE OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

### Signs of Spring

In looking about for signs of spring one welcomes the appearance of rhubarb. Rhubarb is now found in most markets and is another table possibility that is fresh, different, inexpensive and therefore welcome with the flowers of spring.

Rhubarb is classed along, in food value, with greens of all kinds, as beet tops, turnip tops, dandelions and spinach, although it is usually used as a fruit. The importance of these foods lies in their mineral and vitamin content. They are particularly valuable for their calcium and iron, which are points to remember, as we are not always certain of getting all of these minerals that we need.

Calcium is needed by the human body for building and repairing bones and teeth. Some also is needed to keep the blood and the circulation in good order, which contributes largely to general health. Milk and cheese are the richest sources of calcium, and without a generous amount of them it is difficult to get the amount of calcium to meet the daily requirements. Although greens contain calcium, it would be practically impossible to eat enough of them to equal the amount from as little as a pint of milk. Because of this we depend upon milk and dairy products for supplying calcium and on the greens for iron as well as other minerals. To bring the amount of calcium taken up to requirements it is well to combine milk and cheese with greens.

Those recipes offer a few suggestions for putting minerals and vitamins in everyday menus:

### Rhubarb Pudding

Butter thin slices of dry bread and lay in bottom of deep pudding pan. Add a layer of rhubarb cut in small pieces sprinkle with sugar, then another layer of buttered bread and so on until full with a layer of bread on top. Cover closely and bake 3/4 hour in moderate oven. Serve cold with whipped cream or hard sauce.

### Rhubarb Betty

4 tbsp butter  
1/4 tsp salt  
1 qt fine dry bread crumbs  
Cinnamon or nutmeg  
1 qt. sweetened rhubarb sauce, or

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2 qt raw sliced rhubarb.  
Sugar to sweeten.  
Mix butter and salt with crumbs. Place rhubarb and crumbs in alternate layers in greased baking dish and sift cinnamon or nutmeg over top. Bake in moderate oven. If rhubarb sauce is used, this will require about 20 minutes. If raw rhubarb is used, cover dish at first and bake for 25 minutes or until tender. Serve pudding hot without or with sauce.

### Escalloped Spinach

2 cups cooked spinach  
2 tbsp minced onion  
1/2 tsp salt  
Pepper  
1 egg slightly beaten  
1/2 cup milk  
2 tsp butter, melted  
1/2 cup bread crumbs  
Put spinach thru sieve and then add all other ingredients, except butter and bread crumbs. Place in buttered baking dish. Mix butter and bread crumbs and sprinkle over top of spinach. Bake in moderate oven until crumbs are browned, about 10 minutes. Yield: 6 servings.

In sections of the Rocky Mountains in the Western part of the United States, the silence is so intense that the flapping of partridge wings can be heard several miles away.

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