

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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IF THE PUMP RUNS DRY

Get to the bare outline of the present philosophy of national government and you will find little with which to basically disagree.

The thesis of security against want and hunger, intolerance and injustice, ignorance and war can defend itself easily against all arguments. It is fundamentally human, almost Utopian. Considered dispassionately, it is a noble program, which brings out the highest aspirations of human longing.

Yet, insofar as the present administration pays lip service to these idealistic concepts, there seems to be an alarming degree of wastefulness in the execution of the program.

Who can hang his bare face out and justifiably say, "It makes no difference to me if my fellow men are oppressed by the pangs of hunger, the barbs of racial or other prejudice, the weights of injustice?" And who can turn a deaf ear to the pleas of assistance from those who are less fortunate by the workings of circumstance?

Surely none can comfortably consider such attitudes.

At the same time, who can fail to note that the very solvency of our nation is involved in the continuing policy of astronomical budgets and deficit financing?

The estimated federal budget for the year ending June 30, 1950, is about \$46,000,000,000 and out of every \$6 spent anywhere in the United States, the government will meanwhile spend one dollar.

This surely is enough to put the man with the stove-pipe hat and doughty chin whiskers in the major league class of spenders. But it also puts the American taxpayer fully and squarely behind the 8-ball when it comes to feeding the tapeworm of treasury demands.

Deficit financing is the pat answer bright-eyed economists and high class bookkeepers have for the problem of living beyond income. It's not a new idea, although the phrase has been polished up a little to make it rate as some stroke of genius that permits the spending to go on irrespective of the money on hand for the purpose.

Can you imagine how a business would exist if it operated on credit a good part of the time, ending every year with a mounting debt? It behooves no businessman to operate on such a restricted scale.

The United States is no piker when it comes to indebtedness. The public debt of the nation is in excess of \$252 BILLION, and the end is not yet in sight. But the unnerving fact about this debt is that it is really the responsibility of every citizen.

All of us hypothetically are tabbed for approximately \$1800 in national obligations. And at the rate of present spending, this obligation will just continue mounting. And before long, there can only be a repudiation of debts, a devaluation of the basic dollar or some other sleight of hand or magician's touch.

Nothing will as honestly and effectively remedy the situation as to bring spending policies more in line with revenue. The Hoover commission, with extensive study and investigation of governmental expense, has indicated that savings are possible without too drastic action. But, so far, the practice of spending federal money many times faster than it comes in goes merrily on.

The majority of the populace isn't particularly hurting, so far. There are promises of openings at the public trough for most all of us, by one device or another. And as a business or an individual goes to the pump of federal funds and gets a sample or two, he becomes reluctant to speak out against the idea that might, conceivably, cut himself out in event of future emergency.

The system works so far. But beware if the pump runs dry!

HAZARDS OF CHRISTMAS

Of all the holidays in the year, perhaps Christmas is looked forward to with the greatest of anticipation. Some days we have a feeling of anger at the extent it is commercialized. And again we often are momentarily repulsed at some of the tactics used to part us from the few dollars that are available for a multitude of gifts or services. But when the full spirit of the Yuletide gets to us, we can but admit our full enchantment.

There are hazards of the season, though. There are pitfalls that bring forth tragedy and sorrow, to say nothing of the loss of property and other tangibles.

By Custom's direction, an important part of the Christmas celebration is a tree, lights and appropriate decorations. And in this tradition there is danger, particularly insofar as the human element is concerned.

A widespread and enlightening campaign has been waged against the use of burning candles on today's Christmas evergreen. Electric lights of various styles are now "standard equipment" for the decorated tree and great hazard is under control—except.

Except, that is, for worn-out, broken or

sub-standard light strings, there would be no great risk in tree decoration. But use, year after year, sometimes loosens connections, cracks plug-ins or frays insulation. Oftentimes insulation hardens and may easily break off, to expose a live wire and result in a short circuit.

A Christmas tree, brought from the comparatively cold outside to a heated room, is highly inflammable. When loaded with combustible decorations, it represents a short-cut to disaster unless extreme care is widely exercised.

A householder may lessen the Christmas tree hazard by a choice of decoration materials that are fire resistant and by carefully checking all electrical devices used on or in the vicinity of the tree.

There are special materials—including cotton—that have been treated for fire resistance and they will serve a good purpose of decoration without inviting fire.

In some families, it is a custom to set up an electric train at the base of the tree. Here is an unsuspected source of fire, with the flashes that occur whenever the train jumps the track well able to ignite a hanging decoration which, in turn, can quickly spread to the needles of the Christmas tree.

Yes, Christmas, with all its hazards, is a wonderful season. Let's hope the hazards don't have the upper hand.

SCHOOLS AND PROGRESS

The national slogan, which springs from the desires of people in every station, urges more progress and prosperity. It is a concept about which all of us do much thinking and planning, starting on the level of self and moving along to include the nation and the world.

So, as we generally feel this impetus, we might as well face an inescapable fact—there is a price to pay.

In Washington county, one of the significant milestones of progress is our educational system. Serious, constructive thought has been given by educators and legislators alike toward the significant improvement of teaching methods. The result of this is a high standard school system throughout the state.

To maintain this standard, of course, necessitates money—tax money. School facilities require constant addition and refinement and, to enforce the instructional level pre-determined, the state sends a team of inspectors into elementary and high schools to check on standardization of courses, buildings and teaching staffs.

State money is offered or withheld on the basis of school standardization. A school board, hard pressed for money, must so manage its administration to agree with state requirements or face the loss of substantial basic school support.

This reason for constantly striving toward better schools is not the only demand put upon a district. The county school census figures, just released, indicate the pressing obligation of an expanded school building program of the immediate future.

Over the last year's total, there is a total of 965 more children listed in the school-age level. This does not take into consideration the new families which might well move into the county. But it is a somewhat foreboding picture of the future, coupled as it is with the high rate of students already in the first four grades of elementary schools who will demand more space, more facilities and in fact more of everything that a school must furnish its students.

In 1947, the census total was 13,570. In 1948 this swelled to 14,291 and this year's census lists 15,256 in an incomplete return.

To school districts in the east end of the county, this rate of increase lays a heavy demand on their taxpayers. Consider the following trends:

Sunset Valley, 19 students or 9.5 per cent increase; McKay, 21 students or 9.2 per cent; Tigard, 94 or 11.6 per cent; Beaverton, 217 or 18.3 per cent; Barnes, 64 or 23 per cent; Sherwood, 30 or 7.7 per cent; Raleigh, 66 or 22.9 per cent; Metzger, 48, or 11.8 per cent and Aloha-Huber, 59 or 8.9 per cent.

Consider that within two years this rate of increase will be felt in the primary grades at school. Already, in the beginning grades, there is a shortage of room space and the instance of classes in excess of the prescribed minimum. These new students will require tax expenditures and those already in overcrowded classes will likewise require expanded facilities as they go along.

Standardization, incidentally, is not an ogre-like device that heaps an intolerable burden upon the school district taxpayer. The state makes a sizeable contribution to the coffers of each and every district qualifying to its educational standards.

Alarming as the census figures might be in the terms of expansion required, they indicate the importance of schools to progress.

Pioneer Preachers Served Settlers' Spiritual Needs

EARLY MINISTERS KEPT CHRISTIANITY ALIVE,
SUPPORTING FAMILIES BY THEIR OWN LABORS

By Hervey S. Robinson

(Continued from last week)

We have been reading with much interest the series of church histories being published in this paper. We note that accounts of the beginnings of the various churches are somewhat confused and contradictory and shall have something to contribute later upon that subject.

At this time we wish to do honor to those pioneer preachers who, unsupported by any missionary society, upon their own volition came to this frontier country, supported themselves and their families by the labor of their own hands, and ministered to the spiritual welfare of the settlers.

They held religious service in the cabins of the pioneers, performed wedding ceremonies, visited the sick and dying, buried the dead, organized religious societies, built churches and generally "held the fort" for Christianity until permanent denominational organizations came to take over.

Among the hundreds of men of the type were two brothers, Clinton and Albert Kelly, Kentuckians by birth and of North of Ireland ancestry. The Kelly family were early settlers in Virginia and the parents of these two young men were Methodists and strongly opposed to slavery.

Both sons early entered the Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in 1844 when the proposal to divide the church on the slavery question came up in Kentucky Conference, voted against division and remained with the original Methodist Episcopal organization. They declared that, if the church was divided, the next step would be to divide the nation, and events proved that they were right.

Living in a slave state and a slave-holding community they still could see that slavery was a curse that blighted everything it touched. They resolved to get as far away from that institution as the bounds of the United States would permit.

Clinton Kelly came to Oregon in 1848 and located on the east side of the Willamette in what later became east Portland. His story has been told by historians of Portland and we shall confine ourselves to that of his brother Albert who came to Washington county and labored among its early pioneers.

During his early ministry in Kentucky, Albert Kelly married Miss Nira C. Bingham, a native of Ohio, of Vermont yankee parentage, who shared his views upon the subject of slavery.

In 1847, the family, consisting at that time of Mr. Kelly, his wife and three small children moved to Missouri, with the intention of leaving for Oregon the next season, and they did set out early the next spring to cross the plains but a terrific storm overtook them near the Missouri State line. Their cattle were stampeded and they were obliged to remain in Missouri another year.

While they were waiting in western Missouri another child was born, Silas G., who in later years was a well known farmer on his father's homestead, near present Glencullen.

It was during the summer of 1848 that Congress finally passed the Act Creating Oregon Territory. This was shortly after the massacre of Dr. Whitman and others, and when the Kelly family started on their overland journey in the spring of 1849 they crossed the plains with the protection of a regiment of U. S. Mounted Riflemen.

When they arrived at The Dalles, Mr. Kelly went across the Cascade mountains with the stock, while Mrs. Kelly with her four little ones and the family baggage came down the Columbia on a schooner and finished the journey in a boat rowed by Indians, arriving at Portland in the evening of October 8, 1849.

At that time there were but a few cheap wooden houses in the village and no wharf. The boats were pulled up on the beach and the passengers scrambled up the bank, holding on by the bushes.

Cold and weak from her journey Mrs. Kelly found shelter in the hospitable home of Stephen Coffin, one of the proprietors of the Portland townsite and the next morning she and her children, having learned that Clinton Kelly, her husband's brother, had located about a mile away on the east side of the river, hired a boat and crossed over to his place, where she was joined by her husband in about two weeks.

Here they lived in a little log cabin in the woods while he prospected for a claim.

He selected a section of land on the present site of Albina, built a cabin and began digging a well.

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After reaching a depth of 117 feet without finding any water, he became discouraged and abandoned the claim as worthless. This same land, now within the limits of Portland is worth millions of dollars.

In 1850, Rev Kelly took a claim about where the village of Glencullen now stands and built a small house upon it. In this little home the first religious meetings of that vicinity were held.

There Mr. Kelly preached to his neighbors, but that was not the extent of his labors. He traveled many miles on foot in the wilderness, holding meetings in homes and school houses and giving Christian comfort in times of sorrow and bereavement.

One night he lost his way and was obliged to sleep under a tree until morning, when he discovered that he was within a mile of home.

A few years ago, Mrs. Harriette McKernan, who was Harriette McKay when she lived with her parents two miles and a half from Beaverton near the old McKay school house, showed Fred Lockley her parents' marriage certificate, written on a small piece of blue paper about the size of an envelope by the Rev. Albert Kelly who performed the ceremony in "Washington County, Oregon Territory, August 15, 1853." It certified that he, "a minister of the Methodist Church had on that date united in the Holy Estate of matrimony James McKay and Rachel Davies and was witnessed by James Davies." There were many such documents in the homes of Washington county pioneers in those early days.

Mr. Kelly cleared his farm, hewed timber and sold it to obtain money to live on till he could begin harvesting crops. Here the Kellys lived most of the time until 1872 when against the advice of his friends and older children Mr. Kelly moved with his wife and three younger children to the Yakima country in Washington Territory to begin pioneering over again.

The move proved a bad one as his friends had warned him. The rigorous climate proved too severe for him after the milder one of Oregon. On December 4, 1873 he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. One of the younger children was drowned in a small tributary of the Yakima river in 1878 and another perished in a snowstorm in January 1881.

Mrs. Kelly returned with the youngest daughter to Portland vicinity and the daughter died in 1884 from ailments resulting indirectly from privations and exposure in the severe climate of the Yakima country.

Of the older children, Silas G. who was born in Jackson county Missouri while the family was detained there enroute to Oregon was engaged in farming for many years on a part of the old Kelly donation land claim. Marie C. was the wife of Von B. De Lashmette one time mayor of Portland and

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Martha E. married Dr. O. P. S. Plummer one of Portland's leading physicians and druggist. Dr. Plummer was the founder of the Plummer Pharmacy still in operation at Third and Madison streets in Portland after 72 years, the oldest drug store in the city.

(To be continued)

REBEKAH'S OCCASION

Mrs. Anna Taylor and May Lusk of Aloha, Bertha Anderson, Sarah Walker and Virginia Chamberlain, of Beaverton visited City View Rebekeh Lodge, in Portland, Friday Dec. 2. The occasion being the Rebekeh presidents visit. There were thirty-three lodges represented.

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Rev. Orville Poulin, Pastor