

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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ADVANCE IN TB CONTROL

Striving to secure a more valuable survey pattern as a means of counteracting tuberculosis in Washington county, public health officials are considering a new approach with the mobile X-ray unit.

History of new cases which have been reported to the county show that the yearly x-ray visits to communities do not uncover the proportion of cases they should. By far the majority of them are discovered independent of the publicized mobile unit campaigns.

Surely this is a radical departure from a pattern which has found response from many people. The idea of annually undergoing a chest x-ray has appealed to many in the various communities of the county. But the truth of the surveys is that there are too many whom they do not touch.

A vigorous educational campaign is called for, to so radically change the approach to TB control. Paid for by Christmas seal purchases, the mobile unit is a tangible evidence of such contributions. Therefore, a definite repercussion may be felt among the public who supports the Christmas seal campaign.

Public health officials, in conference with the state department of health and Oregon as well as Washington county TB associations, declare their dissatisfaction at results of mobile x-ray surveys. Their interest, they point out, is control of the disease by the quickest and most effective means.

The new idea is for a concentrated program in one area of the county. Tentative plans center in Forest Grove, with probable time in April.

A one or two week survey will be made in the hopes of obtaining a more complete picture of the disease incidence. Capacity of equipment will allow an average of 400 to 500 x-rays each day and vigorous recruitment will take among organizations of every nature as well as industries. Next year, another area will be worked.

Most new cases develop between the ages of 15 years and 45 years therefore, the recruitment will be aimed at those above the minimum age.

The idea of concentrated chest surveys is not entirely new. In Portland, for instance, they have been focused on the industrial population, in a search for first contact with the disease. And using the same general idea, the new program will intensify x-rays by areas in the county.

The expense of maintaining and operating a mobile x-ray unit is only justified by the degree of results which obtain. Perhaps, with a new approach to the problem which is now unsatisfactorily dealt with, there will be a definite advance in tuberculosis control.

LET YOUR DIMES MARCH

Pain is a universal language, well-understood by all who have suffered it. For the rest of the month, during the drive for funds to treat the pain-wracked victims of infantile paralysis, most of us have reason to know just how significant our contributions become when translated to terms of relief for those held in the vise of polio.

The polio foundation has become an accepted part of the national pattern. Of all causes which seek funds, none has a more dramatic appeal than the March of Dimes.

There are some well-publicized events in communities, such as parties, dances and other social functions benefitting the March of Dimes. But the hard core of public support is in the amount individually given to the fight against polio.

Infantile paralysis is a dread disease which is potentially a heartless crippler. Treatment of the disease is far more expensive than the average family can afford. Thus the idea of a foundation to carry on constant research and at the same time make possible treatment of immediate polio cases take the form of broad national insurance whose costs are borne directly by the people themselves.

Anyone may contact the disease. But when the diagnosis is made and the awful fact can be no longer denied, the black pall of despair does not seem so abjectly hopeless. The National Infantile Paralysis Foundation establishes a tangible means of combatting the desperation that accompanies the disease.

This year the need is crucial. After four continuous years of epidemics, polio funds are at a critical low. Research, in which rests the hope of preventing the disease, is going on apace. But it likewise has required a flow of funds for the good it has accomplished.

Care of patients in the year just passed required over \$3 million, of which a substantial amount went for victims in Oregon, 325 of them new cases and a large number of carryover patients who still require care and treatment.

It is not surprising, under a heavy demand, that funds are depleted and that an urgent appeal is made for all to give as much as they can possibly spare. For this fund is not an intangible charity. It is hard-earned insurance against the despair and dislocations the disease might cause, should

it chose you or one of yours as a victim in 1950.

Polio; has been somewhat dramatized. But the lines are not too broadly drawn. Without prompt and proper treatment, its effects are devastating. And the process of treatment is specialized and expensive, requiring iron lungs or respirators practically at the outset.

Perhaps you might note a tone of urgency in appeals for contributions into the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation funds. There's a reason. Let your dimes march too, in the fight against the pain of polio.

IF DELIVERIES STOP

Just as we had hit upon the marvels of self-hypnosis, whereby it was only necessary to step outside in the invigorating, take a deep breath and say "How wonderful this cold air seems," the thaw came. The downfall of ice crystals that stuck to windshields and crusted over the already fallen snow, was the forerunner of a raise in temperature and the inevitable rain.

Whether or not the weather will continue in this vein until these fragile words reach print is open to question, of course. But a thought of the troubles many of us experienced last winter is well worth remembering now, before such a condition might repeat itself.

Last year's unusual winter snows ran off in a veritable quagmire of mud which was in no way improved by a steady downpour of rain which, it seemed, would never stop.

We experienced a condition of isolation which was on the pattern of neighborhood by neighborhood within almost all communities. The hardest of drivers managed to negotiate passage to and from their homes but by far the majority made their way about by shanks mare.

When the roads started to falling apart, however, there hovered over many a household the dread threat of an abrupt end of milk, grocery and fuel deliveries. Roads were declared closed to heavy traffic and it took a deal of ingenuity and intrepidity to keep some of the home fires burning.

Such a condition, so far, hasn't impressed itself upon us. But with the probability that Jupiter Pluvius may soon win out in the battle of which element to be uppermost in the weather, we may well expect to need a pontoon to get about on our daily travels.

Use of county roads may be prohibited over night, if conditions approach those of a year ago. Certainly, last year's traffic on these roads when they were soft and mushy contributed much to the dilapidated conditions that even yet are not entirely repaired.

Should a road restriction be imposed, rural residents particularly might feel the pinch of livestock and poultry feed or fuel oil shortages. Cutting off of deliveries brings about a real crisis for those who are not prepared.

As a word of advice, we might suggest you take a look at your fuel supplies before the roads get any worse. It would be a good idea to keep your oil barrel above the half-way mark and any other supplies that are low should be replenished at once.

You'll feel a lot happier then, if deliveries stop.

CHOICE OF CANDIDATES

The Democratic party, in the pending primaries, gives the promise of a little political action, what with the adoption of a streamlined platform fully endorsing the principles of President Truman's Fair Deal program. A forthright statement, it clearly defines the standards by which it solicits votes throughout the state.

The most interesting development in this declaration, however, came about even before the state central committee, acting under the spur of state senator Richard L. Neuberger, polished up its ideas for submission to the voters.

By the turn of the old year into the new, L. T. Ward, publisher of the Benton County Times, at Philomath, had already tossed his fedora into the ring as an avowed candidate for U. S. Representative from the First Congressional District.

Ward makes no bones about his distrust and disbelief in the welfare state and other sacred cows of the Democratic party. He opposes CVA, is antagonistic to wholehearted endorsement of the Brannan Farm plan and calls for a return to the basic ideals of the Democratic party before it sallied forth as the savior of the nation and the world.

Ward does not represent himself as a Republican or any other half-this and half-that. He says he is, flatly, a Democrat who wishes to follow the tenets of the Democratic party divorced of its championship of social reform. He seems to believe that people want to think for themselves, without having to depend upon bureaucratic dictums handed down from "on high."

Whether or not Ward will make an impression upon the electorate of a state which stubbornly clings to Republican favoritism will only be told when the final vote tabulation is made.

What seems most important is that the voters will have a chance to express themselves by a choice of candidates, be they Republican, Democrat or Truman Fair Dealers.

Do You Want To Cut Your Federal Taxes?

Slash Government Cost

If your personal or business expenses go up and your income and efficiency come down this year at the same rate as that of the Federal Government, you will be in the hands of the sheriff at an early date.

Workers, farmers, and businessmen from Maine to California know this. The answer is in the Report of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. This twelve-man, bi-partisan Commission was unanimously created by Congress with the approval of the President. At the suggestion of Mr. Truman, former President Hoover was made its Chairman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Vice Chairman. The late president Franklin D. Roosevelt long had advocated such a reorganization of the government.

There is a two-fold purpose behind the effort to reorganize the Executive Branch of the Government: One—the elimination of inefficiency caused by overlapping and duplication; two—this should lead to a reduction of your taxes. If our Government can save from three to four billion dollars a year by more efficient methods of conducting our business, failure to act is stupid short-sightedness.

Action, however, depends upon the President and Congress. The President has already submitted a number of reorganization recommendations. The Congress has adopted several of these, most important having to do with the housekeeping of the armed forces, which save the taxpayer more than \$500,000,000 a year. But these are only first steps. There will be more ahead if Congress is made to realize Mr. and Mrs. Taxpayer want more tax-saving economies. Congressmen and Senators will vote for just so many of the Commission's recommendation as you, their constituents, demand.

What can you, as an individual, do about it? The answer is to write your Congressman and Senators. Tell them you want the Recommendations of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government made the law of the land. Join the non-partisan Citizens Committee set up to obtain the necessary action to make the Commission's report work. Write to the Citizens Committee for Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government, 1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania, for more information about the Commission Report. Tell your neighbors about it. Make speeches! Make your representatives in Washington act—now!

Oregon Receives Over \$2 Million In Federal Funds

Oregon will receive a total of \$2,753,489 as its share of the Federal Aid highway appropriation to be distributed to the states for improvement of highway in national forests during the fiscal year 1951.

The announcement was made on the basis of information received by the Oregon State Motor association, an affiliate of the American Automobile association.

"This appropriation is authorized by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1948, which provides for the distribution of \$20,000,000 among the states for national forest highways in each of the fiscal years 1950 and 1951," Dr. McDaniel said. "The apportionment of funds is made on the basis of area and the value of the land owned by the federal government within the national forests in each state. The money will be available beginning July 1, 1950."

The motor club official said that national forest highways are selected for improvement on the basis of joint recommendations made by state highway departments, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Public Roads. "The approved forest highway system comprises about 23,250 miles. During the past fiscal year, improvements were completed on 232 miles of the system at a cost of \$8,101,568. Projects under construction at the end of the fiscal year amounted to 521 miles, to cost about \$23,942,000. An additional 861 miles had been programmed at an estimated cost of \$33,266,566."

Students Finish First Half Study Of Radio Course

MULTNOMAH COLLEGE, Portland:—(Special)—Local Beaverton students registered at the Multnomah college radio school were among those who successfully completed work during the past term and started more advanced study.

All those registered are seeking their first class radio-telephone operators licenses.

Those who successfully completed their first term of training included: George W. Bates, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bates of 8250 S. W. Canyon Lane; Warren J. Davis, son of Mr. William J. Bosley, Rt. 2, Box 641, Beaverton; Alvie L. Minnick, 5224 N. E. 60th, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley F. Minnick of 90 S. W. Stott St., Beaverton; and Max E. Coyne, Rt. 3, Box 573, Beaverton.

Fir Production To Higher Total

PORTLAND, OREGON, January 19—For the fourth consecutive year since the end of World War II, Douglas fir sawmills have shown a gain in lumber production over the previous year, according to H. V. Simpson, executive vice president of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

West Coast mills in 1949 produced 9.59 billion board feet, Simpson said. The relatively small, compact Douglas fir region of western Washington and Oregon maintained its leadership as the nation's most important lumber producing section and accounted for 28% of the nation's total lumber cut.

The lumber leader said shipments of Douglas fir, West Coast hemlock, Western Red cedar and Sitka spruce lumber from this region during 1949 totaled 9,868 billion board feet, a gain over the previous year of 680 million feet. Orders for these four fine woods, as West Coast lumbermen designate these top commercial species, reached 9.95 billion board feet in 1949, exceeding orders for 1948 by 1.1 billion board feet.

The weekly average of West Coast lumber production in December was 184,427,000 b.f. or 115.6% of the 1943-1948 average. Orders averaged 174,994,000 b.f.; Shipments 187,113,000 b.f.; Weekly averages for November were: Production 193,626,000 (121.4% of the 1943-1948 average); Orders 204,170,000 b.f.; Shipments 214,475,000 b.f.

Fifty-two weeks of 1949 cumulative production 9,594,981,000 b.f.; Fifty-two weeks of 1948, 9,405,104,000 b.f.; Fifty-two weeks of 1947, 8,962,268,000.

Orders for Fifty-two weeks of 1949 breakdown as follows: Rail 6,999,382,000 b.f.; Truck 446,733,000 b.f.; Domestic Cargo 1,516,742,000 b.f.; Export 322,657,000 b.f. Local 667,640,000 b.f.

The industry's unfilled order file stood at 520,346,000 b.f. at the end of December. Gross Stocks at 858,654,000.

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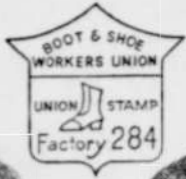
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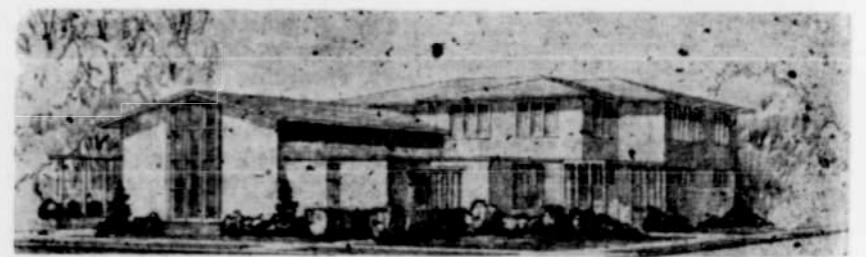
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