BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE
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S. P. Announces Orders For 1,000 More Box Cars

Although Southern Pacific Company already has ordered within the past 18 months a total of more than 4,000 new freight train cars, the purchase of an additional 1000 box cars of modern design to help ease the national box car shortage has been announced by President A. T. Mercier. The new cars will be steel sheathed, wood lined, forty-foot and of fifty-ton capacity.

Due to labor and material shortages experienced by car builders, deliveries of cars presently outstanding on order were only commenced in recent weeks and 1,160 have been delivered to August 10, Mercier said. The balance of deliveries is scheduled for completion within the next 90 days .

In addition to these 5,000 cars ordered in the name of the Southern Pacific Company proper, the Pacific Fruit Express Company, just recently ordered 5,000 refrigerator cars.

The Low Down From Hickory Grove

What this country needs to know is, how much is 41 billion bucks. We been seeing Congress dish up 100 million, or 2 billion without battin' an eye, for so long, that we do not even look to see if it is a million or a billion. The Sheriff has not drove up yet, so what the heck. What is an extra 3 ciphers, more or less.

So with your congressman coming home, it is now a good time to quiz the gent. Maybe he can tell you what is 41 billion. But if he can't, and he gets confused or red in the face, you can tell him the answer. I dug up my slide rule. Here is what is says. If you have 41 billion bucks in one dollar bills and you lay 'em end to end ,they would go 142 times around the earth—at the middle. And computin' still further with my slip-stick, these 142 separate round-the-world strips would make one single band of carpet 30 feet wide. Some pavement that would be—or is—and the dinero to be coughed up via taxes, income and other kinds. And that is just one year's expense of the Govt. Next year it will be another 30 foot layer of greenbacks—25,000 miles long.

One good thing you can say for dogs-days this year—Congress is not in session, and addin' further to our miseries.

Yours with the low down,

JO SERRA

REAL IRISH LINENS NOT SOLD BY PEDDLERS

Women's clubs have been asked to warn their members of a new swindle being practiced by house-to-house peddlers. These men, sometimes speaking a phoney Irish blarney, claim to be selling pure Irish lines, "smuggled in from Canada" or some such fiction. After the peddlers have gone their way, the unsuspecting discover that their puhchases aren't "Irish" and most certainly aren't even linen.

Irish linens are sold only thru legitimate channels. A well established linen shop or your regular department store is the only safe place to buy them if you want to get what you are paying for. And while prices are still high, the self-evident beauty and the assurance of long durability make real Irish linens an economy in the long run.

Accidents have jumped to 4th place as a cause of death, according to the National Safety Council. Topping accidents are heart disease, cancer and cerebral hemorrhage.

Rate Reductions For PGE Users

Rate reductions which will save customers of Portland General Electric Company an estimated $345,000 annually based on their 1946 consumption of electric power—considerably more than that figure if power use continues to increase at its present rate—were announced this week by George Flagg, Oregon Public Utilities Commissioner.

Added to previous reductions made in the last 12-month period affecting residential, commercial and industrial customers, the latest cut brings the year's record of savings for PGE electrict consumers to an estimated $1,180,000 annually.

A series of conferences during recent weeks betwen power company officials and representatives of Commissioner Flagg preceded the latest rate announcement. Flagg initiated the conferences when it appeared that 1946 earnings of the company would make additional rate reductions possible.

Waldemar Seton, PGE treasurer, listed the reductions in the variou customer classifications as follows, basing his estimates on anticipated 1946 revenues of the company.

Residential (Schedule No. 8) $170,000 annually; general commercial and industrial (Schedule No. 33) $135,000; large industrial service at high voltage (Schedule No. 83) $40,000.

Previous rate reductions in the last 12-month period included a cut in April, 1946, of $249,000 for general commercial and industrial customers and $78,000 for large industrial. Residential users taking advantage of the optional "All Electric Home" rate since it was made effective in November, 1945 have grown to the present figure of 28,000. The amount of rate reduction due to use of this schedule is calculated at $508,000 annually as of August 31.

While the "all-electric" rate for residential customers is available only to users of electric ranges and water heaters, such use is not a requirement of the schedule reduced by this week's announcement. Energy for general home use will be billed under the latter as follows:

First 50 kwh used per month at 3.3c per Khw,
Next 75 kwh at 2.4c.
Next 100 kwh at 1.5c.
Next 900 kwh at .7c.
Excess kwh at 1.00c.

All of the new schedules will become effective with the meter reading cycle commencing Octobr 23. Customer's bills for the month preceding individual meter reading dates will reflect the lower service costs.

Vets' Mail Bag

As a service to veterans in the community, this newspaper will publish a weekly column of questions most frequently asked contact men of the Veterans Administration in this area. For more detailed information, veterans should contact or write to the nearest VA contact unit at 1019 S. W. 10th Ave., Portland.

Q. What is the advantage in having a loan insured instead of guaranteed by the VA?

A. Only 15 per cent of the obligation is charged against the entitlement of the veteran if the obligation is handled by the lender under the insurance provisions, whereas the charge may be as much as 50 per cent of the obligation, if guaranteed. The result is that more of the entitlement is used up in a loan transaction by guaranty and so less remains available for future transactions.

Q. I have had no farm experience, but I believe I could learn quickly to operate a farm successfully. Is there any way I can get training under the G. I. Bill so that I could later qualify as a good risk with a lender?

A. Under both Public Law 16 (vocational rehabilitation) and 346 (G. I. Bill), eligible veterans are entitled to both on-the-farm training and institutional education which give them a practical and scientific knowledge of agriculture.

Q. Does the fact that I receive other income have any bearing on the amount of compensation I get as a veteran with a service-connected disability?

A. No. Since your compensation is for a service-connected disability the amount of income you have will not generally affect the amount of compensation allowed you.

Q. I believe I am entitled to a car under the recent legislation providing vehicles for amputees. How do I go about getting it?

A. Obtain an application blank from your VA contact office. Upon approval by the VA, take the application to the state agency responsible for license to operate a vehicle with special appliances. When license is granted, take application to your automobile dealer and pick out your car. Dealers will bill VA for cost of the vehicle (not to exceed $1600).

Babson Discusses Comparative Stock Prices

New York, New York, Sept. 20. The stock market will continue to have ups and downs; but now caution must be exercised in picking stocks. The recent slumps depressed many good issues wel below the Dow-Jones Averages. In this sort of market, therefore, readers can find individual issues **still** percentagewise below the average of the market. Some of these should advance well above said averages.

In order to make money one should look for such individual issues which are capable of making the grade. First of all, we must select stocks in industries which show promise. Next, we must ascertain which companies are suited financially, as well as mechanically, to do the best job in their field. We must be certain that the stock which we choose has sales appeal. A good yield, if the financing is simple, usually makes for sales appeal. A company which requires few employees in relation to its volume of production should be especially attractive, since labor strife will have less chance to retard its progress. All the above factors should aid readers in selecting good individual issues.

Market Averages

If we compare certain stocks pricewise and percentagewise with the Dow-Jones Averages in 1932, in 1937, the war years and now, we have some insight as to what action to expect from their future performances. As I explained last week, the Industrials sold at the depression low of 41, the Rails at 13, and the Utilities at 16. They rose to peaks in 1937 with a sharp decline and a lesser recovery in 1938. The market then remained stagnant with a down-hill trent until Pearl Harbor Day, December 7, 1941.

Since 1942 the market has been rising with intermediate declines. On May 29, 1946, the Averages attained a high of 212 for the Industrials and 43 for the Utilities, followed on June 13th by a new high for the Rails of 68. This has been followed by a severe drop of some 45 points for the Industrials and proportionate amounts for the Rails. Though the Averages decline even further, there may still be promising buys below the general market average.

Comparisons

To compare two prominent stocks which percentagewise dropped well below the Averages, let us first take, as an example COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS. In 1932 it reached a low of 3½. It rose to a peak in 1937 and had by 1942 settled back to a low of 7 7-8. Its nuext peak of 32¼ came in May of this year in a period when the Averages were at their highest in fifteen years. The Averages at the recent low have declined only 21 per cent from the May highs while COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS which I still believe to be good, has fallen off about 37 per cent. The Averages are yet well above COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS.

MONTGOMERY WARD is a stock I believe is good, which has shown a decided decline far below that of the Averages, due in great part to the issue of rights. In 1932 MONTGOMERY WARD declined to 3½. It reached a high of 69 in 1937. It again receded in 1942 to a low of 23½, which was a decline of 66 per cent compared to only 52 per cent for the Dow-Jones Industrial Averages. Along with the rest of the market the price of this stock progressed during the war. In May, 1946, MONTGOMERY WARD reached a peak of 104¼. It has since sold off to a low of 65½ or about a 37 per cent drop compared with only a 21 per cent drop for the Industrial Averages. A wise selection of individual issues may be made at this time if one's judgment is based on all the favorable factors I have mentioned ,including a promising relationship to the Dow-Jones Averages.