

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 6561

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PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION



Keep It Flying

The wage earner should remember that when government takes over business, the worker is no longer free to charge all the traffic will bear. He takes what the government gives him. If you doubt this, just look at the condition of citizens and workmen in countries where state socialism became supreme. Government does not take over industry and leave workman free. It's time for workers in the U. S. to think about this.

Favors Examination For Underwriters

Legislative action in the recent meeting of the state legislature didn't get around to the proposed bill that life insurance underwriters should pass an examination before being allowed to sell insurance. The passage of such a bill would have been a good thing, is the belief of Leon N. Lefebvre, who has rounded out a quarter of a century in the life insurance business.

"Many states have such a law," Lefebvre points out, "and Oregon could be benefited, I believe, if a similar law were effected here. To me, life insurance, is a highly specialized field and it takes hard study and many years of experience, as in many other professions to really know it."

Lefebvre related that experienced, full-time life underwriters, can better serve peoples' needs than many of the so-called insurance men who only work part time at it and have their main living from some other business.

His sincere belief is that a law which required men to pass an examination, just as lawyers do in their own profession, would mean more protection to any buyer of life insurance and the general public.

He stated, "I'm certain if experience, full-time underwriters organized and backed such a bill, it could be passed at the state legislature, and when enacted would benefit everyone; those who wanted to enter the field full-time and those to whom policies would be sold. Then policies would be tailored to fit exactly the needs of each and every policyholder."

A group of college girls recently objected to an article in a newspaper stating that they wore "bobby socks." They deny this saying they wore "anklets." Only juveniles wear "bobby socks."

A new oxygen bottle allows chautauks to bail out from as high as 40,000 ft.

Pipeline for Wine Is

Now Employed in France
PARIS. — Wine dealers are using a pipeline to carry wine over the Loire river at Blois. The Germans wrecked the bridge, and a pedestrian gangway will not support trucks. Now trucks discharge the wine on the south side into a pipe emptying into barrels on trucks on the north side.

Gets Up at 6:30 a. m.

To Pay Election Bet
KANSAS CITY.—The election may be just a memory to a lot of people, but E. Kemper Carter, vice president of the Carter-Waters Corp. here, is reminded of it daily—at 6:30 a. m. He lost a bet with his wife and the agreement was that the loser had to get up and cook breakfast each day for 30 days.

55 Villagers Murdered By Nazis in North Italy

NEW YORK. — Fifty-five men, women and children out of the 200 inhabitants of the Italian village of Madonna Dell Albergo, near Ravenna, were massacred by Nazi SS (Elite Guard) troops.

An overseas dispatch to the OWI said Lieut. H. N. Acker of Toronto, a signals officer of the Canadian First division, had revealed the massacre after talking to the remaining villagers. Acker, the dispatch said, had arrived at the village as the last 31 of the victims were being prepared for burial.

The Germans were angry, the villagers said, "because they suspected some of the men had gone to the Allied lines with information."

G.I.'s Rifle Won't Hold Notches for Dead Japs

ON LEYTE. — Pfc. Johnny Freeman of Springdale, Ark., can't carve a notch on his automatic rifle for every Japanese he has killed. There isn't room.

Lieut. Robert E. Rector of Bluffton, Ind., says Freeman has killed 23 Japanese.

"I got my biggest bag when 15 came toward our position," Freeman recalled. "I sort of warmed them up. One of the easiest was a foolish Jap. He took a bath in a stream only a hundred yards away."

Kansas Girl Finds Out Where Money Is Kept

HAYS, KAN. — A small girl walked into a bank where her parents maintain a savings account for her.

"I think," she told a teller, "I have a lot of money in this place and I want to take it out."

Asked why she wanted the money, the child replied:

"Well, for one thing I want to go to college and for another I want to buy three funny books."

She settled for three dimes offered by a bystander.

Japanese Shot 'Em Down But It Was Not for Keeps

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON LUZON.—A lot of the American boys who were shot down on Luzon island by the Japanese prior to the Yank invasion are coming back.

One who returned was Capt. Robert W. Aschenbrenner, a member of Maj. Richard Bong's sky fighting outfit—made his way through the American lines and rejoined his fellow fliers.

Civil War Veteran Finds His Kin After 44 Years

CHICAGO. — Mrs. Ethel Garrick, of 8047 S. Langley avenue, learned that her 98-year-old grandfather, John Pomeroy, who vanished into the Alaskan wilds 44 years ago, was alive and well.

In a veterans' home in Napa, Calif., the civil war veteran and Indian fighter longed to receive word of his children for Christmas. A New York company located his one surviving daughter, Mrs. Mary Clidance of 3250 E. Colonial drive, Orlando, Fla. Four other grandchildren are scattered throughout the country.

Pomeroy left the country in 1900 to search for gold in Alaska and quit communicating with his family a short time later.

A new photo technique speeds ship repairs in the navy now. After a "baby flat top" had been damaged recently pictures were taken and description of damage were flown to navy yards long in advance of the boats arrival. This saved at least four weeks in repair and overhaul.

While shopping eat at the Greyhound at the Greyhound Coffee Shop.

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STARS IN SERVICE

A GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS, GREG WEARS THE PURPLE HEART AND IS SHOWN RECEIVING THE DFC FROM GEN. NATHAN TWIVING AT A 15th A.A.F. BASE IN ITALY

FORMER DAVIS CUP STAR AND 4-TIME WINNER OF THE U.S. NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS TITLE IS DOING HIS BIT IN THE ARMY AIR CORPS ARE YOU DOING YOURS? BUY WAR BONDS

U.S. Treasury Department

Postwar Interest Rates?

Babson Sees No Headache For War Bondholders

Babson Park, Mass., April 13—Interest rates are like the weather. A few people can work up much hysteria over isobars, gradients and cyclones; so only a few watch the statistics determining money rates. To those outside the ranks of professional forecasters, the forecasting technique is a yawn. All you want from the weather man is notice when to get ready for a heat wave or a blizzard or hurricane! Most readers want to know only whether securities are to go up or down. Yet interest rates, by definition, reflect the price of credit. Dull and theoretical as they sound, credit conditions may shape your whole tomorrow.

War Bond Investments

I expect that the broad trend of interest rates, in the postwar period, will be upward. Whatever this may mean to some unfortunate railroad bondholders, the owners of ten-year war bonds need not lose a moment's sleep. The buyers of savings bonds, "Series E, F, & G" enjoy unique protection. Their capital is safeguarded by the resources of an all-powerful nation, and a special covenant. Such war bonds do not suffer the vagaries of the market place. The government in effect has pledged that the prices of these bonds will remain practically pegged regardless of roving interest rates.

True, some laminae of inflation might shatter the dollar itself. To raise that specter, however, is like worrying about which room is safest if your house should take a direct hit from a blockbuster. Suffice to say that whatever befalls—except a social or economic revolution—your ten-year war bonds are as secure as any obligation on earth and far safer than most. In purchasing these bonds you, moreover, contribute to national welfare. Let us hope that the number of holders of these bonds will approximate 135 million, or the population of the U. S. With this general statement regarding these Savings Bonds (and I am not commenting one way or the other as to the long-term "Governments"), let me return to my discussion of future interest rates.

Higher Rates Ahead

Calvin Coolidge had a Vermonters' gift for plain talk. Everybody who (in Coolidge language) "hires money" is concerned with the price-tag on credit. Firming rates will add their quota to the cost of doing business. Thence the impact will spread to cost of living, to funds available for wages, to investment lists. Holders of non-convertible issues may feel the

change directly. All groups, however, including housewives and school pupils, will share to some degree in the economic currents stirred by changing interest rates.

Some analysts contend that the government, via the Federal Reserve System, can hold down postwar interest rates. In theory, potential credit can be expanded through lowering member bank reserve requirements and the legal reserve minimum. These very tactics, however, might incite a flight of funds out of high-grade bonds into other assets. Moreover, after the war, governmental appeals to patriotism will loose some of their wartime pulling power. Sooner or later the jobs of supplying long-term funds for capital purposes will, I think, be removed from the Federal Reserve System.

Pendulums Still Swing

The government can for awhile balance, upon its chin, a juggler's pole of credit—as long as no gusts arise to upset the delicate poise. Such disturbing forces now can be discerned on the horizon. Reconversion, for example, may develop into great business activity, with corresponding calls for credit. Simultaneously, as statisticians foresee it, our country's stocks of monetary gold will decline. So whether you probe credit-demand or credit-supply, you are led to the forecast of higher interest rates. The public always expects current conditions to persist: If the day's communicate is adverse they look for a long war and vice versa. Every rise or fall of commodity and security prices generates faith in continued advance or decline. Thus, many may dissent from my forecast of a strengthening rate of interest will discover, I believe, that their judgment is being unduly swayed by present conditions. Remember that the habit of pendulums is to swing. The one stable thing is—change!

Do you mean to say that pants have become non-essential?—Chairman Smith, Va., of House Committee investigating WPB-OPA.

Eliza, said a friend of the family to the dark colored washer-woman, have you seen Miss Edith's fiancé? No, she answered—it ain't been in the wash yet.—Ex.

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U. S. Navy Plans to Step Up Training for Fliers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The navy announced recently that it would re-institute part of its pilot training program, which was cut back last summer.

The increase in pilot-training will give former aviation cadets and student aviation pilots who were separated from the preliminary stages of the program an opportunity to reenter the program.

The navy said the accelerated tempo of the Pacific war was one reason for the increase in the training program. Another, the navy said, is the plan to speed up rotation of navy fliers, giving aviators more frequent periods in the United States for rehabilitation and refresher training.

At the same time the navy announced that 2,000 "carefully selected" enlisted men would begin V-12 college training July 1.

Plane Production Soars, Reaches 96,369 in '44

WASHINGTON. — American factories delivered 96,369 planes of all types in 1944, bringing production since July 1, 1940, to an Axis-stag-gering total of 253,256.

The 1944 output represented an increase of 11,423 planes, but by using weight as the yardstick the increase exceeded 50 per cent. Weight now is regarded as a more accurate gauge.

The trend toward greater average weight will continue in 1945, with increasing numbers of B-29 Superfortresses and other giants.

Present planning calls for 78,227 planes in 1945, but Chairman J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, said recently that the indications are that this will be increased.

December deliveries totaled 6,697 planes, a slight decrease from November's 6,747, but there was no decline on a weight basis.

Knitting Needles Work for Bonds



Knitting contributes something new in accessories in this beautifully patterned halter. Buttoned low in back and styled high in front, it adds dash to a sweater collection. Local needlework counters have patterns. Knit to save for War Bonds.

If the pay-as-you-go system is good for the 50,000,000 taxed laborers of this country, it is imperative for the government.—Lewis A. Dibble, Chm. Govt. Spending Comm., Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

Haupton With Army Tank Battalion in Italy

With the Fifth Army, Italy.—S/Sgt. George J. Haupton, whose brother Antone lives on route 3, Beaverton, Oregon, is a member of the 752nd Tank Battalion, which is credited with killing 1400 Germans, capturing 484 others, knocking out 11 tanks and disabling three others and destroying 21 pillboxes, 41 vehicles and 64 guns.

The outfit, now in the Apennine Mountains before the Po Valley, had been in the line with the Fifth Army about 300 days since it was indoctrinated in battle near Fondi, Italy, last spring. It has expended 55,000 rounds of ammunition in combat, including 105-millimeter, 76-millimeter and 75-millimeter shells.

In one of its first actions, the 752nd helped seal off a German pocket in which 600 Germans were taken prisoners.

Soon afterwards, the tankers entered Rome with some of the first Allied troops to reach the capital.

The tankers fighting between Rome and Arno River was characterized by vicious skirmishes at close quarters, between 30 and 100 yards, with enemy infantrymen. The armor was able to reach positions at such close range to the Germans because of concealment offered by heavy undergrowth familiar in that part of Italy in the summer.

The outfit engaged in particularly fierce battles in Roccastrada, Cecina, Rosignano and Leghorn. The 752nd exchanged shellfire with the enemy in narrow alleys and through windows and doorways in Rosignano for seven days.

Operating well in advance of the infantry, the 752nd attacked a heavily fortified hill north of Frenzuela at 8 o'clock one morning. Three hours later the last German gun position on the summit had been wiped out. The outfit held the hilltop for four hours, until the infantry caught up.

The 752nd was activated at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and trained at Fort Lewis, Washington, and Camp Young, California. Further training was received in England. Its personnel operated an armored force training school in Tunisia and, later, an armored command training school a few miles south of Naples, Italy.

Lt. Colonel Hyman Burs, Van Nuys, California, commands the tankers.

Farmers Asked to Save Paper Fertilizer Bags

Paper bags in which ground limestone and fertilizer is delivered to farms constitute a large potential supply of critically needed paper which can be salvaged for rwar purposes C. I. Sersanous, chairman of the Oregon state salvage committee recently reported to the Oregon State college Extension service.

Farmers hitherto have burned these bags but firms handling salvage paper have offered to accept all these lime and fertilizer bags they can get. Any bag containing tar liners are not acceptable unless tar liner is removed.

Mother and baby were reported doing nicely but father's condition was real serious at a hospital in Grand Coulee, Washington, last week. The father was pacing the hospital hall before the child was born and suffered an acute attack of appendicitis.

While in Beaverton be sure to eat at the Greyhound Coffee Shop.

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KEEP ON
Backing the Attack!
WITH
WAR BONDS

THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"When this war is all over, Judge, there will be some mighty interesting books written about it. Expect we'll learn a lot of things we didn't know before."

"Yes, Fred, when the record is finally written we'll realize what a gigantic operation this war really was and how important to final victory many factors really were."

"Take, for example, just one industry. Few people realize the importance of the great work done by the beverage distillers during the war. A high government official

called it 'an almost unparalleled example of the overnight conversion of an entire industry from peace to war.' He also said not so many months ago, while speaking about synthetic rubber, 'It is fair to regard the rubber manufactured to date as being almost solely the product of the beverage distilling industry. That's the type of thing I have in mind... the way great American industries at home cooperated to help our brave fighting men abroad.'

"I see what you mean, Judge... a complete history of American teamwork."

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