

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 Subscription Payable in Advance.

Beaverton Office—Enterprise Bldg., Phone Beaverton 2321

Portland Office—308 Panama Bldg., 3rd and Alder Phone ATwater 6591

Member
OREGON NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION



Keep It Flying

Lots of Soap—Soon

German parents should not worry about Prof. Hamburger's article on the shortage of soap in Germany. He said "From a hygienic standpoint, it is not important to wash children daily."
Don't worry German parents—you will soon have all the soap you need. The Allied armies will bring you all the soap you need—and SOON too.

BE FRIENDLY

If we could adopt a friendly attitude in our relationship with those around us, we could solve bigger problems because we would acquire the habit of understanding, that gift of knowing people. It would change not only our personal lives, but our community as well. What couldn't we do if only we would take time to know people as human beings with the same problems, the same joys and sorrows as our own.

Half the truth is often a great lie.

To the People of this Community

This is a home front communique on the most vital war action now in progress in every community of the land—the Fifth War Loan. We are advancing on our objective. However, we must make certain that we reach and pass our goal by July 8. This can be done if every one of us puts something extra of ourselves into the fight.
No one needs to remind you that it is an American trait to go into a sprint with the goal in sight.
We started this push June 12. Reports from every city and town in America tell us that the number of individual buyers of extra War Bonds today has reached an unprecedented total. We all know that in addition to numbers we need fire power. Your extra War Bond is absolutely essential. The greater the stockpile of War Bonds, the easier it will be for us to get this war over.
This very moment our boys are waging a life-and-death struggle. Every additional War Bond you buy will play its part in the outcome. Last month's War Bond, last week's War Bond, yesterday's War Bond are already in the embattled foxholes. Today is another day for the home front just as today is another day for the boys on the battlefronts.

THE EDITOR.

Invasion Trends

Babson Discusses Effect of Invasion Upon Our Principal Markets

Babson Park, Mass., June 23—Readers of this column are already asking me what effect the Invasion will have on the prices of stocks, commodities and real estate. Frankly, it is too early to tell what will happen. The Allies appear headed for Paris and this city may be captured by the time this gets into print. The early fall of Paris is essential to the Allied psychological phase. It may be the signal for the underground Continental army, estimated at 12,000,000 to begin action.

The Allies must also secure, almost immediately, a number of good ports. Undoubtedly these will be Le Havre and Cherbourg and Brest. These ports have excellent facilities and were used by the Americans in World War I. Hence, our men are familiar with them. After certain beach-heads are secured, it will be necessary to spend many weeks in getting supplies and men ashore before the real Berlin drive can be started. Of course, the Germans may be willing to easily give up Paris with the idea of saving their strength for resisting Allied occupation of the German Fatherland.

Is a Bullish or Bearish Position Justified?

In my talk with experts since the Invasion started, there seems to be two lines of thought which are quite different. Some feel that early Allied successes will bring about a "peace scare". This would be especially bearish on railroads, heavy industry and other war stocks; yet some market analysts are taking the opposite position. They are inclined to be bullish on everything whether the Allies are initially successful or meet with heavy reverses.

It may be that the pattern of this great Invasion will follow that set in the Italian Campaign. There it took months to land sufficient supplies and men, but once these were ashore progress has been most rapid. There will necessarily be many trial and error sorties in the Invasion plan. The markets took the initial news in their stride and in an optimistic manner. Naturally, the actual invasion was discounted, but there was no way for the stock market to discount whether the initial move would be successful or not. Now, that we are over the first hurdle, the market must digest the first news, prepare itself for unforeseen contingencies and await the success or failure of the trial and error moves mentioned above. It may be some weeks before sufficient information is at hand to make any real forecasts.

Supply and Demand Function

Without any qualifications, I can safely impress upon my readers at this time that prices of stocks, bonds, commodities or real estate will depend upon whether there is an excess of sellers or an excess of buyers. Irrespective of theories, or irrespective of precedents, and irrespective of wars, panics, politics or administration controls, when there are more buyers for stocks, bonds, commodities and real estate than there are sellers, then prices will go up; conversely, when there are more sellers than buyers, prices go down.

There is, of course, one other factor in this situation, namely, the position which results when buyers and sellers are about equal. In such a case, neither. Invasion nor any other factor would materially affect prices. Under this condition, however, the tendency would be for certain selected stocks to go forward. Bonds would remain about as they are. Commodities would decline and productive real estate would continue its upward

Why a Farmer Should Buy and Keep War Bonds

by Gabriel Lundy
Head, Dept. of Agricultural Economics
South Dakota State College



PATRIOTISM, willingness to combat harmful inflation, and a desire to build up a reserve of post-war buying power will impel the farmer to buy and keep War Bonds.

Farmer loyalty will express itself not only in maximum production of necessary food and fiber for the winning of the war. Farmer loyalty will also express itself in the equally necessary and patriotic duty to invest cash with the government can purchase both food and war equipment. Fortunately farmers are receiving higher prices and larger incomes. This has enabled many of them to reduce old debts to manageable amounts or to acquire surplus cash for Bond purchases. A sense of responsibility toward the need of the nation for funds with which to carry on the war will urge farmers to purchase War Bonds to the limit of their resources.

Both direct self-interest and patriotism dictate the purchase of Bonds as a means to prevent inflation. During all our large wars we have had high war prices followed by very low prices and depression some years later. During World War I many farmers and others unwisely used the enlarged income to bid up the prices of farm land. As a result the farm mortgage debt was more than doubled. Then when post-war prices dropped very low many farmers became unable to pay, and lost their farms through foreclosure. A repetition of this calamity can be avoided by investing in War Bonds instead of buying land at inflated prices and on credit.

The danger of inflation, however, is not limited to land. It is also important not to bid up the prices of other things. Price inflation and price collapse in every line are harmful. Such harm can be avoided by diverting surplus funds away from the markets for scarce commodities and into War Bonds. Financing the war by means of heavier taxes would be more anti-inflationary, but since Congress has decided in favor of Bonds it is our duty and privilege to invest in War Bonds.

Good farm management and self-interest as well as patriotism will urge the farmer to buy and keep War Bonds. If prices fall

after this war as they did after our other large wars, the farmer with a reserve in Bonds will be in an ideal economic position. Farm buildings and machinery are wearing out faster during the present war period than during normal times due to difficulties in obtaining needed material and labor for repairs and replacements. Farmers should now be putting money in Bonds to cover these costs. About 10 percent of the total machinery investment and about 4 percent of the total farm building investment should be saved each year to cover wear and depreciation. With lower prices, farm equipment, new buildings and new furniture and household equipment will be at the farmer's disposal for less money after the War than now.

Furthermore, if he holds his Bonds until maturity, his money will be increased by one-fourth. With more money and lower prices, the Bond-investing farmer will then have cash to make his farm work easier and more productive. His money will also yield him more in home comforts, education for the children, or in the purchase of a farm for the son.

The danger of war-induced inflation does not end with the actual fighting. Post-war inflation is fully as threatening. Large-scale conversion of Bonds into cash for the purchase of articles, commodities, etc., before industry has had time to convert fully to peace-time production, will be undesirable. By holding his Bonds longer, the farmer or other Bondholder will contribute to the elimination of both a wild "boom" and a subsequent depression.

Agriculture and industry are intimately interrelated and interdependent. The government is now industry's big customer. After the war, farmers will be big buyers of industrial products. If the accumulated purchasing power is released gradually, and if income is widely distributed, industry can furnish full and continuous employment. In turn this will give farmers a profitable market for their products. Thus, both patriotism and far-sighted self-interest will induce farmers and others to buy and keep their War Bonds until after peace is achieved.

U. S. Treasury Department

RATION BOOK REMINDER

Cut this out and keep it in your purse or billfold.

MEATS—FATS— Book 4
Red Stamps A-8 through W8 are good indefinitely. Waste kitchen fats exchanged for two points and four cents a pound.

SUGAR—
Stamp No. 30 in book No. 4 valid indefinitely for five pounds.
Stamp No. 31 will become valid April 1 indefinitely.

For canning only: Sugar Stamp 40 valid for 5 pounds through Feb. 28, 1945. Apply to local boards on Form R-323 for remainder (20 lbs. max. per person) affixing spare stamp 37 for each person.

SHOES—Loose Stamps Invalid
Book 3—Airplane stamps No's. 1 and 2, indefinitely for one pair.

FUEL OIL—
Period 4-5 coupons valid through Sept. 30. Place new orders as soon as Period 1 coupons received from local boards.

SOLID FUELS—
Dealers deliver by priorities based on needs.

GASOLINE COUPONS—
Not Valid unless Endorsed
A—No. 11 valid through June 21—3 gallons each.
A—No. 12 valid June 22 through September 21.
B2—or C3—may be renewed with in but not before 15 days from date on cover.

WOOD, COAL, SAWDUST—
ORDER NOW! Don't risk shortage next winter.

TIRE INSPECTION—
Records must be presented for gasoline renewals, special application and tire replacements.

PRICE CONTROL—
Refer price inquiries and complaints to price clerk at your local board.



WILL I HAVE ENOUGH GAS?... ENOUGH OIL?... WILL I HAVE AN AIRPLANE?

YOU WRITE THE ANSWERS ON A FIFTH WAR LOAN BOND APPLICATION!

BULLETIN ON MAKING DRESSES

Popularity of home sewing these days is reflected in a trade report that pattern sales for 1943 amounted to 70 million.

Summertime is a good time to make clothes, particularly for the beginner, for dress styles include short sleeves and cool, collarless necklines and favored material, cotton, is easy to handle.

A new bulletin "Making a Dress at Home," No. 1954, has just been prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. A free copy may be had by writing the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C.

PLATE GLOWS—One of the newest innovations developed by American industry's scientists and researchers is the new plastic automobile license plate which by day looks like the standard steel painted ones and whose numerals glow at night with a brightness equal to daylight.

Fort Henry, besieged by hostile Indians, ran out of ammunition, despite the hail of arrows and bullets. Betty Zane ran 40 yards to the storehouse, poured a keg of powder into a table cloth, braved the fusillade, and saved the fort.

Future Farmers Put Food Profits in Bonds



Throughout the nation the FFA boys are making a substantial contribution to the war effort through the production of the all-important food supply and purchase of War Bonds with their profits. Shown here are some instances. No. 1 shows Robert Hill of the Welcome Chapter FFA, North Carolina, with three of his eight registered dairy calves. North Carolina FFA boys owned 9,299 dairy cows and invested profits in War Bonds totalling \$308,650. No. 2 shows two Wilson County, Tennessee, boys of the Green Gals' Chapter at Lebanon repairing farm equipment. At an auction of this farm equipment a total of \$85,000

went into War Bonds. No. 3—Edward Jones of Pittsboro Chapter FFA, North Carolina, and some of his 455 high-producing victory hens. Edward made a net profit of \$548.12 from his flock last year and is putting his profits in War Bonds. No. 4 shows Colin English, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Herbert Shuman, president Palmetto Chapter FFA, and Harrison E. Barringer, State Senator, all of Florida, at the high light of an annual Father-and-Son banquet. The Florida Future Farmers bought a \$1,000 War Bond with the funds from their farm produce grown on their own class project. Back the Attack—Buy More Than Before.

move. The demand for residential real estate, I should also expect to continue in volume. Personally, for the time being, I am not inclined to see any great change one way or the other, although I continue extremely optimistic on the long-pull outlook for all except high-grade bonds.

Lights of New York

by L. L. STEVENSON

Just about a year ago, one of Uncle Sam's fighting ships reached Philadelphia—one on which Sherwood J. Robinson of Dallas, war-cowswain, second class. With a flock of shipmates, all eager for liberty after action overseas, Robinson went ashore. In the course of the evening, he was introduced to a winsome little brown-eyed defense worker employed in the General Electric plant—Miss Nina Farrow. They were attracted to one another immediately. So they danced together, drank soda together and Robinson told her exactly how a boy in blue feels during an engagement. And when Robinson sailed away for more action overseas, he took with him a picture of the little brown-eyed defense worker.

In the course of time, Robinson returned to Philadelphia. His stay was longer but not nearly enough for the Lone Star state lad who then was wearing two gold stripes, signifying participation in two engagements. In Philadelphia, there was another engagement—one in which a chubby little fellow with armament of only bow and arrow, scored a direct hit. So on the finger of Nina Farrow went a diamond ring, not a large stone but one clear and perfect. Her family had met Robinson and they approved of the clean-cut young man with the drawl in his voice. Consent was given to a marriage when Robinson came back. After his ship had sailed, Miss Farrow, whose ring was admired greatly by all the other girls in the inductance brazing department, worked harder than ever.

Not so long ago, Miss Farrow received great news—her sailor soon would be on his way home. Then came greater news—his ship had actually reached port. This time, however, it was New York and not Philadelphia. But Robinson had everything arranged—Nina was to leave for New York immediately and go to the Hotel Holland. He'd meet her there as soon as he could obtain liberty and they'd be married right away. Nina wasted no time in obtaining a leave of absence. She reached New York on a Wednesday. She'd never been here before but she got to the hotel safely. Nevertheless, the great city awoke her. In the course of the next few days, she learned the real meaning of loneliness—and how hours can drag. It would have been worse had she not become acquaint-

ed with Mrs. Helen Burrell, a telephone operator at the hotel, who took a deep interest in the little girl.

On a Saturday morning, Mrs. Burrell had a message for Miss Farrow. Robinson would be given leave at 2 p. m. Nina was in the clouds. Not so Mrs. Burrell. She knew that in New York getting married was not a simple process—there were many formalities including a five-day wait. Also New York closes tight at noon Saturdays. But she was resourceful. First she called in a young newspaper woman, who lives at the hotel and who has many acquaintances in key positions. The two got busy at once. New York's hard heart softened right and left with the result that just about all marriage license formalities were waived. There was one hurdle that could not be leaped, however.

To obtain a license, the prospective bridegroom must appear in person—and Robinson did not leave his ship until two hours after the office had closed. Nothing could be done on Sunday of course. But bright and early Monday morning, Miss Farrow and Robinson were at the Municipal building. Despite the fact that everything was in readiness, minutes slipped by so fast that Robinson, to his great dismay, found that if he lingered long enough for a wedding ceremony, he'd be late getting back to his ship. The young man had to make a decision—a mighty hard one. Duty came first and he went back to his ship unweid.

The story didn't end there. Robinson was fortunate enough to obtain eight hours liberty the next day—from 4 p. m. until midnight. The notice was mighty short and there were other complications, including the fact that it was a holiday in New York and almost everyone was away. But through the USO and Sloan House, a minister was obtained, the Rev. Paul Dickey, associate pastor of Marble Collegiate church, who, at 6 p. m. performed the ceremony at his Morning-side Drive home—a ceremony at which the bride wore her first orchid. At midnight, the bridegroom returned to his ship and a few hours later was again on the high seas.

Bell Syndicate.—WNU Features.

Finds Body of Man In Shark's Stomach

VENICE, Fla.—Walter Deane, commercial shark fisherman, reported here that the greater part of a man's body was found in the belly of a leopard shark which he caught about 30 miles off Venice in the Gulf of Mexico. Deane reported that the weight of the shark was between 800 and 1,000 pounds.

For lamb stew, brown the lamb first, then add onions, carrots, potatoes, and last of all peas.

Special NEW LOW PRICE!

VIGRAN
SQUIBB
A-B-C-D-G CAPSULES

FORMER PRICE \$4.89 FOR 100 CAPSULES

100 CAPSULES **Now \$3.98**

BEAVERTON PHARMACY

Phone Beaverton 2311

JOIN TODAY! MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON CLUB

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

EDGAR W. SMITH
1013 Corbett Building
PORTLAND 4, OREGON

Please enroll me in the "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" club. Send me a signed membership card and pictures.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

Pd. Adv. Smith for Senator Com. Leo Smith, Mgr., Corbett Bldg., Portland, Oregon

To Get ACTUAL MARKET PRICES

Ship Your
**CASCARA BARK
WOOL MOHAIR
AND HIDES**

Oregon Balsam of Fir
Tallow and
House Grease

**Blue Mountain Hide
Wool & Fur Co.**
1704 S. W. FRONT AVE.
Portland

**LAWN MOWERS
Repaired-Sharpended**

BICYCLES Repaired

**BEAVERTON
MOWER SHOP**
E. PHELPS, Prop.

On Canyon Road
West End of Beaverton,
Formerly Hartrampf location
HOURS 2 TO 8 P. M.