

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

H. H. JEFFRIES, Publisher

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Death Takes a Holiday

Charles H. Martin, as Governor of Oregon, and President of the Automobile Accident Prevention association of Oregon, commends the motorists of our state for their care and consideration during the Labor Day driving, resulting in no deaths, few injuries and little damage to property during this period when there was more traffic on our highways than in any other period during the entire year. The governor feels that Oregon has a record of which every citizen may well be proud. He gives much credit for this record to the efforts of the newspapers of the state which have freely and willingly given hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of space to the education of and warnings to the public in safe driving and walking. The press has not only initiated safety campaigns, but has usefully assisted every organization and association whose purpose has been to make our streets and highways safe.

The Chief Executive thanks the press for its cooperation with the program of the Automobile Accident Prevention association of Oregon, of which he is president, for without the assistance of the press, the association could not have secured its forty thousand members. He wishes to thank and compliment all other organizations whose efforts have helped to make driving and walking safer for the citizens of Oregon and urges them to continue their good work, for he realizes that it is only by hard work and continuous effort that automobile accidents can be made the exception rather than the rule.

He also wishes to impress upon the minds of the Oregon citizens the need for their cooperation with the city, county and state traffic enforcement officers who have diligently performed their duties, many times under trying circumstances. These men are sincere in their desire to serve you. The Governor wishes to take this opportunity to warn the driving public of the hazard which will be caused by the early rains. The summer's accumulation of oil on the highways and the leaves that will fall with the rain will create a real hazard. Tires should be inspected and lights and brakes should be adjusted. We should drive carefully at all times, and death will take a longer holiday in Oregon.

Penalizing "Little Fellow"

Many of our lawmakers fail to understand the fact that when we levy penalties on the "big fellow," the "little fellow" is liable to be hurt the most.

On July 1, a new chain store tax law went into effect in Iowa, placing a stiff graduated tax on concerns operating more than one retail outlet.

The results. Many gasoline stations have been permanently abandoned, the state has lost a large proportion of its annual pump tax, every large oil company, with a single exception, has been forced out of the marketing business in Iowa—and 2,200 workers have been dropped from the payrolls of the major oil companies. Many, unable to find other employment, must go on the already bulging relief rolls.

The Iowa chain tax was put forward as a measure to help the common people—the small business man and the worker. Its effect has been absolutely the opposite—it has hit the worker hardest of all, and has robbed the state of revenue that must be made up by increased taxes on other business and other workers. Furthermore, like all measures which let down barriers to initiative, it will inevitably frighten capital and prevent investors from putting their money into productive enterprises that would provide new jobs and taxes.

A number of other states are said to be considering similar chain tax laws. The example of Iowa should make the voters think twice about proposals to penalize the "big fellow" lest they find in practice that it is again at the "little fellow's" expense.

Strangling Initiative

Will Rogers, by his native ability and thrift left an estate valued at between two and one-half and five million dollars. It has been announced that state and federal inheritance taxes will claim some \$600,000 if the estate totals two and one-half million, or \$1,716,000 if the estate totals five million.

Proposals to "soak the rich" through new and greater inheritance taxes, which Mr. Rogers' family escaped, would go far toward destroying the savings of his lifetime.

On the savings and wealth-destroying path we are traveling, there is less and less incentive for American citizens to exercise their initiative and ingenuity as in the past on projects which create employment and prosperity. If they are successful, their property will be largely taken away from them through taxation. If they fail, that's just too bad—the tax collector does not share in the loss. He only takes the profits and savings.

Revolutionized Farming

Not so many years ago agricultural cooperatives were regarded with suspicion. Some believed that they could produce nothing worth while, they were needless "luxuries." The cooperatives have slowly, quietly, and effectively caused a virtual agricultural revolution. They have gone a long way toward taking the guess-work out of farming—wherein each producer raised as much as he could, irrespective of markets or de-

mand, and sold it for what he was offered. The old-time farmer was at the mercy of the middleman—the modern farmer, with his organization doing the talking and bargaining for him has applied proven business methods toward achieving a better place in the world.

Cooperatives have made a great record during depression—and when better times return, they are going to show the country what real agricultural progress means.

FAITHFUL SERVANT

A. A. Schramm, retiring after 8 years as state superintendent of banks, leaves behind a worthy record. Through the most trying periods modern banking has known, he kept a steady hand upon our state-chartered money emporiums. That Oregon's state banks wrote a better record than those of a large majority of states was due mainly to the integrity with which Schramm had always held them in line. His department was conducted without scandal, even without suspicion of irregularity, although public interest at times required common sense stretching of otherwise stringent rules. Long after Schramm has quitted the office October 1, Oregon will continue in debt to him for the good work he did.—Oregon Voter.

Advertising on Banknotes

Chinese patent medicine shops in Canton are using money as an advertising medium. They stamp their names, address, and telephone number on all banknotes which pass through their hands with a list of articles for sale. The banks have had to issue an order forbidding the practice.—Montreal Herald.

Patrick Henry is reported to have said: "Give me Liberty! etc." We wonder if he were alive today if he'd say "Gimme"?

Protests

By Glide Wieder

Have you ever noticed that much of our own individual lives are a series of protests? Mostly protests against the rights of living natural and free. I usually avoid the person who is chronically protesting this, that and the other and I find the best possible way to get along with that person and make him happy is to agree with him and say nothing more.

Sometimes we reach the stage where we are forced to learn a gospel of acceptance. We have to take things as they present themselves, just like we face the new day, the weeks confronting us and the many human problems.

Why can't we begin the day as the birds in the trees, bursting their throats in song? We really seem to be afraid that someone else is going to know we are happy, but as a matter of fact few are really interested whether we are or not. But there is plenty for others to talk about if we are unhappy.

It is late at night as I write this little missive. A pedestrian is passing my home—whistling the sweet strains of Mendelssohn's Spring Song—it is beautiful. More so, for I know there is no protest in that person.

Nature is always full of a rhythmic flow of elements that make things true. I am quite sure that therein lies a sacred key to happiness and a discard of our protests.

Hearing Regained

Hearing Aid Overcomes Deafness

Anyone who has lost his sense of hearing undoubtedly suffers one of the greatest calamities possible to an individual. Many of us are suffering from impaired hearing but the change has been so gradual that we are not aware of the fact that we do not hear well because some friend remarks on the necessity of repetition when speaking to us. Repetition of course aggravates the speaker and he generally is rather blunt in informing us that we are not listening carefully, while in fact we have been paying attention but are not aware that our trouble is directly traceable to impaired hearing.

Many of our readers who suffer from impaired hearing will be relieved to learn that four-fifths of all deafened persons may regain strain-free, unembarrassed hearing through use of the New Sonotone, latest improved model of the world's first portable bone conduction hearing aid which is almost invisible when worn.

Sonotone-Portland Company has offered to call and make free tests of Bone and Air Conduction models in our readers homes, and will give advice to any readers who are suffering from impaired hearing or who may be in doubt as to their hearing ability. Representatives of Sonotone may be reached by calling BEacon 2611, or by visiting offices at 321 Falling Building. Sonotone carries a complete line of batteries for all makes of hearing devices.

Walter C. Kenworthy

in his new location as of July 1, 1935
Mrs. Kenworthy—Lady Attendant
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Roosevelt Has Proven Himself Unworthy of Continued Support

The time has arrived when we must make an estimate of President Roosevelt at his true value. We must forget his winning smile and pleasing radio voice, his wise cracks and his Barnum-like showmanship and make a summary of him from the standpoint of his accomplishments in the past and his plans for the future. We are of the opinion that the President has an exaggerated opinion of the brilliancy of his own mind, and has been led to this belief by the hero-worship vast multitudes have accorded him, and by the docility demonstrated by a majority in congress as it followed blindly the chief executive's wishes.

For a long time after Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration few had the temerity to criticize the President. One by one his new governmental schemes were started and with few exceptions they failed entirely or halted the advance of business and the multitude of brain trusters who had been assembled to attempt untried theories, or programs that had been put into operation by other government, only to be discarded. The President himself continued a sort of demi-god, omnipotent over a majority of the electorate. The presidential critic was regarded as a dangerous man, guilty of treason, willing to overthrow the government, scrap the constitution.

On March 4, 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt stood on the stone steps of the national capitol building, the same place in which Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Garfield, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson had stood; there with one hand on the Holy Bible and the other upraised to Heaven he swore to "uphold, protect and preserve" the constitution of the United States. A few weeks ago, less than two and one-half years after taking of his solemn oath, President Roosevelt urged congress to forget the possibility that the supreme court might declare parts of his program unconstitutional and to pass the submitted measures speedily. "I hope," he said, "your committee will not permit doubt as to the constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation." The act was scarcely less than a demand upon senators and congressmen that they forget their own oaths taken when seated. If Herbert Hoover had issued such a statement a democratic majority in congress would have demanded his impeachment and many republicans would have approved. Apparently President Roosevelt is now convinced that political expediency is of more importance than oath of office.

When our forefathers wrote the constitution they sought to protect the common people against tyranny that usually results when too much power falls into the hands of one man. A system of checks and balances was provided by the establishment of three distinctive branches of government—the legislative, executive, and judicial. All seemed necessary and one as important as the others. The president could veto acts of congress; congress could hold the chief executive in check by refusal to approve of his suggested legislation and the supreme court was given power to declare unconstitutional the acts of either.

Perhaps at the time of its incorporation into the tangled affairs of a growing bureaucratic form of government there was some necessity for the NRA. Be that as it may, the vast organization was formed, without due regard to constitutionality, and continued in operation until the supreme court declared it unconstitutional. This was a blow to President Roosevelt, one that brought forth comments from friends of the chief executive indicating that they believed the constitution a "horse and buggy" document that should be scrapped for something more in keeping with the plans of brain trusting New Dealers. Recently federal judges in lower courts declared against the constitutionality of certain sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, alphabetically known as the AAA. It is believed that the supreme court will eventually follow the constitutional course taken in the case of the NRA and nullify the AAA. The supreme court stands as a safeguard against possible dictatorial ambitions President Roosevelt may harbor. It clings to the theory of our forefathers that this land must be kept free from kings, monarchs and usurpers.


Continued Next Week

WISERACKS OF THE WEEK

A republican remarked "Of course these are lean years, because more people are leaning on the government than ever before."

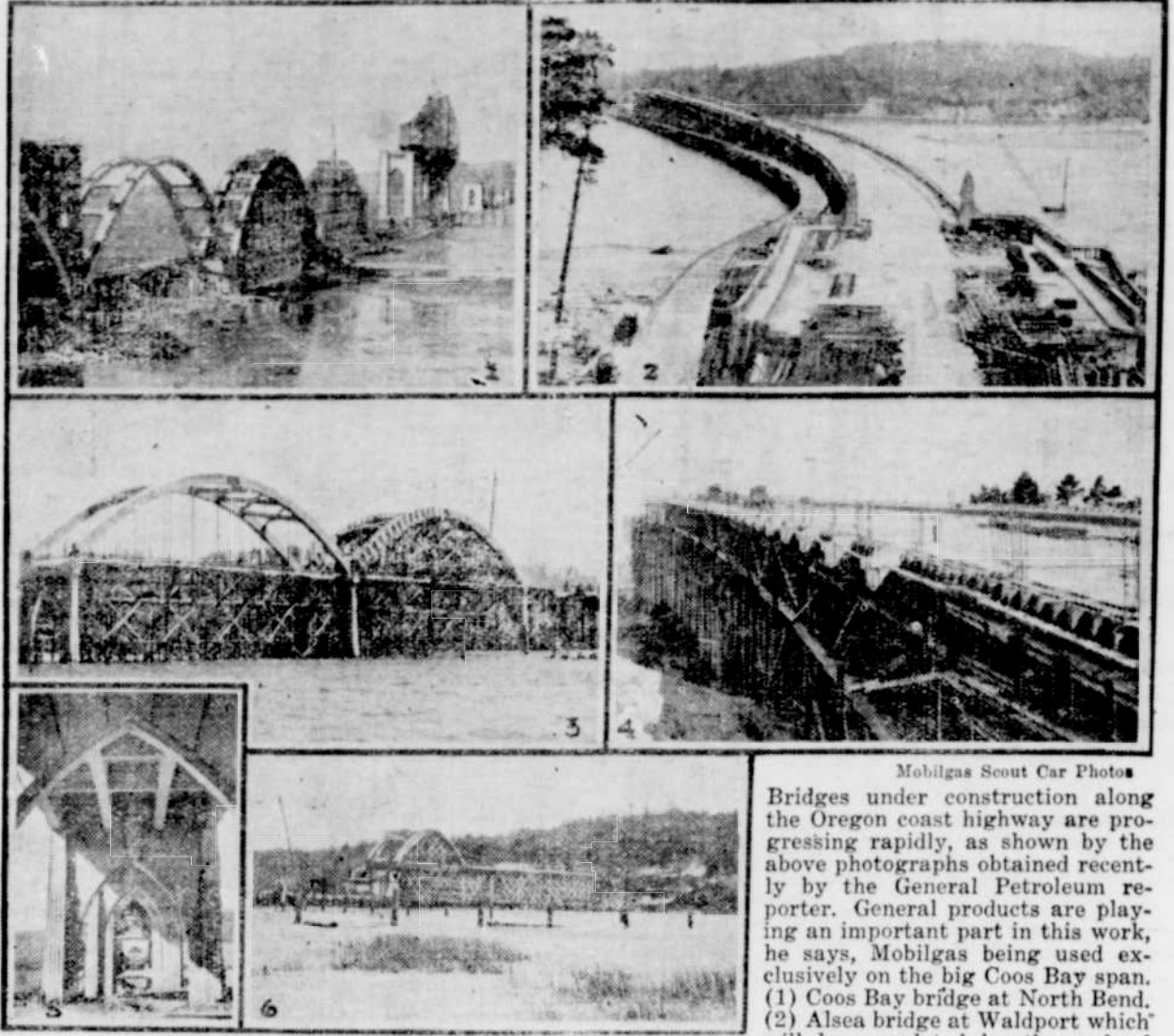
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Southern Pacific
See your local S.P. agent or write J. A. Ormanly, Gen. Pass. Agent, 705 Pacific Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Where Coast Tourists Will Cross



Mobilgas Scout Car Photos
Bridges under construction along the Oregon coast highway are progressing rapidly, as shown by the above photographs obtained recently by the General Petroleum reporter. General products are playing an important part in this work, he says, Mobilgas being used exclusively on the big Coos Bay span. (1) Coos Bay bridge at North Bend, (2) Alsea bridge at Waldport which will be completed by the end of cost \$437,000. (4) South approach of Coos Bay bridge. (5) Siuslaw bridge at Florence. Contract payments on all five bridges have been running about \$550,000 a month with from 14-90 to 16-90 men employed.

Potato Control Program Will be Launched Soon

Immediate organization of the new potato production control plan adopted by Congress has been decided upon by the AAA, even though appropriation for its administration was held up in the failure of filibustered deficiency bill, according to word received from Washington by the Oregon State College extension service. John E. Hutson, director of the division of tobacco, sugar, rice and peanuts, will have charge of administration of the new act.

The purpose of the new act, which passed Congress by a narrow margin, is to remove surplus and adjust acreage so as to increase income of potato producers, says Mr. Hutson. Instead of being based on benefit payments and contracted acreage, the potato act proposes the levying of a heavy tax upon all tonnage sold in excess of the national sales allotment for potatoes. The federal men figure that the present parity price on potatoes would be approximately 90 cents a bushel, while the actual prevailing market prices are only about 45 per

cent of this level. The allotment year for potatoes begins December 1, so that the plan will take effect December 1 of this year, although it is understood that all potatoes produced prior to that are exempt from the control plan.

The act was proposed by congressmen from commercial potato producing centers and was included in the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment act asked for by the administration. Under the plan states will be given allotments on the basis of past production and acreage. In turn such tax-free allotments will be given counties and individual potato farms. On all potatoes sold in excess of allotments a tax of one-half to three fourths cent a pound will be levied as a means of practically restricting sales to the pre-arranged quota. Potatoes sold for export are to be exempt from the tax, as are potatoes used under certain conditions for manufacturing into by-products or for livestock feeding.

Approximately 95 per cent of the state's allotment will be available to farms on which potatoes were grown in the 1932-34 base period while the remainder is reserved for new producers or others ineligible for an ordin-

ary allotment. Approximately 6 1/2 million farms in the United States reported potato production in 1929, but only about one-fourth of these grew potatoes commercially. The new program is to be concerned primarily with those who grow potatoes for sale.

Hillsboro Seeks \$25,000 Grant for New Armory

A direct federal grant of \$25,000 has been applied for by Hillsboro for the construction of a national guard armory. Plans call for a structure 86x88 feet, including a drill floor 61x81 feet in dimensions.

MON. THURS. **DANCE** FRI. SAT.

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... and the best way to get a more pleasing flavor and a better taste in a cigarette is by welding together the different types of tobacco...

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