

# BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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### Keep It Flying

#### LABOR BOSSES NOT NEEDED

United States Senator Rufus C. Holman has called on the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to amend the National Labor Relations Act and protect the American laborer from "exploitation". He denounced the act as responsible for force, violence, intimidation, and racketeering and says it should be amended to "save the good features of it and yet reform the mischief-making provisions contained in it."

"The National Labor Relations Act as it now reads and is administered, permits and encourages racketeering of a most vicious and un-American character."

"By means of force and violence, citizens—both employes and employers—are intimidated by legalized gangsters, so that many good American citizens no longer are permitted to engage in free enterprise either by use of their labor or capital."

"All this is wrong and immoral, in my opinion, and it is my honest hope that the committee will promptly offer the reformatory amendments which the existing chaotic and un-American situation demands. The present law, in effect, sets up labor-bosses or strike-masters or racketeers who are parasites on the earnings of the workers and an effective force in regulating the freedom and liberty of American citizens."

The Senator raises an issue which must be settled fairly for employes as well as employers if freedom of opportunity and liberty for the individual survive in this nation.

#### A GOVERNOR MEETS THE MERCHANT

Ex-Governor Sprague of Oregon has taken occasion to point out that: "Retailers...despite curtailment in manufacturing in many lines of merchandise, despite annoying regulations and handicaps of lack of help, do manage to stay in business. Each fresh impediment is a challenge which somehow seems to be met."

Millions of consumers throughout the nation have noted, like Mr. Sprague, that most stores manage to stay in business. Moreover, they have found the merchants to be friendly allies in a struggle to remain undismayed in the face of a falling standard of living. Their morale has been immeasurably helped merely by the sight of attractive show windows which in most cases have been kept well filled. Those show windows are as eloquent testimonial to the resourcefulness and stability of our retail distribution industry.

Retail merchants as a whole are doing their best to serve the public with accustomed efficiency under exceedingly difficult circumstances. And most consumers are sick and tired of the efforts of OPA and other government agencies to turn housewives against merchants with broad hints that retailers must be watched constantly or they will charge "illegal" prices. The public knows, and it is time the government found out, that organized retailers are the strongest bulwark against chaos on the distribution front.



### Looking at WASHINGTON

BY JAMES PRESTON  
THE 78th Congress which will reconvene on September 14, is taking its first real recess since the war broke out in Europe.

MEANTIME if any chaotic developments break out on the home front—any increases in the cost of living or any food shortages that occur before the fall term—the responsibility will rest solely with the White House, in the opinion of observers.

THE Congressional concession on the subsidy issue, leaders emphasize, is only temporary—it ends January 1. When the legislators return in the fall they will attempt to work out a permanent Commodity Credit Corporation program and write statutory guides for any subsidy action.

Farm leaders contend that the administration's major goal in demanding huge subsidies and roll-back programs is not aimed primarily at inflation control—but to win 1944 votes. With the loss of the WPA, the NYA, the FSA and other government aid programs which Congress has eliminated or curtailed, they say subsidy and roll-back pro-

grams would serve as effective vote-getting substitutes for these agencies.

ONE aspect of the subsidy struggle has been the crystallizing in Congress of a determination to curtail the President's veto power and give a greater voice in the government to the legislature. A constitutional amendment which provides that a presidential veto may be overridden by a majority of both houses rather than two-thirds is being sponsored by Representative Hatton W. Summers of Texas.

THIS amendment according to Mr. Summers "would get the executive branch of the government back on its side of the fence and would remove a hurtful confusion of the allocation of governmental powers. The incorporation of this proposed amendment in the Constitution giving the Congress the power to make the law would definitely increase the possibility of procuring the redistribution of government powers now concentrated in Washington and the reestablishment of democracy in the country. The job has got to be tackled soon," he said.

IN commenting on the growing abuse of the veto power by the executive branch of the government at the expense of Congress, Mr. Summers noted that from the administrations of President Washington to President Lincoln, a period of 76 years inclusive, there were only 43 bills vetoed by those sixteen presidents. But from March 1933 when Mr. Roosevelt assumed office, to June 26, 1943, there have been 592 vetoes!

IN spite of its growing independence of the Chief Executive, Congress has been cooperative in supplying record breaking appropriations for the prosecution of the war. It has passed eighteen appropriation measures providing a total of \$110,396,229.014 for the operation of the federal government. Including re-

appropriations—unused money made available for the new fiscal year—the approximate total is \$130,000,000.000.

#### QUITS FISH BIZ

And this is what put Peter out of the fish business. He and his brother Andrew had toiled all night and had taken nothing. At day-break they drew to land and began washing their nets, when Jesus came into sight. As always, a throng gathered and here they now crowded close about. Jesus must have more space and would Peter lend his boat and put out from shore a bit?

Now Jesus reached from the little ship. Peter listened in and never before had the rough fishermen heard such a chapter as Christ unfolded. The great Teacher drew back the veil and lifted high the mighty God. Creator of heaven and earth. He told of the eternal love in the heart of God and of a clean slate and new life for the man who had bogged down. And Jesus named Himself as having come to seek and to save that which was lost.

At length, the lesson drawn, Jesus turned to Peter and spoke a word. We today can see that Peter's hour had come. From now on Peter will walk in a new path and never again will he be at peace out of it. First, the Lord told Peter to launch out into the deep and let down the net for a draught. What? After all that long fruitless night, fish again? "We have toiled all night and have taken nothing," said Peter. "Nevertheless at Thy word I will let down the net. So it was done and now the net inclosed such a catch that it broke."

A signal brought the partners along side and the fish filled both boats so that they began to sink. No wonder Peter was filled with awe. Peter who could curse and be so human, out on the deep in a little boat with the Christ of God. No wonder that the man falls at Jesus feet. with—"Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord." Now Jesus speaks the word that wins His man—"Fear not, from henceforth thou shalt catch men." He was to quit the fish business and take men for God. And when they had brought their boats to land they left all and followed Him.

Three years later after Christ had suffered for our sins, we hear Peter, now an Apostle say of our Lord "Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under heaven, given among men, whereby ye must be saved." Acts 4:12. Truly, the Risen Christ SAVES—KEEPS—SATISFIES. Have you a clean slate and a new life? Do you live by Power From on High?

**Grant Taylor**

Cloverdale, Oregon  
This space paid for by an Oregon businessman.

#### Babson Says. . .

Continued From Page 1

and down like stock prices, commodity prices and even employment. In fact, when employment and wages are at an all-time high—as at present—it is a sure bet that the tide will turn and run out sometime after World War II. Hence, those who now quit peacetime jobs, just to get more money at war jobs, are making a big mistake. Those who are now taking losses on mortgages may be making similar mistakes!

**What About Inflation?**  
Recently the U. S. Treasury stated it spent \$75,000,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. This is ten times what it spends in peacetime. Two-thirds of this (\$50,000,000,000) has been paid for by printing government bonds. This is little different from printing "green backs". This great inflation of the currency should surely make it easier to pay off mortgages during the few good years following the War if they will have sense enough to do so. In the meantime, new houses and new office buildings are not being built, except for war needs.

This coming inflation is, however, not a reason for investors to take on more mortgages. I had much rather now invest in good stocks or in producing, well-maintained real estate. Banks, however, cannot now buy stocks or real estate as an investment. They are confined to mortgages, bonds and commercial paper. Under these conditions I feel that—as a rule—it is a mistake for banks to take losses on mortgages at this time. But, banks should remember that currency inflation usually makes it easier for borrowers to pay the interest and principal of mortgages now outstanding.

#### The Temptation to Speculate

I never borrowed a dollar in my life and usually confine my investments to good bonds and fire insurance stocks. I, however, was severely tempted to take a little "flyer" last week. I was offered part of the equity of \$3,500,000 in one of the best office buildings in Boston for less than two cents on the dollar! The land and building cost over \$6,000,000 and is assessed for about \$4,000,000. It has a first mortgage on it for less than \$2,000,000. Yet, the property was being offered subject to this mortgage, on the basis of only \$50,000—a shrinkage of 98% of what the original stockholders paid. It is true a person might lose all he puts into such a purchase even on this much-deflated basis. I recognized it as a rank speculation. But I cannot forget what my Father used to preach to me, here at Gloucester about the business wheels continually revolving. In most of the larger cities of this country similar opportunities for profit, or loss exist. It is impos-

sible for me to give any advice applicable to any individual properties or cities, but this much I will say: Many mortgages which are now looked upon as of little value will be paid in full when inflation gets going at high speed. Foolish are those who needlessly sacrifice mortgages or real estate at this time unless the money is immediately re-invested in properly selected stocks which are

reasonably sure to double or triple in value.

**C. V. WALLACE**  
—Signs & Cards—  
Rt. Bx 2, Tigard, Oregon  
Opposite the Joy Theatre  
PHONE TIGARD 2381

### Our Merchant Marine

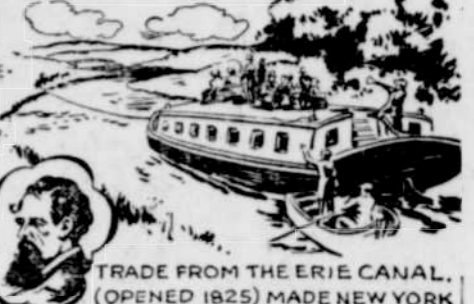
"PACKET" ORIGINALLY MEANT ANY SHIP CARRYING PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT ON SCHEDULE. SMALL COAST-WISE PACKETS EXISTED EVEN IN COLONIAL DAYS.



BUT TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE WAS INCIDENTAL TO TRADING VENTURES. ENROUTE, PASSENGERS MIGHT FIND THEMSELVES IN ANY STRANGE PORT. THEN, IN 1816, CAME THE FAMOUS AMERICAN BLACK BALL LINE RUNNING PACKETS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL ON REGULAR SCHEDULES.

WITH A FLEET OF NOT MORE THAN 50 PACKETS WE SOON COMPLETELY DOMINATED THE ATLANTIC.

DARING AMERICAN SKIPPERS CARRIED SPARE SAILS AND SPARS RATHER THAN SHORTEN SAIL. CHARLES DICKENS SAILED BACK TO ENGLAND ON AN AMERICAN PACKET RATHER THAN A BRITISH STEAMSHIP. THEN SOMETIMES CALLED A "PIRQUE BOX."



TRADE FROM THE ERIE CANAL, (OPENED 1825) MADE NEW YORK LEADING PACKET PORT.



THE DREADNOUGHT, (1413 TONS) MOST FAMOUS OF WESTERN OCEAN PACKETS, HELD THE RECORD OF 13 DAYS, 8 HOURS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL. HER CAPTAIN, SAMUEL SAMUELS, NEVER ONCE "LAY TO" IN ANY STORM!



TO DAY, MORE THAN EVER BEFORE, OUR MERCHANT MARINE'S SCHEDULES MUST BE MAINTAINED. VESSELS MUST BE LOADED AND SAIL ON TIME TO JOIN THE CONVOYS SO ESSENTIAL TO VICTORY.

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## how the local aircraft warning service releases manpower and equipment for overseas duty

### with

aircraft warning service

The Ground Observer Corps and the Aircraft Warning Corps cooperate with fighter aviation directing it to the exact spot where the enemy will be intercepted. The planes on ground alert are in readiness to comply instantly with the controller's orders. They are armed and ready to take off should they receive information from the ground observers indicating an approaching enemy.



1 plane, supported by the Aircraft Warning Service, gives the same protection as 16 planes which are not supported by the Warning Service.

Each plane, incidentally, requires 15 trained men to fly and service it 'round-the-clock.

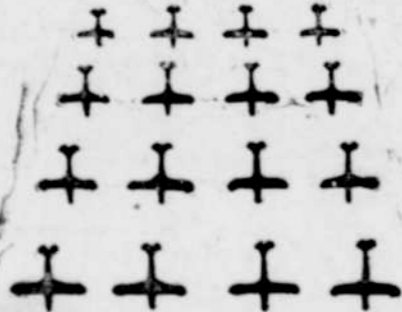
Thus . . . 1,500 fighter planes and 22,500 trained pilots and mechanics are released for overseas duty for every 100 planes used on the "ground alert" system with an adequate Aircraft Warning Service.

### without

aircraft warning service

Planes alone are given a definite area to fly and patrol.

They must be constantly on watch and seek out the enemy, and should they find him, call for assistance to destroy him.



16 planes, without the support of a warning service, are needed to give the same protection as 1 plane which is backed up by ground observers.

To fly and service these 16 planes, 240 trained men would have to be on duty.

The Aircraft Warning Service is a system of intelligence which detects, reports, evaluates and charts the movements of all aircraft, thus permitting the speedy identification of friendly aircraft and making possible the interception of unidentified aircraft by our fighter planes.

## join up in this work

this message contributed by Portland General Electric Company

American aviation needs you. Celebrate "Aircraft Warning Service Week", August 1 to 7 by volunteering for service at the local civilian defense office.