

# BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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## Spirit Of Memorial Day

As we pause in our usual routine, May 30, to pay honor to the war dead and to keep the spirit of this day of commemoration, well might we assess the custom of eulogizing those who laid down their lives for the defense and glory of our nation.

How often it seems that the nation's fallen warriors are like the pioneers of our national history. They had gone to battle with a more or less constant ideal before them—that of self-preservation. They underwent physical and spiritual torture. But they were caught up with a force that was greater than self and their supreme sacrifice was made with whole-hearted spirit and devotion.

The wars of each succeeding generation seem to have taken the national interest a little further afield. The soil of foreign lands has been tinted with the blood of American soldiers as they laid down their lives in the nation's interest. And so, like pioneers, they have gone on to practically encompass the globe and leave few untrod battlefields to remain.

In contrast to the simple faith which the grass-covered final resting place of these fallen war heroes personify, the military dead of the nation are nevertheless symbols of destruction and negation.

But for the inability of nations to resolve their differences and live in harmony, these men and women need not have died in battle. And the appalling destruction of material wealth which the list of wars occasion, might have been denied.

How furtive the glory. How unyielding the consequence. How unforgettable the dread and sorrow.

May the prayers for peace and brotherhood be full and extended, in the spirit of Memorial Day, 1949.

## CVA Issue Controversy

The battle lines in behalf of a Columbia River authority are being more deeply drawn, week by week. Argumentative values have been somewhat clouded. If you are "for CVA", you either want an efficient, overall development of natural resource potentials or you are swayed by the siren song of a socialist persuasion—depending on who gives the appraisal.

Let us look at the entire problem without heat and fervor.

CVA in the first place, would be patterned after TVA, with a significant difference. The Columbia Valley far outstrips the Tennessee valley in potential strength. Where the TVA has made progress in improving the wealth of its domain, a CVA, with comparable success, would make immeasurably greater gains.

As to the scope of TVA, there can be no question but that its administration has materially bettered the living standards of residents in its valleys. And during the recent World War, its strength was one of the strengths that brought America to victory.

Whether or not there could be a comparable material betterment or similar productive strength from the Tennessee valley area under the guidance of another administration than TVA is a point for careful consideration.

There have been reams of copy put out, depicting TVA as a monstrous governmental bureaucracy which exercises dire restriction on the lives and fortunes of the populace. There have been less telling dispatches in criticism of its basic justification—the industrial and electrification development it has occasioned.

There seems to be some degree of unanimity in a belief that comprehensive development of power potentials are without argument, whether it be in the TVA, MVA or CVA. The billions of energy units going to waste because our rivers are not fully harnessed might well add comfort and convenience to the population as well as encourage a wide industrial basis for economic development and prosperity.

Present picture in the Columbia River area is complicated by overlapping bureaus and departments, all concerned with some phase of the overall picture but, in total, piling up a staggering financial load for the administrative results.

By giving the control or the authority of the far-reaching area to a single agency, there would be streamlined administration at a noticeable saving in cost. Apparently, judging the experience of TVA, there would also be more widespread efficiency.

But the burning question is what it would do to the area where its influence would dominate.

Despite all the paeans of praise we might sing to honor private enterprise and our system of government, in the debate raging about CVA the shortcomings of both are prominent.

If private enterprise were capable of spurring the development of the Columbia Valley area, that maximum of benefits which it promises might now be a reality. The demands for industrial electricity, for instance, would not be left unanswered.

With the task transferred to the federal government, and the many departments and bureaus drafted to do the work, the magnitude of the task was eloquently noted. But in the process of doing the job, the overlapping governmental agencies have woven a network of bureaucratic red tape about the entire concept until now the cry is for a single super-agency to direct the development.

So it remains that opponents to CVA have their strongest means in stressing the fear of a regional dictatorship. To have the government rule, not by laws but by agency directives, would limit the enjoyment of basic American rights. To have the government figuratively peer over the shoulder of everyone, to limit fields of endeavor or to proscribe the right of free speech, free press, free assembly or other ordained prerogatives in the pursuit of happiness is an alarming proposition.

There can be no question that the Columbia River Valley should be developed more widely. It is only whether or not, in so doing, the residents of the region would be surrendering their determinations and their intrinsic rights to a super-agency that, to us, seems the basic CVA issue controversy.

### MOTHER'S FUNCTIONS

The Tunda Camp Fire group had a tea for the mothers May 4 at the Beaverton city hall, explaining what the girls were doing and had done to the mothers on May 4.

On May 1 the group helped decorate for a mother-daughter banquet to be held that night in the grade school cafeteria. No business meeting was held.

### CLAM OUTING

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merriam with their children Kay and Keith went clamming down at Gearhart Thursday morning. They were back with their quota by 10:30. They reported lots of clams and lots of people digging them, as sure evidence Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gross had a big clam dinner with them that night.

## Readers Say

### Greater Zeal In Government Can Give It Strength

To the Editor:

We Americans do not believe in being fanatical about anything. We believe in keeping our feet on the ground and in not violating the principles of decency. We do not believe that just any means to an end is justifiable. We believe that if the wrong means are employed to reach an end, no good will come from the end so reached.

Nevertheless we could greatly improve and strengthen our attitude toward our form of government by showing more zeal for it. Rightly we refuse to permit our government to get into our religion. History has demonstrated to us vividly the evil of letting a government get in control of a people's religion.

But we should let our religion get into our form of government. We should require the spirit of Christianity to influence our government and to direct us in our relations with our government. In our praiseworthy determination to keep church and state separate we should not make the mistake of separating our religion from our government. We should carry our religion into our government and we should require that our government be conducted according to the principles of our religion.

We have taken our form of government too much for granted; we have not regarded it as a God-given way of life; we have not made such sacrifices as might be necessary to strengthen it and make it as fully operative as we should have done.

If we Americans would carry out the spirit of Christianity into the daily application of our democratic way of life we should have no reason for uneasiness because of any headway the Communists could make in this land of ours.

With the Christian religion permeating and implementing our governmental way of life, there would be no room, no opportunity for any foreign influence to get into our governmental way of life.

If we Americans would make the spirit of Christianity permeate and actuate every phase of our governmental way of life, too, the Communists would not have anything to offer anybody over here. The Communists would be offering husks to a people well-fed.

If we will make our way of life in this nation excellent enough, the Communists would not only have nothing to offer us but we would have something to offer them; something so grand as to make what they have seem so shabby as not to merit even passing consideration.

Charles T. McPherson,  
1938 SW Sixth Avenue,  
Portland, Oregon.

### EDITOR'S NOTE:

What is so frequently overlooked is that government is not the basic value. The basic value in the individual, his mental, moral and spiritual "sides".

Rather than urging us to inject religion into our government wouldn't it be more to the point for us to personally and individually readjust our ethical values?

Whether by specific, dogmatic observance of the physical aspects of any particular religious creed or the wider conformity to Christian principles, we might individually be stronger and better in our own lives.

And from here, the sort of government that would evolve might not be left to the whims and opportunist influence of self-seeking groups or individuals.

### Former Pastor Relates Joy in Receiving News

Editor,

It has been a pleasure to continue receiving the Enterprise each week since leaving our former parish last November. To read the names of our friends and acquaintances in the news from time to time and to note how Beaverton succeeds in making victories out of defeats in a civic way causes us to rejoice.

May I take this opportunity to extend my personal congratulations to the members of Beaverton Kiwanis and anyone in particular who cooperated in the effort to provide a real means of mobility for Earle Morris of Cooper Mountain.

All criticisms notwithstanding, from where I sit I view this as Christianity in action. More power to you!

Sincerely yours,  
Everett L. Bowers,  
Medford, Oregon

## A. A. Durham Has Notable Place In Tualatin History

OREGON GAZETTER LISTS ONLY TWO BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATING IN YEAR OF 1873

By Hervey S. Robinson  
(Continued from last week)

The first Oregon Gazetteer, published in 1873, describes Tualatin as a post office 12 miles southeast of Hillsboro. Only two business houses were listed: William Greenwood, blacksmith and A. A. Durham, general merchandise. Greenwood was the village blacksmith at Tualatin for many years and served as postmaster for over three years following the death of William Thompson in September, 1874.

Albert Alonzo Durham figured prominently in the early history of the Tualatin vicinity. He was born in New York state in 1814 of sturdy New England stock. His grandfather and two great-uncles were soldiers in the Continental Army while three other Durhams of a southern branch of the family fought for King George in the Revolutionary War.

In 1825, young Alonzo was at Flat Rock, New York on the banks of the Erie Canal and watched the first canal boat come through with General La-Payette and other distinguished visitors on board.

That same year the Durham family moved to the Western Reserve in Ohio and later to Springfield, Illinois. Here A. A. Durham was married in November, 1836 to Miss Miranda A. White. After his marriage he engaged in the milling business, both lumber milling and flour at Springfield. He had as neighbors two very distinguished men John A. Logan and Abraham Lincoln. The latter was his attorney.

A son, George L. was born to the Durhams at Springfield in December, 1844. Three years later, in April, 1847, A. A. Durham who was afflicted with ague, decided to seek a healthier climate on the Pacific coast. With his wife and young son he started across the plains for Oregon. He had a wagon with three yoke of

oxen, a good supply of provisions and a gun which he knew well how to use.

For some time they traveled with a large company of emigrants but delays were frequent and Mr. Durham became dissatisfied. One day while the caravan was encamped, he hitched up his own team, climbed into the wagon and said, "I started for Oregon and I am going". He then pulled out from the train followed by several others.

They were obliged to ford every river they came to, except two, but arrived safely in Oregon City, October 1, 1847. Locating there, he built a large sawmill on the Clackamas river which furnished good water power. At first he owned a one-fourth interest in the mill.

In 1848 gold was discovered in California and excitement ran high. Like most of the adult male citizens of Oregon, Mr. Durham went to the gold fields. He travelled overland to California and dug for gold on all the forks of the American river. He was very successful, averaging \$300 a day. On his best days he took out \$800 and once he secured \$3,600 in twelve days.

After a year in the gold fields he returned home by way of San Francisco, on the Undine. He was shipwrecked in Shoal Water Bay. Arriving at Oregon City he straightened out his business, bought out his partners in the mill and ran it from March to September when he sold it for \$19,000.

He then took a donation claim of 640 acres on the present site of Oswego in Clackamas county and improved a farm there. He laid out the town and named it for Oswego, New York and built another mill. There he remained from 1850 to 1863.

He did a large business and was known as one of the most enterprising men on the river. The loss of a large steamboat which he had built and other causes brought financial reverses

and he sold out to the Oregon Iron and Steel company. He moved a short distance west into Washington County and built a sawmill and flour mill on Fanno Creek.

These mills were operated by water power and for a number of years the place was known as Durham Mills. When the Oregon Electric Railway was built the station at this point was called Durham. Here he and his youngest son, Silas A., after him conducted a prosperous business for many years.

Mr. Durham also operated a 320 acre farm in this location. In 1860 he represented his district in the state legislature. He engaged actively in business and community affairs until his death in 1901, at the age of 86 years.

His son, Silas A., after receiving his education in Portland high school and Pacific University in Forest Grove remained at Durham Mills where he engaged in the manufacture of flour and lumber. He married Miss Ella C. Bryant, daughter of Charles W. Bryant, a neighbor who came to the vicinity in 1852.

He was an active Republican from the time he became a voter and in 1890 was elected by his party to the State Legislature.

During his first term he served on the important committees on corporations and Indian Affairs. He was re-elected in 1892. He operated a 300 acre farm in the Durham vicinity where he raised grain and hops. His death occurred in 1898.

The older son, George H., who crossed the plains with his father, graduated from Pacific University and studied law with Judge Lansing Stout in Portland.

He became a well known lawyer, served as district attorney for Multnomah County from 1872 to 1874 and practiced very successfully first in Portland and later in Josephine County. He died about 1928.

Richard L. was educated at Portland Academy and Willamette University. He went to Portland in 1876 was employed in the County Clerk's office for five years and in the City Auditor's office for six years.

In 1882 he went into the banking business. He was successively teller and cashier of the Portland Savings Bank, cashier and vice president of Commercial National Bank and vice president of the Merchant's National Bank, which position he held at the time of his death in 1916.

(To be continued)

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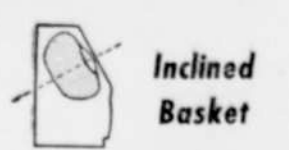
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