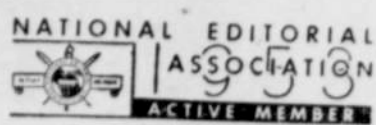


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"THE PAPER THAT HAS NO ENEMIES HAS NO FRIENDS." —George Putnam.

Our Hope

(For our last editorial we draw upon the words and thoughts of George Steffy, affectionately known as "Santiam Sam" by his many friends. The following is taken from his banquet speech given before those assembled in the Mill City High School recreation room for the purpose of organizing the North Santiam Chamber of Commerce back in 1950. Without his fine inspiration the North Santiam Chamber of Commerce and its good work would not exist today. We hope that Santiam Sam's dreams for the North Santiam come true faster than even he expects.)

Confidently, we in Oregon, and we, the people of the North Santiam, move into the future.

Oregon, goal of the pioneers, is a country STILL new. While Oregon has been expanding into an agricultural and industrial giant, its western outdoors have remained almost unchanged—rugged mountains, cool Pacific beaches, blue lakes and rushing rivers. Here, the Oregonian has economic opportunity and pleasant living going hand in hand.

Ever since the first settlers broke through the barrier of mountains and traveled down the mighty Columbia river, the migration to this beautiful state has never ceased. Between 1940 and 1947, Oregon was second in the nation with a population increase of thirty-nine percent, and it continues to grow.

And speaking of growth, we believe that within the short period of 10 years or less, that Mill City will be built up solid to Lyons, one way and to Gates the other, and that there will have come to this canyon the industry that we now dream of and work at to become that reality.

The first attraction of this state was the farm land in the lush green valleys with mild climate and long growing season. But Oregon has two climates, because the Cascade range, running north and south, divides the state into two major parts. On the west side, fertile valleys, an abundance of rainfall and a moderate climate; on the east side, high plateaus, scanty rainfall, wide ranges of temperature and abundant sunshine. Therefore, Oregon might well be called two states within one, with agricultural pursuits necessarily varied from one section of the state to the other.

Eighteen million acres of land is devoted to the production of crops and livestock. In 1946 the total cash value of the state's agricultural products was approximately \$318,000,000. Oregon has about 63,125 farms with over half of them in the section which drew the pioneers—the great Willamette valley.

In western Oregon, apples, cherries, pears, filberts, and walnuts are the leading orchard crops. Strawberries, loganberries, raspberries, gooseberries, youngberries and boysenberries grow here in profusion.

In case you didn't already know it, Oregon and Washington are the leading berry producing states of the nation.

World record Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein dairy cattle furnish the foundation of the large dairy industry. Oregon is also a heavy shipper of turkeys; millions of pounds move annually to the market centers of the nation. Oregon grows ninety-five percent of the country's bent grass seed, the same percentage of rye grass seed, and is a leading producer of spinach, lettuce, radish, bean, pea, sugar-beet and other vegetable seeds.

In eastern Oregon, grain and stock raising are important.

Let's inventory our industry here in Oregon just a little. The availability of low-cost hydro-electric power from Bonneville and the abundance of raw materials from Oregon's farms, ranges, forests and mines are the foundation from which the state is growing into an industrial giant.

In this regard, Mill City, and the North Santiam is yet to make its contribution as it must and surely will.

Since 1938, Oregon has been the country's leading lumber producer, having the largest stands of virgin timber of any state in the Union. There are a lot of Oregonians who perhaps did not know that, but it is true.

The industrial trend has been toward the more complete utilization of the timber, and the manufacture of finished products. In addition to pulp for paper there is the production of synthetic woods, plastics, alcohol, charcoal, and other by-products which make use of saw-mill waste and wastes formerly left in the woods.

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"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"Hmmm—if you'll build some small dams and reservoirs near your headwaters, I think you'll do better."

Editorial Comments

HEALTH AND SOCIALISM

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, revealed that only 10 percent of the amount needed by the voluntary National Fund for Medical Education is now available.

The fund was established to help medical schools pay their bills and to train more doctors and other health personnel. Mrs. Hobby told the American Medical Association that the schools' "financial crisis is still growing."

The fact that educational facilities for our future doctors cannot be given more than tiny bits of aid through voluntary contributions by corporations and individuals is to be regretted.

More to be regretted, however, is the fact that any move to allow the government to help the schools is

immediately termed "Socialistic" by the organized medical profession and Mrs. Hobby herself.—From the AFL News-Reporter.

HARD MONEY AND HARD TIMES

The Eisenhower Administration's policy of boosting interest rates in order to make housing mortgages more attractive to banks and other lenders has flopped. As a result, fewer veterans, union members and other house-hungry people are able to borrow money with which to buy or build a home—just as organized labor had predicted.

It has just been announced, for instance, that, for the first time since the end of World War II, there has been a decline between April and May in the number of new homes put under construction.

Government officials report that 10 percent fewer veterans and 4 percent fewer non-GI home-seekers have been able to get government-insured or government-guaranteed mortgages than before the higher interest rates became effective.

And the National Association of Home Builders said that a survey of builders over the nation reveals plans to lay off thousands of construction workers after July 1 unless housing credits loosen up.

According to the conservative Washington Evening Star—an Eisenhower supporter—"builders are crestfallen, government housing agencies are trying to hide their disappointment and even mortgage bankers see danger signals in the fiasco."

Even where an ex-serviceman is able to borrow money, the increased interest adds thousands of dollars to the amount he has to repay, with the exact total depending upon the length of his mortgage.

The Administration's high-interest policy for housing stems, of course, from its "hard money" policy in general.—From AFL News-Reporter.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH—EXCEPT FOR THE NAM

There has always been opposition to progress. Many of the social reforms which we take for granted today were fought bitterly by special interests in the past.

Here are a few. In 1912 the right of women to vote was called a "radical step" and "social revolution at the ballot box." In 1850, public schools were called "state monopoly, state despotism and state socialism." In 1924, child labor laws were described by the National Association of Manufacturers as "socialistic."

The NAM in 1913 called minimum wage laws "pure socialism" and a "foreign idea." The NAM also thought that the 8-hour day was "anarchy and despotism" in 1903.

Today virtually all Americans accept public schools, the right of women to vote, child labor laws, etc. We wouldn't want to commit ourselves as to whether the thinking of the NAM has changed on any of these issues, however. Judging from its recent

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statements on anti-labor legislation, it hasn't changed a bit.—From Oregon Teamster.

HOW TO CAUSE A STRIKE AND GET RICH

Why do some industries go along year after year without strikes? And others have strikes or labor disputes practically every year when contract negotiation time rolls around?

These companies are dealing with the same union. The desires of the employees generally are the same. The difference is the man who negotiates for the company.

For there is, believe it or not, a type of human vulture who claims to negotiate labor contracts for industry who is a "misrepresentative" more than anything else.

This kind of so-called "labor expert" thrives on labor disunity. He will try to promote trouble whenever he can. He may be found among the anti-labor lobbyists who attempt to get laws passed which cause labor-management friction.

For the more trouble between labor and management that he can stir up, the bigger will be his fees. Strikes? He just loves 'em. Think of all the dough he can soak the employers trying to settle them. Of course, he doesn't really try to settle. All he wants to do is keep them going.

Misunderstandings? He's a master at creating them. And the hapless victims of his vicious conniving are the employers, who bear the burden of

unnecessary shutdowns, and the workers who walk the streets while he fattens up his fees.

Of course, he blames everything on the unions. But he and his kind have cost employers more money, through prolonged strikes and disputes and anti-labor campaigns, than the most outrageous demand by any union could ever produce.

Many labor representatives of management are capable, fair and of unquestioned integrity. But there are a few of these mis-representatives of organized management still on the loose in Oregon.

Employers should examine their labor relations picture very carefully. Are they having strikes and trouble while other plants or operations remain comparatively free of disputes? Could be they're being represented by one of these buzzards whose bank account increases in proportion to the amount of trouble he can cause between labor and management.—From Oregon Teamster.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INVITATIONS at The Mill City Enterprise



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