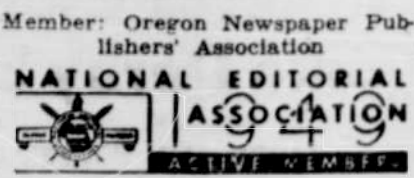


BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

BUSINESS OFFICE AND PLANT
Plant located in Beaverton-Tualatin Valley Highway and Short St.
Published Friday of each week by The Pioneer Publishing Co., at
Beaverton, Oregon. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office
Beaverton, Oregon.

STANLEY W. NETHERTON Editor and Publisher
MRS. EDNA BLACK Associate Editor-Office Mgr.
Lee Westerman Advertising Mgr.
WALLY KAIN News Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
Washington & Multnomah counties
One Year \$2.00
Two Years 3.75
Three Years 5.00
Six months 1.50
Outside Territories
One Year \$2.50



A RETURN TO SANITY

Everywhere there is the cry for national economy in government and partisans of each political party sometimes spend more time in seeing a nebulous political gain in the situation than in regarding the matter in its full seriousness.

In all but two of the last 19 years, the federal finances have been in the red. This means, in short, that more money has been spent than has been collected.

With a record burden of taxation on income, on transportation, on luxuries—in fact on practically everything even to the oil required to soothe a baby's bottom—there still is this appalling, this bewildering accounting that shows the United States short in its bankroll of some \$1,811,440,047.

This, remember, is the astronomical sum of almost \$2 billion that has been overspent in the appropriations to aid Europe, the disbursements for a staggering cost of armed forces and the multitudinous activities at home and abroad.

Some there are who will pass this matter lightly. Deficit? Who ever ate a deficit?

Maybe it is of no consequence to have the administration of the richest nation in the world over-extend itself up to the very eve of an actual business recession. But the soundness and solvency of a nation should be influenced in some degree by its ability to stay within the limit of its income.

It is somewhat ominous to reflect that the ranks of unemployment are growing perceptibly across the nation. Does this indicate a temporary lull or a long awaited signal for another economic avalanche?

Since the American public has grown familiar with the requirement of accountability, through the many government forms that have been forced upon them in the last 20 years they have also heard it maintained that deficit spending is not as bad as it seems. And the impression is also rife that a good accountant can take a set of figures and make almost any sort of a story emerge from them.

It seems that little businessmen, for instance, must be prepared at the drop of an inquisitor's eyebrow to display reasonably accurate books to show income. Yet, the very government that makes such a demand learns with dismay that its books are unsound and top heavy with red ink.

Certainly the promise of an ever growing public debt cannot go on indefinitely. There must be some halt to the trend. Somewhere, sometime there must be a return to sanity.

OIL IN 1910

Forty years ago the oil industry was an important factor in American life. It was producing and selling products that millions of people wanted. A glance backward some of the advertisements published at that time provides amusement—and it also gives an insight into how an industry and a nation develop.

In 1910, kerosene was the most important oil product, and the various companies advertised reasons why their brands were better than others. Oil for the old-time cookstoves was also given heavy promotion. The horse and wagon constituted a leading means of transportation, so the oil people offered various brands of coach oil and carriage grease. Old Dobbin wasn't forgotten—there was a hoof ointment, derived from petroleum, to make him happy. A special lamp oil was made for railroads—it could be burned for two weeks before wicks had to be trimmed.

Competitive advertising of gasoline was just starting. That was also true of motor oil—one leading maker urged the buyer to order a half-barrel of his line, as it came cheaper that way than in smaller quantities. In those days, the country didn't have anything resembling the service stations of the present, and the motorist often had to fuel and oil and care for his car himself.

Times change, and the demand for oil in all its forms has reached a level which would have seemed absolutely unbelievable in 1910. The country has grown—and so has the great industry which does magical things with the crude oil that nature stored for us underground.

Readers Say

ACT NOT IN ANGER

Dear Editor:

In recent months, I have undergone some first-hand experience with the medical profession which has impressed me as being one of the most mercenary that history has ever known. When the doctors tell us not to support "socialized medicine," let me add that they are doing more than anybody else to drive us into it, much as I doubt its overall efficiency. I'd like very much to draw a little comparison between the doctor of 1914 and 1949. Remember the doctor of 1914? He lived next door in a house like ours. He dressed as we did, walked our sidewalks and indicated that he was one of us. He was easily and readily available in home of need and his charges in comparison to those of modern times was ridiculously low. The bill was apparently the last thing he thought of.

Today the doctor is in possession of advanced technical knowledge and skill but he also lives no longer among us common folks. You find his castle on the hill among the "swankies"; he drives an enormous car; he behaves like some medieval lord or noble; he is not accessible except under most trying and difficult remonstrances for help; and then he relents with much reluctance to render a bit of service with some penicillin or sulfa, the quickest thing he seems interested in is his fee which reduces most of us comomers to poverty for the rest of our short lives. It is the price we must pay for getting him to condescend.

In 1914, the doctor passed as a man of ordinary means but the doctors of 1949 count their wealth in terms of 50 and 100 thousand dollars. What is true of the medical profession is true of most other professions—in fact, of the whole national economy. The mercenary attitude has become palpably obvious to the injury of all of us. No true community life can be built on such a foundation. We are not here to rob and pillage one another but to help and serve, which alone can make us truly "rich". The present trend can lead but to grief.

Sincerely yours,
Paul Brinkman, Jr.
1027-SE, 5th Ave.,
Portland 15, Oregon.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

First-hand experience or not, it hardly seems fair to condemn the entire medical profession by the attitudes of some.

While it is undeniable that there are charlatans and money seekers in the medical profession, there are other sincere professionals who contribute far and beyond the limitations of fee-grabbing.

Because medicine is a vital, personal problem closely allied to tragedy and sorrow, it is easy to overlook conscientious service in the anger and dismay at some unscrupulous member of the profession.

Bond Sale Drive Chairman Notes County Response

DEAR SIRS:
I have just been advised by the U. S. Savings Bonds Division of the Treasury Department, that Washington County citizens purchased \$246,820.00 in Series E bonds during the Opportunity Bond Drive. This represents 105% of the assigned quota.

In behalf of the Washington County Savings Bond Committee, I wish to thank the newspapers and financial institutions of the County for their cooperation. It was only through the publicity of the newspapers and the work of the financial institutions that we reached our goal.

Yours very truly,
William C. Christensen
Chairman, Wash. Co. Savings Bond Committee.

MR. GUINEY PIGG



Don't Be A Guinea Pig!
You can depend on us for window glass, for better visibility.

BEAVERTON BODY SHOP
259 N. W. Canyon Road
Phone Beaverton 4162

Oregon's First Red Clover Grown in Tualatin Valley

C. W. BRYANT INTRODUCED SPECIES DESPITE DIRECTION OF SECTION'S UNSUITABLE CLIMATE

By Hervey S. Robinson

(Continued from last week)
The introduction of red clover into the Willamette Valley was the work of C. W. Bryant who came to Oregon from New York state in 1853.

Mr. Bryant was born and grew to manhood in Allegheny County New York in 1827. He followed the trade of millwright in his native state until five years after his marriage, on January 30, 1848, to Miss Mary Elvira Fay.

In the spring of 1853, the young couple resolved to emigrate to Oregon where rich productive land could be had for the taking and there were unlimited opportunities for employment in his trade. With their two young children they took the boat to Detroit and from there went by rail to Chicago. There was only one railroad to Chicago in those days.

From Chicago they went to La Salle on the Illinois river and thence to Kansas City. In those days Kansas City had a hotel, a blacksmith shop, two or three stores and less than a dozen houses. Mr. Bryant brought with him from New York a wagon which he had built himself, especially for the overland trip.

In later years he described it to Fred Lockley of the Oregon Journal. "Being a mechanic," he said, "I took my time and built the wagon myself. I believe it was one of the best if not the best, wagon ever brought across the plains. The spokes were of hickory, the running gear of ash and the body of elm. It was as good a wagon when we landed in Oregon as on the day we started and I never did a lick of work on it clear

across." The starting point was Westport, four miles from Kansas City. There was good grazing around Westport so the packers and emigrants made it their headquarters. Later Westport was absorbed into Kansas City and they are now one.

The Bryant family arrived at Portland October 3, 1853 and at once located a claim at the head of Oswego Lake (Sucker Lake, it was called at that time). There he cleared considerable land and cultivated the soil but his chief business and source of income was that of millwright.

Shortly after his arrival he helped build a mill at Salem. He was employed for some time by the government putting up mills at the various Indian agencies, at Warm Springs, Umatilla, Yakima and at Simcoe, Washington.

He repaired Dr. McLoughlin's mill at Oregon City. He says, "Dr. McLoughlin was a very kindly friendly man. When I presented my bill for work, he paid me in gold coin. His mill was washed away by the high water of 1861.

Upon taking his claim of 320 acres in the fall of 1853, Mr. Bryant began to inquire for red clover in order to get some seed but none could be found. The old settlers told him that clover would not grow in the Willamette valley, it was too wet. Bryant was unconvinced.

He says, "J. L. Parish had succeeded in making white clover thrive here, so I knew red clover would grow. I sent back to my father in New York state for some seed.

The seed had to come around

the Horn, so I didn't get it till the fall of 1854. I planted it in 1855. Grow? Why Oregon is the natural home of red clover and the dairy cow. Of course it grew, and it has been growing ever since."

As a matter of fact, red clover was growing wild in the Harney Basin at the time that Mr. Bryant was searching for it in the Willamette valley.

Lieutenant Joseph Dixon, the topographical engineer of Captain Wallens expedition exploring that region in 1859 reported, "From Silves River" to the base of the mountains a distance of about 18 miles, the country is a beautiful level valley, covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch grass, wild pea vines, and red clover, interspersed with fields of camas on a rich soil watered by numerous mountain streams—This wide savannah or grassy meadow—would delight the eye of a farmer, if he could be content to live in such seclusion as it imposes."

It would have been as difficult to secure clover seed from this remote and uncharted area in 1853, as to have it sent from the Atlantic seaboard and it is interesting to know that the first red clover in the western Oregon country was planted in the vicinity of Tualatin valley.

Kansas Society Picnics Aug. 7th At Jantzen Park

Gentlemen:
Will you please publish the following news item:

The Kansas State Society of Oregon will hold its annual picnic at Jantzen Beach Park, Portland, Oregon, Sunday, August 7. Come early and bring your lunch. All Kansans and friends invited. A good program has been arranged.

Very truly yours,
Kansas State Society of Oregon.
By E. A. Bloom, Pres.

VACATION NORTHWARD

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Ely and daughters Glenn and Nancy Jo returned this week end from a vacation trip which took them as far north as Vancouver and Nanaimo. B. C. They also enjoyed staying at Crescent Lake on their way home, down the Washington coast by way of the Olympic peninsula.



BENEFIT BY THIS GOOD NEWS COMBINATION

YOUR HOME TOWN PAPER gives you complete, dependable local news. You need to know all that is going on where you live.

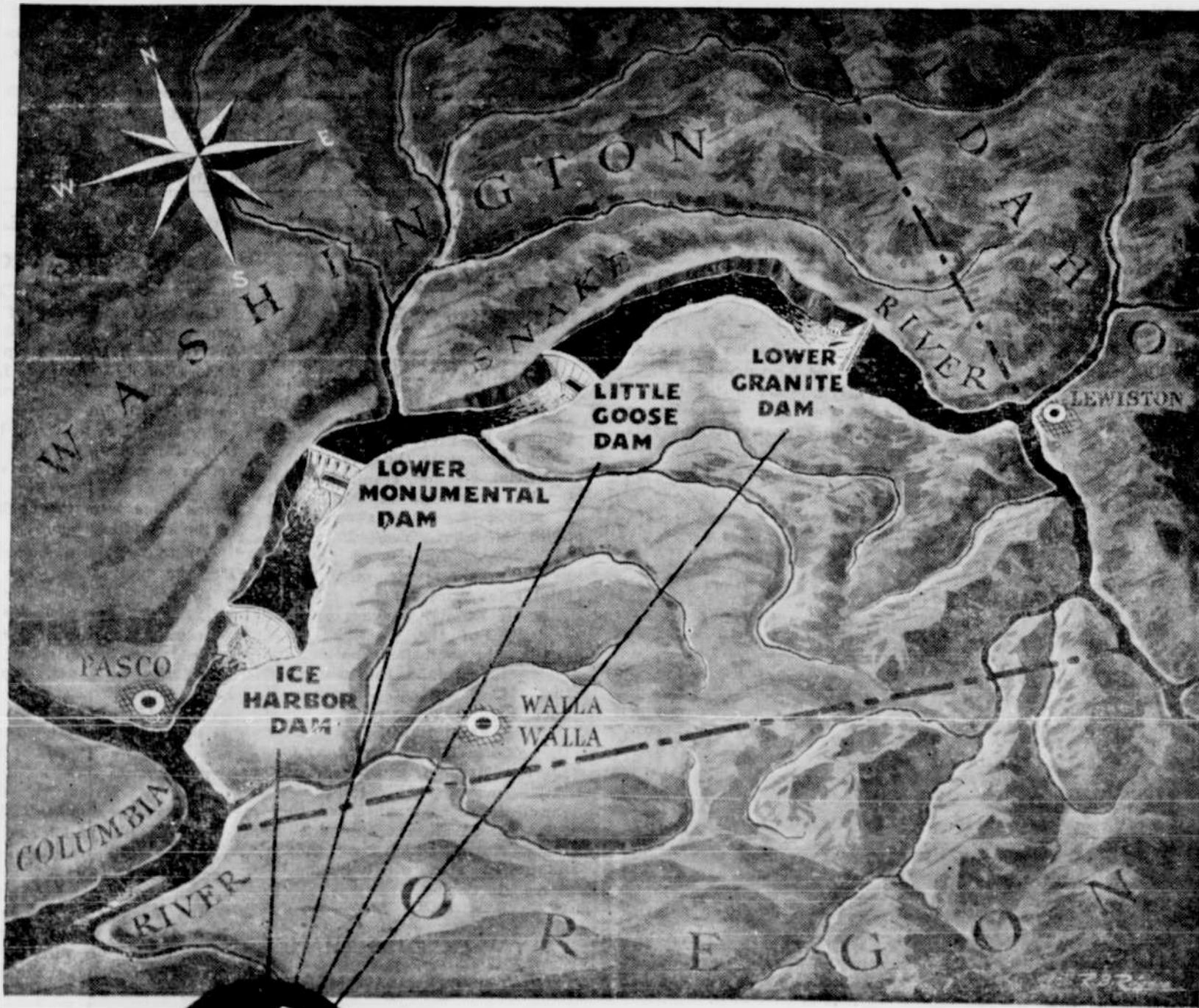
But you live also in a WORLD where big events are in the making—events which can mean so much to you, to your job, your home, your future. For constructive reports and interpretations of national and international news, there is no substitute for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Enjoy the benefits of being best informed—locally, nationally, internationally—with your local paper and THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

LISTEN Tuesday nights over ABC stations to "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News." And use this coupon today for a special introductory subscription. \$1 U.S. Funds

The Christian Science Monitor One, Norway St., Boston 15, Mass., U.S.A. Please send me an introductory subscription to The Christian Science Monitor—26 issues. I enclose \$1.

(name) _____
(address) _____
(city) (state) (zip) _____
PB7



4

new dams

FOR POWER FROM THE SNAKE

Four new dams with an ultimate combined output of 1,225,000 kilowatts (Bonneville output is 518,400 kw.) are planned for the Snake River to bring more new power into the Northwest. Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose and Lower Granite Dams are authorized by Congress and will be constructed as soon as funds are made available. Their initial combined output will be 735,000 kilowatts with three generat-

ing units installed at each dam, additional units being installed later.

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. But each week that passes brings us closer to the time when electric power will meet the increased demand and become plentiful once again.



Bonneville Power Distributor

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

QUALITY CONCRETE PIPE

for

- CULVERT
- DRAIN
- SEWER
- IRRIGATION

See Your Building Material Dealer

Portland Concrete Pipe & Products Co.
3819 S.W. Macadam Phone: ATwater 8384

Pegg's Mortuary

W. E. PEGG

Wm. SPEARS



Your community mortician since 1910

Phone 3411

BEAVERTON, OREGON