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STANLEY W. NETHERTON Editor and Publisher
MRS. EDNA BLACK Associate Editor-Office Mgr.
WALLY KAIN News Editor
JOHN L. TREEMAN Circulation-Advertising

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GREATER MEMORIAL

Many the heartache and sorrowing grief which will follow processions of honored war dead from their hallowed burying grounds overseas to resting places in their own native land.

Although the world has been at uneasy peace for more than two years, return of our war hero dead will open wounds that have been trying to heal for as many as six years.

Time has diminished the intensity of that numbing, unbelievable anguish which struck the hearts of the war dead's survivors when "The War Department regrets to inform you" notifications were received. But, certainly, the memory is still a tangible misery that might be better off undisturbed.

The wisdom of transferring the bodies of American warriors from a foreign shore to their homeland is of debatable merit. On the outposts of action, where they gave their lives in a bitter struggle against encroachment of Fascism, they have hallowed the ground with a most precious symbol—lifeblood.

They have given more than any. No sacrifices, no gallantry, no glory can equal their surrender of that spark of life. Yet so firmly enshrined, their voices can again be heard only through development of the ideals and faiths for which they died.

One of the most persistent beliefs, undoubtedly held by the majority of those who made a supreme sacrifice, was that the horrors and discomforts of war would lead to an era of peace and well-being.

For centuries, this same hope of the war-weary has beckoned with its inspiration. Surely peace would come! The world would long remember the futility of wars breeding war.

But, today, it has become an inescapable fact that the World does not remember, that the promises and prospects so vividly broadcast during World War II, were too easily spoken and too readily cast aside upon cessation of hostilities.

To the war dead, who return for burial at home, America can but confess its promises unkept. In their memory, nothing has been accomplished to guarantee that the living will look forward in justified confidence to an era of world peace.

In the light of history, perhaps it is too much to expect our nation and other nations of the world to honestly cooperate in the interest of peace, humanity and outward spreading circle of mutual prosperity. Much more practical is it to expect hubbub and hoop-la over vetoes and protocol, bids for power and world domination. Perhaps it is even wrong to call attention to such forgotten items as unity and cooperation in seeking solutions of the problems that still remained after the order, "Cease Firing."

Hope dies stubbornly and optimism stands many rebuffs before it relegates itself to the scrap-heap.

Glorifying our war dead even more than returning them to the soil from which they sprang, might be in a determination by our leaders and statesmen to seek ways of re-establishing a vigorous world-wide unity among ALL nations wanting peace and working, selflessly, in behalf of such a determination.

Let them forget minor triumphs in their current quest for world power. Let them sacrifice dreams of dominating the world for the more productive sight of a world of peace and progress.

Here would surely be a greater memorial to our honored war dead than the return of their bodies home.

—W. K.

Co. Supervisors May Insure Farm Loans To \$12,000

With appropriations made by the last Congress, authorization has been received to insure loans made by lending agencies or private lenders for the purpose of purchasing or developing family-type farms, reports Victor S. Madsen, County Supervisor of Washington County.

The loaning qualifications are quite similar to the Tenant Purchase loans made in the past in that the farm under consideration must be a full-time, farm and the applicant must qualify either as an experienced farm tenant, or in the case of a veteran, he must have had sufficient training or experience so that he might reasonably be expected to make a success. The applicant must have sufficient resources to secure a 10% equity in the farm on the basis of its appraisal by the Government appraiser, and he must also have sufficient capital to purchase or own his farm operating capital. Congress has restricted these loans to family-type farms for the purpose of improving tenure and family living conditions.

There is a limitation of \$12,000 on the purchase price of farms based upon the appraisal.

It is not expected that many farms can be bought under present inflated prices which will qualify, but an opportunity is provided to develop presently owned farms where the total loan to develop the farm and refinance its present indebtedness would not exceed the \$12,000 limitation. Examples of such a development might be for new buildings, remodeling of existing buildings, land clearing, drainage and irrigation, fences and other real estate improvements. Merely refinancing is not the purpose of the loan.

This type of loan is amortized over a 40-year repayment period. The rate of interest is 3½% and it is required that the borrower secure complete replacement insurance coverage on his buildings at the time of loan closing.

This type of loan has interested many lenders since it gives private or commercial lenders an opportunity to invest their funds with 100% insurance by the Government. The lenders receive 2½% interest and the servicing is done by the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture. The mortgages are transferable and assignable, upon notice to the Farmers Home Administration. Lenders can borrow against the mortgages, since they are accepted as collateral for loans by Federal Reserve banks.

The office servicing Washington County is located in the Nichols building, 168 N. Third street, Hillsboro, and Mr. Madsen reports that he will be in his office on Wednesday of each week, or any one interested may correspond by mail at the above address.

The battleship USS Oklahoma was built at a cost of \$13,400,000. Cost of salvage after Pearl Harbor was \$2,500,000.

The Navy insulated its quonset huts with 2-inch slabs of crushed fibre.

Babson Discusses Vocational Education

The education business is booming! Schools and colleges across the country are packing them in like so many sardines in a can and turning them out like so many cars from a production line.

HOW MANY WILL SURVIVE?
Pre-war checks on educational efficiency indicated that of every 100 students who have entered college, 56 never graduated! Why this huge mortality rate? The question of successful college achievement should challenge every taxpayer, parent, teacher and pupil.

A United States Office of Education Bulletin analyses this figure of 56 "failures" as follows: 18.4 per cent of the students flunk; 12.4 per cent leave because of financial difficulties; 6.1 per cent of lack of interest; 4.0 per cent of sickness or death; 14.1 per cent because of various miscellaneous causes; and 45 per cent for unknown reasons.

WHY STUDENT MORTALITY RATES ARE HIGH

Mortality rates are high because too many people go to college lacking a driving purpose. For example, I asked a sweet young thing on one college campus the other day why she was going to college. Her reply: "Because mother wants me to." When I asked her for her mother's reason, she replied: "So I won't have to work." Certainly something is wrong here!

But parents cannot be blamed for wanting their children to have some of those things they failed to get. What greater asset has a parent than a good son or daughter? The trouble is that too many parents often fail to see the defects of their offspring. They too often overrate their abilities or they too often know too little about job requirements.

WE MUST BETTER PREPARE YOUTH FOR WORK

Is it any wonder that employment managers and labor leaders are everywhere talking about the problem of vocational training? Two million young men and women enter the labor market each year. When these

youths find themselves facing a hard-boiled job interviewer who asks them what they can do, most of them reply, "Anything." The employer knows this means "Nothing." Yet, I am not for one moment blaming our youth.

Let me ask what you have done to further job training in your community? What do your sons and daughters know about their abilities and interests? How much business information have you given them? Do they know the traits and skills required on various kinds of jobs? What are your local employment opportunities? What are the broad vocational trends, nationally speaking? Our youth simply does not know. This is evidenced by all sorts of surveys. Three out of every four young persons never receive any organized guidance from school, college, or any other source.

TOO MANY WANT "JUST JOBS."

It is significant that almost all of our high school students expect always to work for some one else; it never occurs to them to provide jobs for others. The naked truth is that our present industrial order will not provide enough of these jobs. In order to give future employment to our young people we must start in now to educate the best of them to become employers. This is why I am training people out here in the center of the country to enter definite careers and employ others.

An educational misfit is a tragedy—a waste of human material. Only the man who is happy in his work, who is fitted for it by nature and trained for it through education can make the fullest use of his powers and ultimately provide jobs for others. If school committeemen and college trustees would appropriate even a fraction of the money in helping graduates to become employers, which they now spend on school sports, bands, etc., our youth might have a chance. Hasn't someone been shortchanging our youth? Perhaps this is a good question to ask as our football season gets underway.

Gov't. Payments Small But Steady Earnings To Farm

Government payments to farmers, first instituted in the latter half of 1933 under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, have constituted a relatively small but steady source of income to American farmers. At the present time, such payments are made under the soil conservation, price parity, Sugar Act, and production programs.

The total amount of payments has varied from year to year, but has always been relatively small when compared with the farmers' cash receipts from farm marketings. In 1933, for example, cash receipts from farm marketings amounted to \$5,314,000,000 where as government payments totaled \$131,000,000 or 2.4 per cent of total cash receipts of \$5,445,000,000.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in 1939 totaled \$7,877,000,000; for this same year, government payments under the various programs amounted to \$807,000,000, or 9.3 per cent of total cash

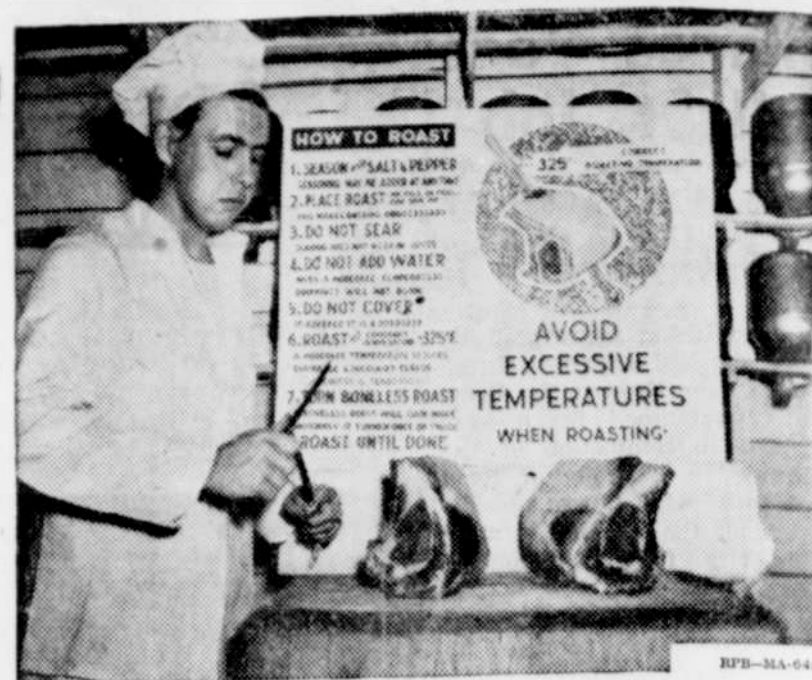
receipts. These two years represent the low and high points for government payments as a percentage of total cash receipts; the average has been 4.6 per cent.

Government have varied from year to year, the average of the last five years is noticeably higher than the average of the first five years. Payments to farmers in 1946, as a matter of fact, were 59 per cent above average payments for the years 1935-1939.

Government payments totaled \$800,000,000 in 1946, an increase of 4 per cent over payments under the same programs in 1945. In 1946 payments for dairy production amounted to \$401,000,000, or slightly more than half of the payments under all programs; in the preceding year, payments under the dairy production program constituted 57 per cent of all payments.

In 1946 payments for sheep and lamb production represented 4 per cent, and those for beef production almost 3 per cent, of total payments. The \$314,000,000 paid farmers under the Conservation Program comprised 39 per cent of payments; payments under the Sugar Act about 4 per cent.

Notes on Roasts From an Army Kitchen



A soldier training under the Army's Food Service Program learns to prepare meat cuts for roasting. The chart on "How to Roast" in the background is the result of extensive testing and research by the Quartermaster Corps.

Sherwood Lad On 4-H Club Cong. Trip To Chicago

Twelve Oregon 4-H club members have won trips to the National 4-H club congress in Chicago in December and nine others have been announced as state champions in other national contests in which they will compete for trips. L. J. Allen, state club leader at O.S.C., has just announced.

Those who have won trips already and now will compete for college scholarships in contests sponsored by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club work follows:

Janet Howell, Astoria, clothing contest; Charles Colegrove, Junction City; (Benton County) farm safety; Lloyd H. Koch, Sherwood, field crops; Grace Connell, Hillsboro, food preparation; Shirley Jean Arne, Cottage Grove, garden; Marjorie Zeller, Brockway, girls record; Jane Connell, Hillsboro, health improvement; Otto Sack, Jr., Portland, home improvement; Bill Swink, Lebanon, poultry; Lorraine Prokop, Riverside community, Linn county, had previously been awarded a trip as state winner in the style revue.

State winners whose trips depend on the outcome of sectional or national competition are as follows, with other prizes awarded.

Barrie Gassett, Cove, dairy production, \$25, bond Barbara Bloom Eugene, frozen foods, \$50, bond; Walter Evans, Oregon City, boys leadership, gold wrist watch; Donna Weiderkehr, Jefferson, girls leadership, gold wrist watch; Chester Hughson, Albany (Benton county) meat animal. (Gold watch awarded as second place winner, Allene Owens, Ashland, as Hugh-

son was winner last year as well, Byron Neil Schriever, Molalla, home grounds beautification, gold watch.

National 4-H achievement (Moses trophy) entrants from Oregon are Bill Hendrick, Beavercreek, and Bonnie Klein, Aumsville, Margaret Freudenthal, Hillsboro, is the Oregon entrant in the dairy section of the new scholarship fund contest.

A total of 88,842 Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel were killed in World War II.

An "accolade" in American Military parlance is a scroll, signed by the President and sent to the next of kin of all persons who die while serving in the armed forces.

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