

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

H. H. JEFFRIES, Publisher

Published Friday of each week by the Pioneer Publishing Co., at Beaverton, Oregon. Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Beaverton, Ore.

One Year	\$1.00	Three Months	\$3.50
Six Months	.50	Subscription Payable in Advance.	

Beaverton Office—Enterprise Bldg., Phone Beaverton 2321
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While Cigarettes Burn

The cigarette is responsible for fully 25 per cent of the nation's forest fires. Following is the result of experiments showing what happens while cigarettes burn.

Studies made by the Bureau of Standards concerning the cigarette fire problem show striking facts which will be of interest to every fire warden. The bureau's statistics show that in 1937 a total of 54,000 cigarettes were lighted every second and that these cigarettes were thrown away at an average length of one and one quarter inches and then burns 8.5 to 12 minutes. Six out of nine burn full length.

On a dried grass pad with a wind of three miles per hour, 85.3 per cent of the cigarettes ignited the grass. Average time for ignition, five minutes. On Douglas fir duff in Wasatchington, 20 tests set 19 fires. On rotted Douglas fir wood, 10 tests set five fires, but the relative humidity was above 25 per cent which is the critical point.

The studies by the bureau further showed that cigar butts go out in 2.3 to 5.17 minutes. They do best in a high wind. In a 9 to 12 mile wind, 39.3 per cent set fires, in an average time of 2.41 minutes.

With 54,000 cigarettes thrown away every second, and 19 out of 20 of them ready for the beginning of another forest fire if they land in the woods the forester does have something to be concerned about.

Dictators and conquerors throughout the ages show little success in giving the people a better government than they had before they arrived on the scene. Such men acquired their position by force, and rarely are they able to maintain their authority except by force.

A subdued people will, if their lot is not bettered by the conqueror, rebel at the first opportunity. Such conquerors have, as a rule, devoted all their efforts in learning how to conquer and lose in time for failure to learn the art in governing others. The world now has a group of new would be world dictators. They have highly developed the art of war but probably they are like the dictators of old. If successful in conquering, dissension within own ranks plus failure in the art of governing in peace time will cause their success to disintegrate as in the past. It is a real task to develop a policy that will make the lot of the conquered as good or better than what they had before being conquered.

If the dictators could devote their time to peaceful pursuits they would be able to better the lot of their people for generations. Instead of following peaceful methods they usually destroy their own economy and that of others. Having become what they are by force, they have to keep using force to keep their place in the sun. As soon as peace comes dissension within their own ranks and discontent among the conquered come and all is lost that was gained in conquest.

A free people do not get quick results in government but they do get the evils that go with dictatorship.

Now we are engaged in a great world war, testing whether the world will be a world of free nations or a slave people of one or two nations. It is for us to be dedicated here to the cause of freedom which we of the United States have always maintained for ourselves and advocated for others.

Add a few drops of olive oil to the water in which chamomile gloves are being washed, and they'll stay soft.

Albert W. Pearson, 21 years old, of Route 2, Beaverton, has enlisted in the Coast Guard Reserve at the Seattle Recruiting Office, as apprentice seaman. He is the son of Mrs. Hulda M. Pearson, same address. All original enlistments in the Coast Guard are in the Reserve. Recruits are assigned to active duty.

LEARNING TO SAVE

Perhaps one of the things Americans will learn as a result of this war is that we undoubtedly have been the most wasteful of people. We have been extravagant with our natural resources. We have long thrown away enough to sustain a more frugal nation, and we are learning that this ought not to be. We have long needed this lesson. Let us learn it well.—Exchange.

Sugar in Abundance Makes Restriction Seem too Severe

With sugar being rationed to the American people on the basis of one-half pound per person each week, and with housewives being unable to get sufficient sugar for canning and preserving purposes, it comes in the nature of a shock to many when they are told that sugar warehouses in some parts of the country are filled to overflowing and cannot hold another sack.

According to reliable sources, our present supply of cane and beet sugar amounts to about 2,500,000 tons. Approximately 1,000,000 acres have been planted to sugar beets in the United States this year, which is an increase of more than 300,000 acres as compared with last year.

Our imports of sugar from Cuba and Puerto Rico are holding up well in spite of shipping losses caused by German submarines. Ships returning from Australia are carrying cargoes of raw sugar from Hawaii to San Francisco, and present prospects are that we shall receive approximately 900,000 tons from that source.

Putting all these facts together convinces many that there is no necessity for the drastic rationing plan that is now in effect, and that it should be liberalized so as to give housewives the supply they urgently need for canning and preserving.

Utilities Valuation Show Increases

The assessed valuation of public utilities in Oregon increased by \$3,282,835.58 over the 1941 figures—from \$168,837,974.87 to \$172,150,310.40—according to figures released by the state tax commission today.

The full cash value of the utilities was given as \$316,786,153.77 compared to \$304,896,190.37 a year ago. The assessed valuations show an increase in Multnomah county of \$1,401,070.52 over last year's figures in contrast to the claim of the Multnomah county assessor that utility values in that county had been reduced by \$908,000.

Assessed values in Multnomah county for 1941 were \$52,655,363.26 and for this year \$54,056,433.78.

Washington county assessed values for 1941 were \$3,236,809.28, and for this year \$3,322,408.78 a slight increase.

Too much heat is bad for house plants. Put them in a cool corner of the room, and they'll live longer, look better.

IN A TIGHT PLACE

The hardware dealer in Yakima, Wash., took pen in hand to sign on the dotted line. Then he paused to ask the travelling salesman if this patented article had ever been on sale in that city. Now the dealer down the street had once stocked the goods and but few of them had been sold. If this new man learned that the sale had been slow, he might balk and refuse to sign.

What would you do? Would you fess up that they had been slow and so risk losing the order and fifty dollars commission? Would you, with the past week showing high traveling expenses and few orders? And, moreover, if you were a Sunday School teacher and claiming to be indwelt by Christ and possessor of a higher life—What? Tell the truth and risk losing the order as a Christian should or would you put over a lie and clinch the deal?

The salesman looked the dealer square in the eye and told the lie. He must make sure of the money. Said he—"No sir, the goods have never been sold in Yakima." Then he came to his senses. Just a sneak and everyday liar, the traveller saw himself to be. More than that, he was out of step with the Lord who died to redeem him from all sin. There was just one thing to do—Confess all and see the order go into the discard.

"Excuse me Mr. Merchant, but I am not telling the truth. So and so down the street had the goods once, some time ago." And with that the deal was off so far as the salesman could see. But in spite of it all and with a queer look on his face, the man signed on the line and later on mailed in for more.

Which counted first. The fifty and more dollars the salesman made or was it to be back in step with his Lord? You know which, if you ever lost out with a close friend and then had him back again. We believe that most businessmen intend to be on the square and for a soldier of the cross to stoop to a lie is the blackest sin of all. For Christ is here to bear witness. And that brings up this priceless truth. God poured himself into Jesus Christ. When we receive Christ as Savior, Christ in turn indwells us. God in Christ; Christ in us. By that we become VICTOR and OVERCOMER. Does the world so see you? A VICTOR and an OVERCOMER.

P. S. All this was years ago and I know it is true, for I was that traveling man.

Dean Taylor
 Cloverdale, Oregon

This space paid for by an Oregon businessman.

Business After The War

Babson Preaches on "Enterprise vs. Entertainment"

Gloucester, Mass., July 24—For the past two weeks I have been visiting here in the city where I was brought up. In fact, I am writing this column in the house in which I was born and on the lot of land upon which the first Babson squatted. She was Isabel Babson who landed here in 1637. Let me add that one of my ancestors who lived in this twelve-room house had 21 children. He had a real hedge against both inflation and depression.

Taxes vs. Enterprise

What changes do I notice here from year to year? The chief one—and this applies likewise to thousands of other cities—is the lack of enterprise. In fact, this was evident before the present War. The truth is that the money which was formerly risked in developing new industries has, for the past ten years, been needed to pay new taxes. This is a very sad fact which must be corrected if cities like Gloucester are to thrive again.

Increased taxes have not cut living expenses here, have come wholly out of money which heretofore went into new buildings, new factories, new ships, and other investments. This is the real reason for the unemployment which preceded the War and which is bound to come again, some time after the War, unless the taxes are greatly reduced.

Less Work—More Entertainment

I am troubled by the shorter hours which everyone—except Mother!—is working. Stores, which used to open at 7 a. m., do not open until 8:30 a. m. I called upon a prominent farmer on a July work day and found him and his family in bed at 7:30 a. m. Yet, the night before he complained about the shortage of farm labor! Of course the labor unions are now powerful here; they also are helping to kill enterprise.

Fifty years ago we all went to bed fairly early—very few were on the streets after dark. Now, Main Street is so full of cars, belonging to people attending the evening movies, that you can hardly get through. Although enterprise is dead, every form of entertainment is booming. A city progresses, however, through work, not through amusement.

Church Attendance Figures

I am especially troubled by the decline in church attendance. The Roman Catholic Church appears an exception; but most of the Protestant Churches have very small congregations. A big church, which used to be packed during my boyhood days, and where on Sunday mornings you found the leading men of the city, now looks very forlorn. Yet, cities must have vital and growing churches in order to prosper in the long run.

The way chain stores have supplanted the local merchants is very noticeable. Moreover, the successful independent stores are mostly owned by Hebrews, Greeks, and Italians. This is no criticism of these races; in fact, it is tending to work harder and save money while the native people could not stand the gaff. These new races, moreover, are rightly having large families while the descendants of the old stock seem content with only one child or even none.

After the War—What?

"What has all this to do with business after the War?" you ask. Let me tell you. We can lick the Germans and Japanese during the War, but can we after the War? We can even disarm them; but this will not prevent them from working harder and longer than we do. This latter is what will count most after the War. We certainly will lose in the end unless we again encourage enterprise by reducing taxes, curbing labor unions, and teaching our children to do what they don't want to do when they don't want to do it! The various New Deal programs of price-fixing, rationing, bonuses, pensions, short-hours, double-time wages, leaf raking, free entertainment, food stamps, and raising taxes instead of babies might be okay if we were the only nation; but we are not. Every American and Canadian city must—after the War—sell its labor and its products in new world markets.

Some day we shall have tremendous competition from the people of Europe, Asia, and Africa. To these people, President Roosevelt has promised "freedom from fear and want." No tariff can be high enough to keep out the products of our Allies—the English, Dutch, Russians, and Chinese—let alone the products of Germany, France, Italy, and Japan. For a few years after the War, while Europe is recouping, business should be good; but only a return to real religion, hard work, longer hours, and free enterprise will prevent a later depression of tremendous magnitude.

SLAP THAT JAP!



BUG SWATTERS
 cost money!

BUY U.S. WAR BONDS—STAMPS

U.S. Marines —

by Kret



SEVERAL YEARS AFTER PERRY'S FAMOUS TRIP TO JAPAN
 U.S. MARINE GUNNERS ABOARD THE USS WACAMONG UNDER
 ORDERS, BOMBARDED SEVERAL JAPANESE FORTS.



stream lines modern wimmin' have cheapened cussin' by rippin' it out thru their cigarette smoke screens till he feels cheap every time he cusses. I didn't hear him say this but a feller wuz a tellin' me about it and it shore sounds like Bill. He will tell us a plenty tonight even if he leaves out the cussin'.

BARB WIRE BILL

stream lines modern wimmin' have cheapened cussin' by rippin' it out thru their cigarette smoke screens till he feels cheap every time he cusses. I didn't hear him say this but a feller wuz a tellin' me about it and it shore sounds like Bill. He will tell us a plenty tonight even if he leaves out the cussin'.

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