BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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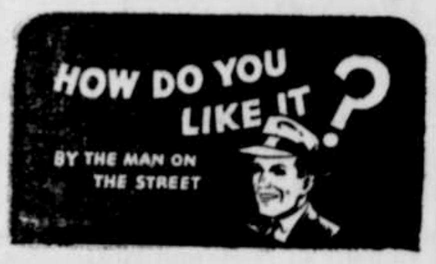

Figures produced by the non-partisan National Economy League knocks the props out from under the New Dealers' theory that we need have no fear over deficits. The President and his financial advisers are not worried about the soon-to-be 45 billion dollar national debt. They believe, in fact, that a debt many times higher than that would be nothing to worry about, provided only that it is a " good debt", created in return for "sound national assets."

Honest bookkeeping methods, however, show that "for the whole period from July 1, 1936 to October 31, 1939, the public debt increased by 24 billion 831 dollars, while assets increased by only 3 billion 336 million or 13.4 per cent of the debt increase . . . Those apologists who hope to find in Sweden support for vague theories of deficit spending are doomed to disappointment."

In other words, the Swedes don't kid themselves and the only item they carry in their "capitial budget" are expenditures for real investments such as railroads, public utilities. debt retirement, etc. Much of our huge deficits has been due to billions poured into the vote-buying operations of Relief ,to pump priming that failed to work and to the addition of some 400,000 persons to the Federal payroll. And, believe it or not, that doesn't make it such a "good debt."

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It's a cause for comment, these days, that the Fuhrer seldom gets angry with little nations during the cold weather.

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The Securities and Exchange commission refused permission to the Consumers Power Company to issue 10 million dollars of bonds for EXPANSION purposes. Business men insist that the commission overstepped itself and practically took out of the hands of a prvate enterprise, fully complying with the law, its right to manage its own business. Thus, the commission seems to be blocking the way to real business recovery and stopping just what the New Dealers have been crying for—spending of private capital for construction purposes.

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Not without glee, the chairman of the Republican National Committee announced that on Jackson Day the party was out of debt, having wiped out the $655,000 balance of a month previous. Mr. Hamilton thought it particularly gratifying to make the announcement on the 150th anniversary of that original Jackson Day dinner which celebrated "the extinguishment of the national debt", in 1835. The money, he said, was obtained without resort to any highly-publicized drive, or the holding of dinners without making or levying assessments on jobholders, without any offer of patronage or the making of promises of any kind, or without high-pressuring anyone.

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Things you don't HAVE to believe:

1. Placard in window of store in Sasnitz ,Prussia, "How would you like this, German women?", followed by explaining that one British war aim is to divide Germany and then import black men into' Prussia for the purpose of polluting the racial blood purity of Prussian women.

2. "Nowhere in the world is there such awful exploitation of human labor as in California."—THUD, Organ of Soviet Trades Unions, Moscow.

3. " . . the Treasury is all right and we are balancing the budget—you needn't worry . . . "—President Roosevelt, October 3, 1937.

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Latest Gallup poll of independent voters" showed that 73 per cent of them voted for Mr. Roosevelt in 1936. Gallup interviewers asked these voters if they would vote for Mr. Roosevelt if he ran for a third term in 1940. Fifty-three per cent of them answered "No." In other words, whereas 73 out of a hundred voters in 1936 voted for him, only 47 would vote for him now—a loss of 26 in each 100 independent voters.

According to Administration figures, the farmers will be the goats for most of the proposed 'economies" in the somewhat humorous "budgets" by which President Roosevelt dumped the nation's financial plight into the lap of Congress.

The frst paragraph of the budget message boasts that estimates of expenditures are reduced 675 million dollars.

The cut in the agricultural budget is 471 million dollars (from $1,348 million down to 877 millions). Thus does the Administration propose to look after the farmer.

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Once in a while the interests of labor and the farmer seem to be the same. According to the February Farm Journal:

"On the desk of every Congressman yesterday was a letter from the American Federation of Labor insisting not only that the trades agreements must not be renewed, but that the 22 agreements now in force be repudiated."

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Wonder what ever became of those submarines in our coastal waters that the President was discovering every few days, just before the arms embargo repeal vote?

Babson Says---

Continued from Page 1

there is complete disagreement as to how to solve this riddle, there is unanimous agreement on the existence of this gold danger.

Readers will remember that we cut the gold content of the Dollar by 40 per cent in 1933. We thereby hiked the price of gold from $20 to $35 per ounce. We forbade any citizen to own or transfer gold. We bought gold from all comers. This started the most gigantic mass movement of the precious metal in the world's history. Since 1934, $10,500,000,000 worth of bullion has been sucked into the U. S.! Like fabled King Midas, we were happy to have it come; but, like King Midas, we now want to get rid of it! Every day more millions stream here from other nations anxious to get dollars to spend on war supplies, from busy miners, from individuals who want American Dollars rather than hoarded gold. And this has been going on for years.

A Pan-American Dollar?

When the war came last September America was hodinlg $17,000,000,000 of the worlds $26,000,000,000 gold supply. The British decided the odds were too big, abandoned the Pound Sterling, sounded its death knell as the world's greatest currency! Immediately the countries which had formerly based their currencies on the Pound shifted to the Dollar. Sweden's Krone, Canada's Dollar, and Argentina's Peso have all tied up with the Dollar. So has the Japanese Yen. Moreover, a new Pan-American Dollar may well emerge as the official currency of the entire Western Hemisphere. It's difficult to overemphasize the importance of this in terms of our trade relations with Latin America.

In the meantime, the "Supremacy of the Dollar" is a hindrance, not a help to us. We do not want the highest-priced currency in the world. We do not want the price of our goods to be too high in competitive markets. We do not need all the world's gold. What we do need is a free exchange of the surplus products of one nation with another. Further more, if all other nations should suddenly decide to monetize some other metal—copper, tin, mercury, platinum, or radium,—we may again take our historic place as the World's Number One Bagman. Then our gold's only value would be for commercial purposes—and $17,000,000,000 worth of bullion would gild a lot of picture frames, would fill a lot of teeth!

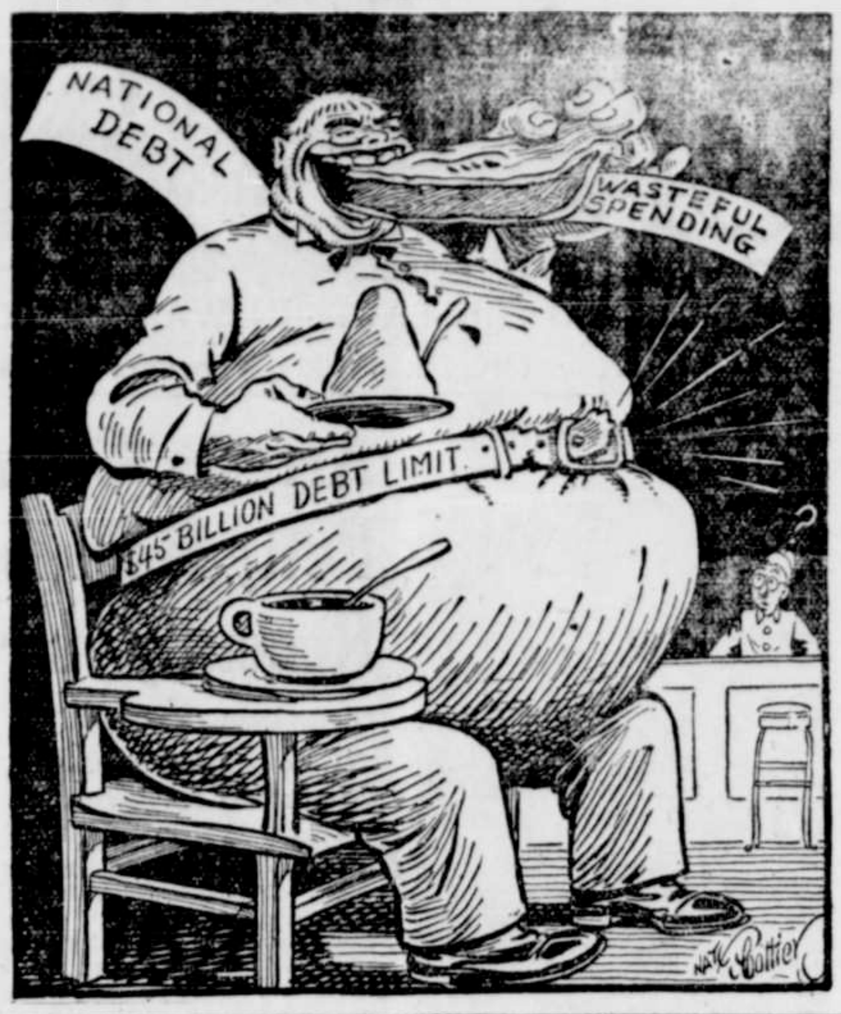
Suckers Again?

We may find that just as in the twenties we exchanged our hard-earned cash for Europe's worthless I.O.U.'s, so now we may be exchanging our airplanes ,shoes, and cotton for Europe's useless gold. Some day, after peace comes in Europe, this gold could be used both to slash our debts and serve as the basis of some new international currency. But it is now too early to discuss what is to be done "after the War". I can say, however, that we must get out of our present smug and selfish attitude. In the long run, America can prosper only as the world prospers. This is both good religion and good economics!

GROWTH OF GOLDEN HOARD

1900	$1,034,384,000
1905	1,357,656,000
1910	1,636,043,000
1915	1,985,538,000
1920	2,865,482,000
1925	4,360,382,000
1930	4,534,866,000
1935	9,115,643,000
1936	10,608,417,000
1937	12,318,271,000
1938	13,135,468,000
1939	17,700,000,000

NOT A NEW BELT BUT A DIET



Most 1939 Oregon Tourists from Neighboring States

Sixty-five per cent of the tourists visiting Oregon during the year 1939 came from Washington and California, figures complied by Earl Snell, secretary of state, revealed today. Of the total of 149,502 visiting cars registered in the state during the year 69,958 were from California and 28,430 were from Washington.

Non-resident registration for the year topped that of 1938 by 10,529 cars, or an increase of 7.58 percentage, Snell's figures showed. The year's total was the highest for any year except 1937 when heavy migrations from the mid-west dust bowl swelled Oregon's tourist figures to 155,161 visiting cars.

Next to the two neighbor states on the Pacific coast, the north central states sent the most cars to Oregon, accounting for 13.6 percentage of the total. The mountain states accounted for 10.9 percentage, 2.55 percent came from the north Atlantic states, 2.53 percent from the south central states and 1.03 percent from the south Atlantic states. Foreign cars and those registered from Alaska and District of Columbia, amounted to 3.98 percent.

July was the heaviest month for tourists in 1939, with 31,721 non-resident cars registered that month. The three vacation months of June, July and August saw 83,844 cars registered 56 percent of the year's total.

The city of Ashland led registration stations in the .state with 27,017 cars, 12 percent of the total. Cave City was second with 20,917, Brookings was third with 12,559, Grants Pass fourth with 8,574, Umatilla fifth with 6,935, Medford sixth with 6,190, Klamath Falls seventh with 6,070, Arington eighth with 5,725, Portland ninth with 5,444, Bend tenth with 5,033.

JAMES WILSON BARNES

James Wilson Barnes died January 25 at residence of his nephew, Calvin M. Barnes, Beaverton. He was brother of Mrs. Eleanor Johnson, Raymond, Wash.; Mrs. Melissa Tullock, Cedar Mills; Mrs. Ollie Briggs, Portland; also survived by 19 nieces and nephews. Funeral services were held Saturday at Pegg's Chapel, Beaverton. Interment Union cemetery.

June Mathisen, junior in secretarial science from Hillsdale, won first prize of $7.50 for efficiency as a day editor of the Barometer, student daily paper at Oregon State College. The efficiency awards were announced last week at a meeting of the staff in the Memorial Union workroom.

LITTLE FARMS THAT PAY

By EL. MARTIN

Saw filers, as a rule, make pretty good wages and Jack Shultz of Farmington Road, at St. Mary's avenue, a short distance west of Beaverton, followed that work a long time, then retired, partly owing to impaired health, which has improved since retirement. He and Mrs. Shultz bought one acre of ground seven years ago from Mrs. Jessie Meyers, built a fine seven-room house, beautiful inside and out, the color now being white. Started in raising White King pigeons and they sell squabs at forty cents each, mainly to fashionable clubs in the metropolis, and after 28 days' these birds are to be considered as among "the old birds" as that many days old is plenty for squabs. The nature of the White King is of interest. It's pigeon custom for the mother bird to lay two eggs each month and you must have two nests for her. The next month she will lay in "the other nest" and of course the male bird helps sit on the eggs, keeping them in proper condition. He takes turn, and it's a cinch he will see that she does her bit too, as he will simply make her get on her nest when she should. While one "batch" is being raised in the nest, the other nest is also occupied—reason for two nests. Father bird always feeds the young, putting feed right into their mouths. They dont need large quarters, just a small place, allowing them to fly out into the larger pens for exercise now and then, but never to go at large. After four months, these birds start in laying and Mr. Shultz has many birds from eight to ten years old, while some men raising pigeons have many up to sixteen years old and they are good into old age. Mr. Schultz has equipment enough to keep up to 160 pair, but now has only seventy pair, bringing an average monthly income of around $45 a month. They got rid of the chickens, figuring pigeons the best for them, and they raise a nice garden—and of course Mrs. Schultz manages the garden pretty well herself. This is a fine home, a place that pays a nice income and its a pleasure to work with the birds and in improvng the home place.

Next week youll find out about a retired dentist of Metzger, how he makes his home place pay.

These Strange Years

Thinkin', thinkin' back, a lookin'
into my fireside
This evenin', watchin' over ole
1939's bedside,
I can't tell you all thats rushin'
thru my mind
As Im remininсen, thru the years,
and find
The strange ole Stream of Time,
everybody fears;
Yes, its bringin' to my eyes tides
of memory tears.

The world to me is gettin' to be a
strange place,
Fadin' from its shores many
many a dear face;
Yes, and gone are many towns
I used to know,
Some, I had a little part in 'em,
don't-yer-know?
Their weary shadows are still a
cort o lingern,
But they have mostly faded to
"big time" tinker in.

I know more fine folks in their
graveyards today
Than I know in their ole time
villages away;
Their streets to me are ghosts
of the big past
With their live crowds and days
that didn't last;
I like to visit their grounds of
liverystable brood,
And dream of their ole hitchin'
racks where hosses stood.

Tonight it would be fine to lope it
on their ole road,
Hear the ole town dogs bark just for
an evening ode,
And hear ole voices float in over
the Great Divide
For a round-up of the old days that
couldn't abide;
But folks, here comes 1940 my clock
tells me now,
And this New Year is just about to
make its bow.

What of 1940? O Watchman of
this weary night!
The big oceans are roarin' and our
nations fight;
Shall we see big nations fall like
stars afire?
Our world map changed like our
ole village choir?
Small governments change, and
rulers lose their jobs,
While Father Time pushes and
shoves, beats and flogs?

WANT ADS OFTEN DO WHAT EVERYTHING ELSE HAS FAILED TO ACCOMPLISH.

ADVERTISING PAYS—Try it!