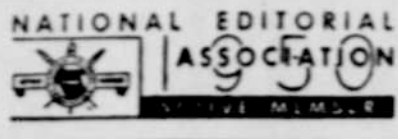


## BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

BUSINESS OFFICE AND PLANT PHONE BEAVERTON 2321  
Plant located in Beaverton—Tualatin Valley Highway and Short St.  
Published Friday of each week by The Pioneer Publishing Co., Inc., at  
Beaverton, Oregon. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office  
Beaverton, Oregon.

STANLEY W. NETHERTON Publisher  
L. E. TURCK Manager  
WALLY KAIN Editor  
MRS. EDNA BLACK Associate Editor-Office Mgr.  
WM. (BILL) MOORE Advertising



## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

## Payable in Advance

Wash. & Multnomah Counties  
One Year \$2.00  
Two Years \$3.75  
Three Years \$5.00  
Six months \$1.50

IN OREGON  
One Year \$2.50  
OTHER STATES  
One Year \$3.00

## TRAGEDIES OF YULETIDE

From a beauty standpoint, there is little which can compare with that of the Yuletide. Sparkling green firs, spruce or pine have a distinction all their own, when they are festooned with gadgets, energetically functioning "bubble lights" and the various and sundry ornaments which are traditional.

The Germans are credited with first utilizing evergreens as a symbol of Christmas decorations. It is further contended that the Hessian mercenaries who were shipped from Europe, to lose England's war against American Revolutionaries, introduced the Christmas tree to this continent.

There was a hazard in this decoration, one that from time to time resulted in sudden fires, some relatively minor but others claiming a heavy toll in lives and property. Man's ingenuity, alerted to the risk of open-flaming candles on the multitude of evergreens in the homes of the nation, put forward electric tree lights and to a degree lessened the fire hazard.

However, even with electricity, there are many dangers of Yuletide fires, traceable to the carelessness of Man.

An evergreen tree, brought from its relatively cold, normal habitat to the warmth of an indoors climate, begins at once to transform itself into a potential torch. And, when bedecked with flimsy paper cutouts and blobs of cotton, the scene is set for fire by an accidental spark or other means of combustion.

There are many suggestions for a safe Christmas decoration. The Christmas tree, for instance, is recommended to be small, for less hazards, and should not be brought into the house until but a few days before Christmas. And as soon as the needles begin to fall, it's time to take it outside and burn it.

The tree should be placed in the coolest place possible, in the house. There should be no contact with a radiator, for instance. And it is unwise to set up an electric train at the base of the tree, for one spark from the train is enough to turn the entire room into a blazing inferno.

Tree lights, themselves, may be dangerous, particularly if the cord might be frayed. They should not be placed in contact with the tree needles and if needles turn brown because of nearness to a light, that light should be moved at once. The plug-in for the lights, furthermore, should not be beneath the tree for here, too, a spark may occur. It is also unwise to leave the house with tree-lights burning, for in your absence your tree might catch fire and take all the joy from the holidays.

There are chemicals available which will make a tree fire-resistant and it is wisest to soak the trunk of your Christmas tree for at least 24 hours before putting it in place. Whipped soap flakes and water may be used to simulate snow on the tree branches, rather than cotton. But if cotton or other inflammables are used on the tree, it is wisest to flameproof them with a solution of borax, boric acid and water.

Christmas is a time of good will and joy. With proper attention to safety measures, there will be less occasion of Yuletide tragedies.

## WIDER DEFENSE PLANS

There is such widespread preoccupation with the atomic bomb that the problems of civil defense might seem solved by indoctrinating the populace in how to live through such an attack. In public schools, newspapers and radio broadcasts, everything about civilian defense is "atom bomb" and there is a gravely distorted impression which might arise from this.

Psychologically, perhaps a full and detailed explanation of this most horrible of attack weapons will bring about a calmer evaluation and still the fears of a much discussed though not too widely understood atomic bomb. Yet, too much stress on its destructiveness does not lead to a realistic attitude.

People are apt to believe most that which they want to believe. The sensational aspects of an atom bomb, of course, chills the blood and raises a heartless ogre of destruction. Unless they are careful, the people will let their fears so magnify that they would be abject and helpless against any sort of enemy air attack. They would see, in such an eventuality, only the rubble of destroyed cities and horribly burned and disfigured casualties in a dangerously radioactive countryside.

There are hard facts on radioactivity. There are also myths which are heightened by half-truths and instinctive fears. The same might be said of atomic bombing.

We do not know how many A-bombs exist in Russia, our prime antagonist so armed. There are guesses that are pessimistic and others that are over-optimistic. Yet it is assumed, on the basis of how difficult and involved is their manufacture that the Soviet supply does not match that of the United States.

Even though the monetary systems of the two great A-bomb nations do not compare, the value of an atom bomb in the strategies

of warfare is identical and in terms of potential damage to the enemy's war effort. This potential must justify the expending of each A-bomb.

The United States, though recognized as a world-leader in the development and production of atom bombs, does not have them to waste. We could not bomb every hamlet and fair-sized city of an enemy nation and it seems an inescapable assumption that the same truism might apply to Russia.

How then, is it wholesome to concentrate solely upon atom bomb defenses and pay little heed to other devastating devices known to modern warfare? Bacteriological warfare, for instance, might prove more pitiless than even the atom bomb and defenses against such attack would require widespread education for survival. Incendiary is another horrifying means of attack. But then, you may be killed just as effectively by a stray slug from a .30 caliber rifle or a flying piece of shrapnel or other bomb fragment of considerable less magnitude of an A-bomb.

In the interests of fuller and deeper civilian defense, a wider range of defense plans than merely against the atom bomb would more completely prepare the civilian population for the realities which might need to be faced.

## MARGARET'S OBLIGATO, TOO

There are hazards to many occupations. But hardly expected by the people at large was the violent threat of bodily harm to a newspaper music critic who, in the line of duty, dared insinuate that the daughter of President Harry S. Truman couldn't sing very well.

Perhaps there is something heroic in the blind devotion of a father who rises to such heights of intemperance and poor taste in defending the musicianship of his daughter. Particularly when the father is in the exalted position of national leadership does it seem startling that affairs of state might rest so lightly upon his conscience that he might descend, with expletives of a Missouri mule driver, to belabor, of all things, a man with an honest opinion.

This father, the president of a nation hard-pressed by war in Korea, is the same man of considered judgement in whose hands rests the decision of whether to use the atom bomb or not. This is the man, too, who is asking the nation—and his Republican opponents—to forget political differences and stand united against the encroachments of Communism.

The critic, who had such shocking lack of respect for the presidential daughter's laborious attempts to prove herself a singer, reported his honest opinion as "an extremely unpleasant duty" whose only other alternative was to omit comment entirely. By hindsight, he learns that even his cautious qualification is not enough to calm the indignation of one who considers himself and his above common assessment.

There was not public disservice in the musical critique, however. It served to glaringly illumine the fundamental caliber of an important political figure. It also offered the assurance that high position or not, our president will disregard all consequences in asserting that his daughter can carry a tune in spite of what her audience and her critics might say to the contrary.

So, the country seems not only stuck with Harry and his piano but with Margaret and her obligato, as well.

## WITH EMPTY HATS?

The adroitness of political master-minding is supposed to accomplish wonders but our government is faced with a rapidly approaching deadline on a masterful trick—if it can be done.

That trick is to establish a national emergency and an all-out war effort without establishing price controls.

Let's only hope our political "magicians" are not caught with their hats empty.

## KEEP PRICE OF EGGS UP

The increase in the price of eggs puts an added premium on a high-protein food which people should eat, for their health's sake.

Though they are a poor substitute, the same protein might come from the vast storage of powdered eggs, acquired by government purchase over the past years and stored in so many warehouses that many of them are perhaps "lost" to knowledge.

But we doubt there will be any distribution. They were bought, in the first place, to keep the price of eggs from falling.

## NOT SUCH A BARGAIN

Postal regulations allow the sending of unsealed Christmas cards at a bargain price of 2 cents per ounce or less.

But if there is significant sentiment behind this Yuletide custom of sending holiday greetings, there should be enough of a follow-through to insure receipt.

Each year, there are stacks and stacks of Christmas mail which are undeliverable because of this so-called bargain price, which might not be such a bargain, after all.

## Candid Forestry by FISHER



TO KEEP TAXPAYING TREE FARMS IN FULL PRODUCTION, MAN MUST PLANT, ARTIFICIALLY, SOME SPOTS WHERE NATURE FAILS. THESE SEEDLING TREES—9,000,000 GROWN IN 1949 AT NISQUALLY NURSERY—BEGINNING IN 1950 WILL BE RAISED FROM CERTIFIED SEEDS ONLY. PARENT TREES SUPPLYING SEED WILL BE SELECTED FOR VIGOR, SIZE, PERFECTION LOCALITY, ELEVATION, FREEDOM FROM DISEASE AND DEFECT. TOMORROW'S TIMBER WILL COME FROM TODAY'S TESTED TREES.

## FORESTS OF FUTURE DEPEND ON TREES' TINY WINGED SEEDS

One of the great mysteries of life is how one of the world's largest living things—a Douglas fir tree—can grow from one of the smallest seeds.

When workmen start their fascinating job each spring of planting millions of tiny seeds at the Forest Industries Tree Nursery at Nisqually, Washington, they work with minutely small seeds. It takes 40,000 seeds of Douglas fir to make a pound. Seeds of other popular species in the Douglas fir belt are even smaller. It takes 300,000 West Coast hemlock seeds to make a pound; 250,000 Sitka spruce and 400,000 Western red cedar to total up a pound.

Nature is at her ingenious best in propagating the conifer trees of the Pacific coast. Seeds are winged and are released from their cone homes in the late fall when ripe. The hot east winds cause the cones to open and the seeds are wafted earthward on their own wings prodded along by gentle breezes and swifter winds.

Most of all logged land, probably more than 90 per cent, easily re-seeds itself by natural means from nearby seed trees left by loggers for that purpose. Most species of conifers have some cones and seeds every year, but the Douglas fir has a good seed year about one year in seven.

Bare spots where nature has failed to reseed get attention from foresters and timberland managers. Tiny seedlings, a year old, are transplanted from their nursery home—like the industry tree nursery at Nisqually—to barren areas. Planting is by hand and a man will plant about an acre a day or some 800 trees.

## QUALITY PRINTING

Letterheads - Envelopes - Cards  
Statements - Office Forms  
BUSINESS FORMS OF ALL TYPES

PIONEER PUBLISHING CO. Inc.

Phone Beaverton 2321

## Red Cross Picks Frank Brodersen Fund Drive Head

Frank Brodersen of Forest Grove has accepted appointment as chairman of the 1951 Red Cross fund drive in Washington county, according to Arnold Jensen, county chairman.

Brodersen, active in Forest Grove affairs, succeeds Dr. John Gest of Hillsboro, who headed the 1950 campaign.

## BIRTHDAY HONORS

Mrs. Clarence Allen of Lombard entertained her mother Mrs. W. Hardman of Lake road with a dinner at her home on Tuesday, Dec. 5, in honor of her birth anniversary.

CONSULT OUR COLOR EXPERT on your decoration problems any afternoon except Saturdays.



318 N.W. Canyon Road  
Phone: Beaverton 9231  
ATwater 4785

XTRA  
MONEY

FOR



XMAS

SEE THE . . .

## PAXSON FINANCE CO.

FOR AUTO LOANS

Lic. M-383

1032 N. E. Canyon Rd.

Ph. 4665



From where I sit ... by Joe Marsh

Here's An  
"Expert" Example!

When our Main Street parking problem cropped up again, we announced a strict one-hour parking policy, and swore in extra deputies to enforce it.

We also sent over to the State Capitol for a traffic expert, to give us pointers. He turned out to be real helpful—spent a whole afternoon with us talking about zoning and such. And when he left the building he found a ticket on his car for overtime parking!

Could have gotten sore, I guess—or asked us to "fix" the ticket. But instead, he insisted on going

over to the Sheriff's Office and paying his fine.

From where I sit, it's good to know people, like that young fellow, who refuse to be treated any different than anyone else. City people and farmers—those of us who prefer cider and those who'd rather have a cool glass of temperate beer—we're all entitled to the same privileges. That is, so long as what we do doesn't conflict with the law of the land.

Joe Marsh

Copyright, 1950, United States Brewers Foundation

In  
moderation  
there is  
real  
enjoyment.

Light beer is the beverage  
of moderation Enjoy—

Light  
OLYMPIA  
BEER  
"It's the Water"



OLYMPIA BREWING COMPANY  
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON U.S.A.

## TURKEY Tournament

AT

## CANYON BOWL

1515 N. E. CANYON ROAD

DECEMBER 17TH

12-MAN SQUADS BOWL FOR TURKEYS

ALL SQUADS MUST BE FILLED

TWO TURKEYS PER SQUAD

A.B.C. LEAGUE AVERAGE

Two-Thirds of 200 SCRATCH TO BE USED

12-MAN SQUADS TO BOWL 3 LINES

ACROSS 4 ALLEYS

First Squad - 7:00 p. m.

Second Squad - 9:00 p. m.

Third Squad - 11:00 p. m.

ENTRY FEE \$2.00

All entries must be in by midnight, Dec. 16th

UP TO AND INCLUDING 145 AVERAGE, 40 PIN LIMIT  
146 OR OVER AVERAGE, 35 PIN LIMIT