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The Beaverton Review

Friday, July 30, 1926
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Beaverton, Oregon.

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Editor and Publisher
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EDITORIALS

COMMUNITY CONSCIOUSNESS

The past two weeks the Review has been carrying on the front page the names of a considerable number of the people of Beaverton who were at the beaches for different periods of time. Some are there for longer and some for shorter periods. Judge our surprise to learn that a large number of these people were not from Beaverton at all but rather from the Oregon metropolis just a few miles east and north of here.

It is only fair to say that three or four instances which we were reporting were also listed in the Portland papers as visits of people from Beaverton. But there were just dozens of reports of people who eat and sleep and have the larger part of their being here, but who are listed in the city daily papers as being from Portland.

Are we so ashamed of our town that when we get a few miles away from it we do not even want to be known as being from Beaverton? Or is it that we think that it adds to our dignity to say that we are "from Portland?"

Why not be glad to say that we are "from Beaverton?" There is no better place. If there is we should all bundle up our baggage and go there. We have fine homes, we have good streets, we have the best of schools and many other blessings altogether too numerous to mention. So, why not be glad to shout, to write on the register of any place we desire to place our names to reply to the casual question, in short, to "tell the world" that we are from BEAVERTON? For the life of me I can't see.

Time wasters exasperate.
Dignity is never boastful.

Genius is the shadow of endeavor.

Originality is only a fresh viewpoint.

You can't persuade if you are afraid.

Prosperity is the acid test of our character.

The way of the transgressor is hardboiled.

Your spare time is the acid test of your character.

Stability is more essential to success than brilliancy.

A good salesman should be proud of his job—or quit.

Highbrow is the name inferiority applies to superiority.

True Love does not measure its service by hope of reward.

He who saves the boss's time into the boss's chair will climb.

Precedent cannot establish principles unless truth is the foundation.

Absence is to love what wind is to fire—it puts out the little and kindles the great.

Incompetence is due almost entirely to lack of information rather than lack of ability.

At any rate, Adam wasn't always being nagged by his wife about some other woman.

Success is fifty per cent preparation, forty per cent perspiration, and ten per cent luck.

Modesty is a virtue, but a man seldom gets his salary raised on the strength of it.

When a person says, "I don't like that man," he usually means, "I don't know that man."

The reason courtesy is so efficient is that it produces such big results at so little expense.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
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Taking the Profit Out of War

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

Reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly.

II

The War Industries Board was organized like any other supervisory committee, with a chairman, vice chairman, members in charge of various activities, bureau chiefs and subordinate workers. It surveyed and sought to arrange the whole industrial war field under the plenary powers conferred by the President and the Congress. How well it did this is a story for others to tell. What it did is the basis of the plan I am here drawing.

It was comparatively easy to fix prices and to distribute materials, and indeed to stabilize the wages of labor in those industries in which prices were fixed. The labor situation, however, became increasingly difficult, particularly when General Crowder found it necessary to withdraw men for the proposed campaign of 1919 after 4,000,000 soldiers had already been taken.

Much has been said about the profiteering of labor. It is an unjust accusation. It is only fair to say that this condition was primarily brought about through the inexperience of the organization within our own governmental departments and by the furious bidding of munitions makers and shipbuilders for services. That situation, together with the increased prices of the things that labor had to buy with the results of its work, made it inevitable that labor must get higher wages.

So it became evident that the price fixing program had to go even further, and the War Industries Board, which the Armistice came, was proceeding with a campaign to fix the prices of all the basic things that labor had to buy. Some had previously been fixed. I speak of labor in a much broader sense than manual labor, for the unorganized so-called "white collar" part of our community—clerks, teachers, government employees, professional men—were less able to meet the situation than labor in the narrower sense. For the protection and relief of such groups certain plans were devised. To illustrate—

One of them provided that manufacturers, jobbers and retailers of shoes could make and sell shoes only of a specified quality at a fixed price, effective July, 1919. No one who did not have a card of the War Industries Board in his window could sell shoes, and only the standardized shoes could be sold. No jobber or manufacturer would sell shoes to anybody who did not have this card. The shoes were to be stamped Class A, B or C and had to be of the quality prescribed and sold at the price fixed. The country was so organized in every district that there could be immediately reported to Washington the name of any shoe retailer who did not carry out the regulations of the War Industries Board as to price and quality. Through restrictions on his labor, money, raw materials and transportation no manufacturer would have been permitted to sell to any dealer violating the regulations. The Armistice stopped the execution of this plan.

Another plan of this nature: The manufacturers of men's shoes and men's wearing apparel had in 1919 been called to Washington, together with the retailers of various goods, and notified that regulations would have to be made in regard to retail prices and standardization of clothing.

The rulings by the board were made known through the issuance of official bulletins at irregular intervals and were widely distributed by the press, which co-operated in this most necessary work with a wholehearted purpose that gave to the orders of the War Industries Board the instant and broad circulation they required.

Mr. Hoover already was doing much to perfect his control of food products and prices. There was also talk of fixing rents, and in some cities this was done.

If we were to start, in the event of another war, at the place where we were industrially when the World War ended, the President, acting through an agency similar to the War Industries Board, would have the right to fix prices of all things as of a date previous to the declaration of war, when there was a fair peace time relationship among the various activities of the nation. It would be illegal to buy, sell, serve or rent at any other than these prices. Brakes would be applied to every agency of inflation before the hurtful process started. An intelligent control of the flow of men, money and materials would be imposed, instead of having the blind panic heretofore ensuing on the first appearance of the frantic demands of war. The Draft Board would have before it the rulings of the priority committee, together with the estimated needs of every business and profession in its relationship to the conduct of the war, and men would be selected accordingly. The Draft Board could more intelligently decide, with the advice of the priority committee, many of the problems with which it would be faced. There would be no sending of men to the trenches who were needed for expert industrial work and then bringing them back again. Businesses not necessary to the winning of the war would be curtailed. The Draft Board would have that information before it.

The prices of all things being fixed, the price fixing committee would make any necessary adjustments, as was done during the war. Under the system used in 1918 these prices were made public and adjusted every three months, so that any consumer or producer had his day in court when he considered prices unfair. Those who complained that during the war prices were too high had this ready recourse to hand.

In the meantime all the industries of the country would have been mobilized by the formation of committees representative of each industry as was done in the World War. Over them

would be placed a government director or commodity chief. The various government departments would appoint committees representing their requirements, so that on one committee the resources of the nation would be represented and on the other the demands of the government. The government director would stand between to decide, in conjunction with the priority committee, to what department supplies should go.

Money would be controlled and directed like any other resource. "Taking the profit out of war" is not synonymous with "conscription of wealth," as it is sometimes regarded. The latter is a theoretical project, prohibited by our Constitution, contrary to the spirit of our social and political institutions, and impossible in practice. Taking the profit out of war is an orderly and scientific development of the economics and conduct of modern war, necessary to the effective mobilization of national resources and indispensable to equalizing the burdens of war among the armed and civilian population. Born of experience and proved by practice, it removes some of the most destructive concomitants of modern war—the confusion and waste incident to war time inflation.

This term "conscription of wealth," used by so many, has created a hope among those of socialist tendencies, and a fear among those who, like me, believe in our system based upon personal initiative and reward, of a taking of money, without payment, for the use of State. Neither the hope nor the fear is justified by the recommendation herein contained or by our experience in the war. The use of money should be controlled and directed in a national emergency. A man should not be more permitted to use his money as he wishes than he should be permitted to use the production of his mine, mill or factory except through the general supervising agency. This was being done toward the end of the war.

During the final phase of the World War no man or corporation or institution could raise money without the approval of the Capital Issues Committee of the Treasury Department, which committee in turn would not permit the borrowing of money unless the War Industries Board approved the use to which it was to be put. Thus the City of New York was not permitted to spend \$3,000,000 for the building of schools. The City of Philadelphia was prevented from making improvements that in peace time would have been necessary, but in war time were not. Various states, counties and cities, and a vast number of private concerns, were denied the use of money and materials for purposes not necessary for the winning of the war. Each part of the community had to adjust its wants to the whole great undertaking.

(To be continued next week)

"A STUDY IN SCARLET"

An automobile, given at a moderate, reasonable rate, is a source of comfort, convenience, and pleasure. The same car, speeded up to the danger point, becomes a MENACE to its driver, its occupants, and to the public. A motor car driven at terrific speed upon a highway too often becomes a veritable juggernaut.

Study of automobile accidents shows that dire disaster attends the careless motorist and that DEATH'S pallid hand forever is at the steering wheel, watchful, eager, alert. Only when motorists learn to give closer attention to the operation of their cars will the scarlet record of the Grim Reaper be shortened.

If there were a Traffic Officer to every mile of highway in the nation automobile accidents would continue as long as drivers are reckless, careless, and thoughtless.

Our roads are ideal for motoring but they are not speedways. There must be hills and curves and points of danger to the unwary, the careless. Even on straight, clear stretches any one of a thousand things can happen to hurl the speeding automobilist into eternity.

The motorist ought to think of others. When he is tempted to risk his own life he owes it to humanity to remember that he has no right to endanger the lives and safety of other people. The "Speed Demon" is as dangerous as the homicidal maniac and an even greater menace for his potential for spreading death and disaster is far higher.

When the Traffic Officer's screaming siren has brought you to a halt and he gravely asks: "What's your hurry?", why not give the question more than passing thought? Is there occasion for breaking the speed laws? Is it worth while to risk your own life and the lives of others, that a few paltry minutes may be saved? Is it not better to arrive safely at your destination than never to reach it at all?

It is good to reflect that all the driving skill, all the experience to be gathered in years of motoring, will avail nothing at times. Careful attention to the operation of a car, and close observance of the motor laws are the BEST INSURANCE against accident.

Failure to remember this may mean that YOUR name will be the next to be written upon Death's red roster.

Have you ever used horseradish in sauce for beets? Try a little next time you serve this vegetable. A bit of ginger also combines well with beets in vinegar.

WANTED and FOR SALE

Ads in this column ten words
Minimum charge of 25c for
any ad.

For Rent—Six-room frame house, cheap. Wired for electricity. Just west of Beaverton city limits on old Hillsboro road. John McGill. Adv p 35-36

If you want slab wood I have it. If you want cord wood I have it. A. E. Hanson, the wood man. Telephone 0445. Adv p 164f

For Sale—A few choice building lots in one of Beaverton's choice residential district, at bargain prices, \$200 and up. F. H. Hocken, 727 Sprague Ave., Spokane, Wash. Adv p 20tf

For Sale—Team of young mares. Inquire, A. E. Hanson, Wood & Fuel. e32tf

New Beaverton Garage, general auto repairing, acetylene welding and brazing. Storage. Adv e 2

For Sale—Crab apples, cooking apples, eating apples, plums, prunes, and fruit of all kinds. H. A. Ekstrom, one mile east of Beaverton on the Canyon road. Adv p 31-37

For Exchange—160 acres, three miles from town, in Kudder County, North Dakota, for about forty acres in Washington County. Also ten acres near Miami, Florida, for about ten acres near Beaverton. Ed Halsten, hardware store. Adv e 34-35

Pigs for Sale—1½ miles north-east of Hillsboro, on Rt. 4. H. H. Bates. Adv p 35

For Sale—Bartlett Pears and Gravenstein Apples. William Matzke, 1 mile south of Beaverton on Lombard. p35-36

For Sale, Reasonable—Piano, mahogany case; 2 Velvet Wilton Rugs, 8 x 10 and 9 x 12; Sonora Phonograph and Records. Phone 0451. Adv p 35

NOTICE

On account of the danger from fire the citizens are requested to keep their property free from combustible material, dry grass, brush, etc. Beaverton City Council.

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RETURNING, LEAVE PORTLAND:—

7:55 A.M., 10:45 A.M., 1:25 P.M., 3:45 P.M., 4:45 P.M., 5:15 P.M., 6:00 P.M., 8:03 P.M., 9:33 P.M., 11:30 P.M.

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