

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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TEAMWORK AT TROUGH?

Monopoly may be defined as exclusive control, limitation or restriction.

Against the practices of monopoly, there has been developed a pattern of law and regulation, reinforced by a full explanation of the evils of such restraints as are involved.

What might be pinpointed as the greatest social evil of monopoly is its stifling of competition and the negation of individual development and opportunity. We hear of transportation monopolies, utility monopolies, steel, rubber, aluminum and many others. And recently, in Western Oregon, some focus has been directed toward the idea of a medical-hospital monopoly.

By many practical considerations, monopoly serves a purpose. This is brought to sharp focus in time of war or national emergency when, rather than shoot darts at monopolists, the federal government encourages consolidations of effort for immediate purpose. In normal times, however, the frustrations and hindrances to individual development which mark monopolistic practices adds little to the national welfare.

Whenever there is a monopoly, be it of industry, trade, labor or professions, there is a barrier set up, a defining of those favored and those unfavored, a thwarting of one individual's talents because of an artificial prejudgment.

In the professions, particularly, monopolistic practices are shadowy and negative, yet as fully effective as any other.

A professional man, say a lawyer for instance, begins his practice after a long period of preparation. As he hangs out his shiny new shingle and stands ready to serve the world with his knowledge and his wits, he often finds it a tedious waiting job—waiting for clients who too often come in so slowly he must use up all the notches in his belt in a lean and hungry expectation.

From such a situation develops "ambulance chasers" and other sharp practices so frowned upon yet subtly encouraged by the all-powerful bar association which dominate those attorneys who have developed their fat and lucrative practices.

Don't think that all law school graduates would degrade the ethics of their notable profession. Nor do they widely embrace the shady legal tasks that sometimes spell the difference between survival and obscurity. They are usually vigorous, idealistic and anxious to set their mark upon the world. And they are met with a stubborn regulation which operates to hamper their success.

Specifically, Section b of Rule 2 of the Rules of Professional conduct adopted by the bar prohibits any advertisement in a newspaper—even by so much as a small business directory card. Perhaps the same rule, if enforced, will deny a fledgling lawyer an insertion of his name in the business directory of a telephone book.

Does this seem like monopoly, a sort of "teamwork at the trough"?

AWARDS AT COUNTY FAIR

Space does not permit the listing of individual winners of recent county and state fair competitions. But full mention must be made of the opportunity given anyone to enter his best work and have it judged against other entries.

Four H activities, in full bloom at fair time, stand out as a remarkable outlet for youngsters involved, giving them important training, crowned with awards for the most competent.

MARINES GET RESULTS

There is very little room to comment on the recently publicized letter of the President of the United States regarding the status of the U. S. Marine Corps. Hardly anyone but can completely sympathize with the anger and the shocked surprise which the statement occasioned.

The incident is marked closed, officially, with the leathernecks and President Truman sharing a sort of love feast. But for the good of national security and in the interests of justice, the action deserves strong condemnation.

One needn't be a marine to recognize the unjustness, not only of the alleged slur but also the denial of the corps its rightful representation on defense planning councils of the nation.

That the role of this branch of the service is peculiar need not be argued. As part of the naval forces, yet not of the Navy, the marines have devoted a tradition and a spirit of warfare which has no equal in other arms of national military might.

There have been repeated instances of an offensive bogging down which only revived by lift of a well-trained, high-spirited band of leathernecks.

Among servicemen, of course, there is not the unanimous plaudits cut and dried for the marines. Many an accusation of "glory hunt-

er" has been tossed at them. But this hasn't in any way diluted the training nor combat efficiency of the corps. It has almost seemed that the more ribbing other servicemen handed them, the more determined have been the marines to justify even the most extravagant claims of their prowess.

Whether this may be dogmatically lumped as "esprit-de-corps" or morale or whatever, it can only in fairness be admitted that in battle the most conclusive currency is accomplishment. What pays off in any war, without question, is victory.

Not focusing attention on the "I-am-Napoleon" complex that might have inspired the remark that as long as Truman is president there will be none other than a subordinate role allotted them, the marines could just possibly add real value to national defense planning.

When any organization gets results, they certainly deserve commendation. And what is more important, the results that are achieved in any line may be traced to a pattern of conduct which others might well consider and adapt to their own processes.

Whatever else might be said of them, the Marine Corps gets results. Can we afford to overlook this, in behalf of national defense?

REJECT THE DRUMBEATS

"The people of the rural sections and the small towns of America will never goose-step to the drum-beats of dictators.

"There is too much independence among the people of the countryside, too much freedom of thought and action, to permit the encroachment of dictators. Revolutions of this kind always commence in the cities of a nation. And this freedom and independence which roots from the countryside is needed for the survival of democracy in America.

"For this reason, the continued care of the church for the spiritual and social and physical needs of the people of the rural areas is vital."

—Bishop William C. Martin,
Dallas, Texas

BACK DOOR PROHIBITION?

We will be called upon to vote, in the November general election, on a measure which would prohibit the sale of any brand of alcoholic beverage in the state of Oregon which has been favored with "promotive advertising".

There are a number of shadowy interests believed interested in this proposal, behind the many and sundry temperance groups beating drums in its behalf. The announced purpose of this legislation, too, is not conclusively and entirely stated in its supposition that it mainly will reduce consumption of liquor.

Liquor and its abuses has been noted since the beginnings of fermentation and distillation as a burden to the human race. It is not health-provoking in excessive use. Nor does it inspire all of mankind to great and noble deeds. It is a handmaiden of vice and corruption, in numerous instances. As a physical and moral factor it is, needless to argue, often a detrimental influence.

Earlier in this century, the evils of these beverages were explored, publicized and the hot center of a fight leading to enactment of the Volstead act. Gradually, in community after community and state after state, sentiment had crystallized into organized action and the concept of a Christian nation safeguarding its moral status quo by prohibition of liquor was assured.

By accomplishing a constitutional amendment which said, in effect, that they were their brothers' keepers by act of Congress and vote of the people, the temperance forces gained a great victory. Yet, in less than a decade and a half later, their great moral achievement was wiped out and sale of liquor became legal again.

In that decade and a half, this nation tolerated far-flung gangsterism, by patronizing bootleg joints and blind pigs which were operated for the sale of moonshine and other illicit liquors.

Murder, prostitution, criminal syndicates, strongarm vice and the established fact of some of Society's lowest dregs raised to magic affluence on the trade of poorly manufactured "rotgut" during the "roaring twenties" can be laid fully and entirely at the door of these good people who tried to tell a nation of individualists they couldn't legally and openly drink beer, wine, whiskey or any of the other widely assorted, properly manufactured liquors.

This sly foundation stone for another wicked temple of vice and corruption no matter how sweetly sugar-coated to the militant temperance proponents seems basically dishonest and an attempt to bring the state through the back door to Prohibition.

(To be continued)

ELSEWHERE IN OREGON

EVENTS AS CHRONICLED BY OUR CONTEMPORARIES
IN SURROUNDING NORTHWEST COMMUNITIES

POLIO RUMORS PERSIST

In Lebanon, persistent rumors that public schools in the area would not open on schedule due to an approaching polio epidemic have been stated as without foundation.

The EXPRESS warns that school bells in the city would ring as slated, September 11. County health authorities are quoted as not even considering a delay.

Twelve cases of the disease had so far been reported to the county health office. These officials said this would not prove sufficient reason for restricting any type of community gathering.

Three of the cases have been non-paralytic; one has resulted in death and the remaining eight have been marked with varying degrees of severity.

Readers are advised, nevertheless, that now is polio time. Every precaution should be taken to avoid over-fatigue, tiredness and personal uncleanness.

PREPARED FOR WINTER

Come what may in the way of snow and wintry weather, a St. Helens hardware company proprietor took delivery on a very hot day of seventy sleds and is well prepared for winter.

Comments the MIST, that while there is nothing unusual about a hardware store stocking sleds, the surprise angle is that five of them SOLD, with the temperature holding a steady 90 degrees.

ALL'S WELL AS ENDS SO

Seaside, not too satisfied throughout the summer season of its tourist volume, concluded the Labor Day weekend with less misgivings than at the start.

Says the SIGNAL, a record

crowd filled every possible nook and cranny of the area over the recent holiday.

The Garrison finish of the tourist business righted everything and the summer season now stands as one of the most successful in the resort-city's history.

Late winter and spring seriously cramped business, at the start, although traffic into the area picked up in July and August. Many business people who were faced with early losses saw the red-ink entries in their cash journals shrink and generally disappear in the last six weeks of the season.

For Labor Day, all accommodations were swallowed up and hundreds of persons slept on the beach, in the city park or in cars. Hundreds of persons were accommodated in private homes.

As far as bank deposits go, on May 15 the Clatsop county money mart showed \$100,000 less on May 15 than the same day a year earlier. Yet, by September 1, deposits had grown to \$600,000 greater than a year before.

Entering the fall season, outlook depends upon the weather. With cooperation of the elements, there may still be a lot of weekend business and logging payrolls will also continue substantial.

Certainly, all's well that ends well!

LOW RENT HOUSING NIX

In Oakridge, there will be no destruction of the initiative among persons living in sub-standard houses to work for ownership of their own home.

The TELEGRAM relates that an application for a survey of low cost housing construction needs has been permanently and irrevocably spurned by the city council.

The city officials declare there is not sufficient land within city limits to accommodate the fifty homes envisioned by the county housing authority survey plans. To meet this qualification, additional land would need be annexed.

Since but 10% of total rentals is apportioned to city, county and state in lieu of taxes, it was decided that local taxpayers would be saddled with the difference between costs of service to the enlarged city boundaries and the sum derived from the low-rent units.

The council vigorously ruled it should not assume the decision of burdening its citizen-taxpayers with additional levies to support a project they even more devastatingly damned with the label "Socialistic".

Such a development, it was stated, would provide persons now living in substandard houses with an environment of much better quality than the average dwelling of the community.

If the best is provided for those who do not choose to accomplish it themselves, it was charged, all initiative of building one's own home or improving one's individual position would be destroyed.

PREPARE TO PICK PEARS

Hood River steels itself for a whirlwind campaign of picking pears.

The NEWS tells of plans by the Winter Pear Control committee for handling of a big crop.

Final estimates show a total of 4,685,100 boxes expected as yield of the many orchards of the Pacific Northwest. And a total operating budget of the control committee's merchandising, advertising and promotion program has been set at about \$195,000.

Farm Labor advisory committee, in Hood River, has decided that 10c per apple box; 11c per Libby lug or 12c per AGA lug will be paid orchard labor.

Processors' offers for Bartlett pears continues to advance with a high level of \$110 per ton for No. 1 and \$70 per ton for No. 2 quality reported in the Yakima Valley.

Last year, canners paid \$30 for No. 1 and \$18 for No. 2 pears.



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