

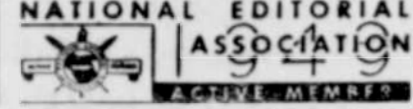
BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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"Et Tu, Postmaster!"

The postoffice department is out to increase mailing rates for weekly newspapers. Such a campaign is in full swing in Congress and its effects may well be far-reaching.

What somehow nettles those who are doing a job of public service against mounting odds of a seemingly never-ending parade of mounting costs is the reason for it all.

Spokesmen for the postal department in numerous appearances, have continuously offered their lament and generalities that the postoffice finances are in the red. Why is this so? There is the question.

Contrary to the usual procedure in the presentation of a proposition the postoffice presents no graphs, no charts, no lists of costs and revenues to indicate the factual picture.

How does the postoffice department know that a boost of 500 to 700 percent will be enough to meet the financial contingencies of its books? If it wants to come out of the red, why doesn't it find out first, where the deficit begins.

A newspaper, preparing copies for mailing, customarily sorts them so as to facilitate delivery. Every route, for instance, is separated. In any study of mailing costs, has this one illustrative factor been recognized?

We find the postoffice department a real "Johnny on the Spot" whenever it comes to requests for notices and other publicity. Hardly a newspaper which, each week, is not deluged with handouts which the department heads expect to be printed prominently—for free. Have you ever seen a notice of bids, for instance, printed in anyway else but scot-free?

As to what further pressures on today's free press will mean, consider the situation carefully.

The world, today, is well aware of iron curtains and the heavy hand of censorship. People, by one belief, should be given full and unbiased information, freely and without coloration. Yet, on the other hand, there is the pressures of censorship and restrictions that operates to the contrary of the first idea.

Every financial demand added on a small newspaper concern is another hurdle to be mounted. Such a proposal as is now being foisted on the nation is an even greater price for the privilege of doing a public service.

To the mail moguls prosecuting this drive to make it even harder to put out a small town newspaper, may we comment, "Et tu, Postmaster!"

Life of Reedville Patron Reads Like Horatio Alger

SIMEON G. REED CAME WEST TO RECoup FORTUNES AND ACHIEVED FAME AS LEADER OF DEVELOPMENT

By Herve S. Robinson
(Continued from last week)

Nathan Robinson and his young wife came to Oregon in 1847, and settled on a claim in Washington county, at the present site of Reedville.

Mr. Robinson was a carpenter and a very good one. About 1852 he built on his claim the historic building, since known as the Reed farmhouse, which became known as one of the showplaces of the new Oregon county.

He is also believed to have built the West Union Baptist church, about five miles north of his claim, another famous example of early Oregon architecture. Both buildings are still in a good state of preservation after nearly one hundred years.

He built a little school house on his claim and the children for miles around came to attend the old Nathan Robinson school. From as far east as present St. Mary's, John Griffith's three children walked in 1853 and from two miles south came the A. J. Master's children.

We do not know if Nathan taught the school himself but it is not unlikely, as it was quite a common practice for men engaged in other activities in the summer to teach school during the winter months.

To his accomplishments as carpenter and farmer, Mr. Robinson added that of orchards.

"In 1854," says an old newspaper clipping in the Oregon Historical Society's collection, "Thomas Pritchard was making presents of apples that were pronounced at that time to be the finest that had ever been seen anywhere, 16 inches in circumference, 29 ounces in weight, so that only 15 of them filled a half bushel measure. These were raised by Nathan Robinson—on trees of only three years growth. He shipped these to San Francisco and so far as can be learned this was the first shipment of the kind on record" (note The Luelling orchards at Milwaukie had made a small shipment in 1853.)

About 1860 Simon G. Reed purchased the Nathan Robinson farm and it became known as Reedville Farm. Simon B. Reed was at that time a member of the new firm, Ladd, Reed and Company of Portland, just beginning a career as one of the founders of Portland and one of the great captains of industry on the Pacific Slope.

His story reads like a novel by Horatio Alger. From clerk in a wholesale dry goods store in Boston at \$75 a year, he went to East Abington, his childhood home, to work as a cutter in a shoe factory. He became very proficient at this work and was paid by the piece but soon became dissatisfied.

One day he threw down his knife and exclaimed to his fellow workers, "I'm quitting to work for myself." So he went to Quincy and went into the flour and grain business.

He was then 20 years old and a handsome young man. He wooed and won Amanda Wood, one of the belles of Quincy, the 18 year old daughter of Henry Wood, a leading citizen. The wedding took place on Oct. 17, 1850. The marriage proved a fortunate one and the advice and assistance of his wife contributed largely to Reed's later success.

The business at Quincy did not thrive. In the spring of 1852 Reed sold out his interests and left for California. Mrs. Reed remained with her parents until he should establish himself in business in the west. He reached San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama and remained there until after the big Sacramento fire of that year.

He then came to Oregon, expecting to buy lumber. He failed to secure any lumber but bought a lot of flour, which he took to San Francisco and sold at a good profit. The tide in his financial affairs had turned.

He returned to Oregon in 1853 and went into the commission business, buying onions, potatoes and other produce, first at Rainier and later at Portland, for the San Francisco market. In 1854, he sent for his wife and Mrs. Reed bravely set out upon a trip such as few women attempted in those days.

By ship, she went to the Isthmus of Panama and crossed it on horseback. Another ship brought her to San Francisco where her husband met her and escorted her on the last lap of her journey to Portland. Here he installed his bride in a little house as good as any in that place and time but far inferior to her former home at Quincy.

In leaps and bounds the fortunes of the Reeds advanced with those of Portland and the northwest. In association with W. S. Ladd, John C. Ainsworth and Robert R. Thompson, industrial giants of the new country, Simeon Reed participated in the forming of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, which proved immensely

profitable and made a fortune for each of its promoters.

Other opportunities presented themselves and soon Simeon Reed owned railroads, mines, business blocks, hotels and dwelling houses throughout the west—whole towns in fact.

With all his success in big business, however, he remained at heart a farmer and breeder of livestock.

The farm which Reed had purchased in Washington county was in a region well suited for stock raising. In early days it had afforded rich pasturing for the horses and cattle of Tom McKay and the Hudson's Bay Company. Then the retired American trappers in the North Plains country had used it chiefly for stock raising.

In partnership with W. S. Ladd, Reed acquired a number of valuable farms. The Reedville property was enlarged by the purchase of about 1,000 acres of adjacent ground from Dr. J. C. Hawthorn of Portland which he had stocked with two carloads of imported Shorthorn cattle. Another farm of 3000 acres was acquired at Broadmead in Polk and Yamhill counties.

These farms were stocked with fine imported horses, sheep, cattle and hogs. The management of the farms devolved principally upon Reed. At Reedville beside fine dairy and beef cattle, sheep and hogs, Reed kept a stable of fine trotting horses.

He built and maintained the year around a covered half mile track on which to train them. Among the superintendents at Reedville were George Gammie and

William Watson, Scotchmen who had come with the imported stock and Thomas Withycombe, father of James Withycombe who later became governor of Oregon.

A writer in the Oregonian of October 9, 1875, signing himself "Norval" goes into ecstasies over the "many attractions at Reedville." He starts his article by describing the introduction of rape, a plant "heretofore unknown in Oregon but widely used in Great Britain and the Australian colonies as cheap feed, unsurpassed for the production of wool and mutton of high quality."

Reed's experiments are described in detail with remarkable results in high production and in fattening sheep and hogs at a cost of 37½ cents per acre for seed.

The writer then turns his attention to the stock, the Shorthorn herd headed by "that very grand and conquering bull, Lord of the Valley", the Cotswold and Leicesters sheep and the fine Berkshire hogs. Then the horses, "the gallant young Marquis, the Achilles of Oregon draft horses", a splendid Scotch Cydsdale stallion. On his stock we will have exactly the description of horses required by the Oregon farmer. Then he pays his respects to the beautiful Autocrat, looks gay and sprightly—trot all over." Who "will doubtless be the sire of many valuable colts next year in Oregon."

He adds "Reedville assumes its usual tidy appearance. Everything has a place and everything must be in its place."

"Representatives of all the various breeds from Reedville will be at the state fair," he adds. I am glad to learn that a good deal of competition is expected from British Columbia. Let them come. Welcome them—I do not fear the result. I shall expect to see the blue ribbon flaunting on the faces of the Reedville Shorthorns.

With the coming of the railroad Reedville Farm became a station and a town began to grow up

Oregon Joins In Honor to Savings Bond Volunteers

Governor Douglas McKay of Oregon joined with the Governors of 47 other States on Tuesday, April 19, in honoring the Minute Men and Women of 1949, those volunteers who promote and sell U. S. Savings Bonds in this State.

The Treasury Department selected April 19 for this event as it is Patriots' Day, anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775 which set off the spark that flamed into the Revolutionary War.

Cancer Soc. Asks \$2,694 In Funds Of Wash. County

Mrs. H. H. Stannard, Washington county chairman for the current campaign of the American Cancer Society, was advised today that the society allocated \$3,200,000 to various cancer research projects throughout the United States in 1948.

Mrs. Stannard was informed that the research allocations from funds raised by the society in 1948 were completed recently when 205 applications for grants in-aid and 45 applications for fellowships were approved.

Details of the grants-in-aid have not been publicly announced as yet, she said, but indications are that some Oregon scientists will participate.

Oregon's quota in the society's campaign this month is \$130,145, and Washington county has been asked to raise \$2,694.00.

There, we shall deal with the early history of that town in our next installment.

(continued next week)

Gov't. Announce Support Program For Milk Price

An additional program to support the price of milk was announced this week by the USDA, according to this week's DAIRY REVIEW, prepared by the OSC extension service from USDA reports and other data. This program will apply to milk going into manufacturing uses during 1949. The support price will be at the national average of 90 percent of the parity equivalent price for manufacturing milk. The parity equivalent price has been determined as being 88.5 percent of the U. S. average parity price of all milk sold by farmers at wholesale to plants and dealers.

The support program will be carried out by the USDA in purchasing nonfat dry milk solids when necessary. Spray type nonfat solids of extra grade quality will be purchased at 12.25 cents a pound. Roller type solids are priced at 11 cents a pound. These prices apply to purchases made before September 1. After September 1 prices are increased a half cent a pound.

This program is to supplement the butter purchasing program which was announced on February 8.

The two support programs both have seasonal price differentials. This is to encourage normal storage of dairy products during the flush season in spring and summer. These storage products are then used in the fall and winter. By encouraging commercial storage the programs are expected to stabilize the dairy markets. This is aided by preventing drastic declines in butterfat and manufacturing milk prices during heavy producing seasons, and subsequent sharp price rises during months of low production.

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Northwest POWER POOL

combats shortage with "another Bonneville"

Behind the scenes of last winter's critical power shortage 11 private and municipal power companies and the Bonneville Power Administration developed a system of cooperation which produced enough "extra" power to equal another Bonneville dam. Except for the work of the Northwest Power Pool, the electrical systems in the Northwest might have collapsed.

Here's how it works: The pool interconnects electric systems in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Montana and British Columbia. In such a large region there are differences of time zone, weather, stream flows and other factors which produce variations both in power demand and in the output of generating plants, area to area. An area that is "short" at one time can draw upon the temporary "surplus" of another area. Later on, the situation may be completely reversed, and power will flow back the other way.

By joining resources and coordinating the operation of all generating plants in the Northwest, power pool engineers are able to utilize up to 600,000 kilowatts of power that would go to waste if the member systems were isolated! That's more power than Bonneville dam produces!

The Northwest was short of power last winter, and conditions will continue critical for several years to come. The power pool is one of the measures taken by electrical systems to meet the emergency while new dams and powerhouse are being rushed to completion.

These Are the Power Pool Members

- PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Portland, Oregon
- PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
Portland, Oregon
- MOUNTAIN STATES POWER COMPANY
Albany, Oregon
- WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY
Spokane, Washington
- PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
Seattle, Washington
- CITY OF SEATTLE DEPARTMENT OF LIGHTING
Seattle, Washington
- CITY OF TACOMA LIGHT DIVISION
Tacoma, Washington
- IDAHO POWER COMPANY
Boise, Idaho
- UTAH POWER COMPANY
Salt Lake City, Utah
- MONTANA POWER COMPANY
Butte, Montana
- BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
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- BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

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