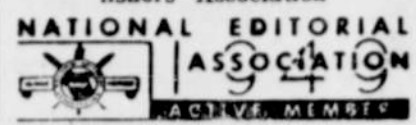


BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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Improvement For Future

Well noted should be the beginning, this week, of Beaverton's sanitary sewer system construction. For, in the relief of an aggravated condition of pollution, there is a message of hope and of civic accomplishment.

Many were the optimistic pessimists who had continually sing-songed "They'll never do anything," "A sewer would be all right, but—" and "I suppose a sewer would be all right but do you really think it'll ever happen?" And to these stalwart knockers, the actual beginning of the job should give comfort and counsel.

Pollution is a problem of the entire Tualatin Valley. Blessed as we are with the ideal topography for non-metropolitan living, we are nevertheless burdened with a high sub-surface water level. In Southwest Hills, Tigard, Aloha and, Tualatin areas, in fact, drainage conditions are as noisome as in the Beaverton area.

For wholesome living, where our children may be safeguarded against epidemic risks traceable to rampant pollution, a proper system of sewage disposal rates not as a luxury but as an irreplaceable improvement for the future.

Do They Count Costs?

A representative in Congress started something that sort of got away from him, in the matter of pensions to veterans of World Wars I and II. While the preliminary legislation was something of a political smokescreen, with not much intention of its author to be enacted in law, the issue has finally moved along to acceptance in the house. Now it has gone to a special pigeonhole in the Senate, marked "too hot to handle". Its fate from there is doubtful.

At first, the idea of paying a bonus to veterans seemed on the ridiculous side. Surely the revenue for it would come from taxation—which would take something out of the veterans pocket, too—either directly or indirectly.

And yet, considering the ease with which dollars are tossed around by the millions, for defense appropriations, for relief, for aid to dependent nations across the seas, it might not be asking too much to expect the nation to pay its veterans a pittance in their declining years.

The veterans administration estimates the cost of such a program would reach \$65 billion during the next 50 years. As an example of reaching into the thin air and coming up with a round, easy-to-speak figure, this is classical perfection. How anybody, bureau or crystal ball gazer, can look so far ahead into a future highly hazardous with atomic destruction, bacteria warfare and who-knows-what to anticipate the veteran population half a century ahead is sheerly amazing.

Individually, the \$72 a month to needy veterans beyond the age of 65 years would be an anchor of security. Like most anchors, of course, it would immobilize the recipients to a large extent and open up new fields of endeavor for future veterans who are not tied down to a mooring device.

Perhaps the pension idea, as expressed in a local barber-shop, might be in the way of paying off on the nation's wars. It might, by the same token, sharpen the focus of statesmen who must declare war to realize that its costs will go on, even after the end of hostilities, for the servicemen who man the guns.

History would perhaps refute such a belief. It seems that statesmen don't always count the costs.

Nature Often Baffles

Philosophically it is supposed that everything in Nature has a purpose on the Earth; that no species is tolerated in the cosmos but that it serves a definite need.

We were reminded of that theory some three years ago. It happened, on a summer night, that we were blowing smoke rings from a comforting pipe and a little fly was buzzing around. Suddenly, and without warning, the fly ran headlong into one of the smoke rings and made a complete loop, flying through the smoke and dissipating the ring.

We have only one witness to this startling performance. And to tell it effectively brings no greater response than "M-mmm?" or a disbelieving look that suggests we are either great fabricators or, more plainly, nuts.

Then, during the past week, we had occasion to capture some sort of mammoth moth—a rather terrifying bug when first viewed alongside the average size "miller". Its wing spread was 5½ inches, from tip to tip. Body length was 1¼ inches. And the antenna was like two trimmed feathers.

At first sight, the creature seemed almost like a bat, in its size and its frantic beating on the window pane. Its large beady eyes glowed in the light.

Upon closer inspection, the moth is truly a masterpiece of beauty. Delicate coloring and markings are evident on both the top and bottom surfaces of the wings. And its body is so covered with fine hairs as to seem like fur.

Perhaps to a competent naturalist, neither of these two brushes with unusual creatures might have had more than passing interest. But to rank amateurs who have not yet lost the feeling of awe at Nature's wonders, they point a significant lesson.

The fly and the moth are not unlike some of the human beings we encounter.

Many a man's actions and performances are mysterious to understand and many a person's outward appearance might well belie his true self. But the fly and the moth as well as people of all types will have a necessary purpose upon the mortal soil.

What remains for us to do, it seems, is to bestow wide tolerance on other creatures and human beings, that we might understand them and reward them with respect and appreciation for their place in the scheme of things.

But Nature often baffles us with the specimens she brings to light!

Readers Say

Reader Can See Moral Issue In Pay Differences

Editor:
I read recently about the slump in industry now of several months duration. I have written letters of this coming slump but they were always rejected from getting into print under excuse that they were too pessimistic, too "preachy" too this and too that. It all depends upon who is doing the judging. This time I want to continue preaching just like everybody else is doing only that I would sound out a little different tune than can be heard in the common preaching of the mass. Instead of blaming congress, the system the church, education, etc., I want to show that the blame lies with ourselves—in other words, with the MORAL QUESTION.

The unexampled greed for gain exhibited in the years just past is the one great domestic immorality leading to disaster.

We have greater disproportions in our economy today than in all our history and this time it is not between the capitalists and labor; it is between the working people themselves. Some are still getting something like pre-war incomes meaning one third to one half less by today's standards while others are making (I said "making") \$3, \$4, etc. an hr. The difference between 80 cents and \$4 per hr. is far too great for the stability of any community with some HAVING and many not having but crumbs to live on.

Here is the approximate hub of our whole difficulty—it is INEQUALITY and that is a moral problem pure and simple. It means that a man will take advantage of another in order to gain selfish ends.

Moral conduct demands equal and just relations with one another and that involves the INCOME problem, in other words, the social good... the good of all. Equality and justice are the foundation of healthy society for they meaning 'circulation of the blood stream of life'. It may be that legislative measures could be enacted to force circulation and even that is a moral problem since it involves our ideas of fair dealings—equal rights for all.

Basically, the problem is moral to which political and economic problems are subsequent.

Sincerely yours,
Paul Brinkman, Jr.,
1027 SE 57th Ave.,
Portland 15, Oregon.

EDITOR'S NOTE:
There have been many explanations of pay rate differences. Some attribute it to lack of organizational strength. Some blame timidity and lack of demands by workers. Some will say "that's how it is."

The moral implications to the contrary, notwithstanding, where is the dividing line between fair and unfair wages?

It seems, in the interest of efficiency and whole hearted cooperation, that a worker worthy of his hire should receive compensation on two counts. First, he should be able to maintain a decent, respectable standard of living. Second, he should be paid in due proportions to the contribution he makes towards the success of an enterprise.

Nothing is more "immoral" or disastrous than a hungry belly or an unrequited servant.

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Formula To Set Entitlement As Candidate Asked

To the Editor:
Will not someone write a formula to be used by the Republican and Democratic parties of the State of Oregon to determine:

First: What are the qualifications that entitle a man to run for office in Oregon.

Second: How to determine the degree of qualification in any given man.

Third: Draw a line dividing those who are qualified from those who are not.

Fourth: Who is to be the judge of whether or not any man or woman who may desire to run for office is qualified.

Fifth: Can the Republican and Democratic parties of Oregon devise a safeguard that all candidates for office will be measured by a fair standard.

Sixth: What sure and exact standards determine good character and good citizenship.

Charles T. McPherson,
Box 8875, Zone 7,
Portland, Oregon.

EDITOR'S NOTE:
In a free, democratic United States, the only qualifications a candidate needs to enter politics under either the Republican or Democratic standards is his ability to get votes.

All such qualifications as character, citizenship and ability to properly fill a political or governmental office are secondary to this one determining qualification.

There can be no "safeguard" of pre-election measurement in a system which provides free and equal chance for all to aspire to political office.

Saved A Thief

Remember me when you come into your kingdom, cried the thief. And our Lord answered—This day you shall be with me in paradise.

A thief in paradise? How could that be? First, God laid the thief's sins on Christ who went out into the anguish of eternal night to suffer the pains of Hell for him.

So Christ suffered and cleared the thief. He then took the man on to paradise. Because the man put his case in Christ's hands, our Lord heard him and took him on to paradise.

Out there in the So. Pacific islands, the Bible was ready for the printer—all except for the word to stand for FAITH. Came in a native and planted himself in a chair with his feet drawn up off the floor. What are you doing, they asked him.—"I'm resting all my weight on—" That was the word—Resting all your weight on—Christ. He who came to seek and to save that which was lost.

He came that we might have life and have it more abundantly. He Saves-Keeps-Satisfies. He ever makes good to such as rest all their weight on Him. Would be glad of a postal card from you as to that dark day when you turned and rested all your weight on Him.

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Developing New

POWER

on the North Santiam

Fed by waters booming down from the Cascades, two dams under construction on the North

Santiam River will feed new power into lines of the Northwest Power Pool in 1953. Located about 45 miles east of Salem, Detroit and Big Cliff dams are scheduled to have their first units in operation in 1953, provided necessary funds are appropriated. Detroit will produce power early in that year and Big Cliff by the end of the year.

These are but two of 20 multiple-purpose dams authorized or proposed for construction

here in the Willamette Valley. Detroit Dam will produce 100,000 kilowatts of

power and Big Cliff 16,000 kilowatts.

Even these and other major power sources proposed for development in the Pacific Northwest (a total of 10 million kilowatts) do not mean an immediate end to our need for more electricity. Big plans take time, and the next several winters—like the last one—may call for sparing use of electric power. However, as the great dams are built, adding new power little by little, the demand will be met.

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