

Business Directory

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**FIRST CLASS WORK AT
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See **A. E. WILSON**
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On Broadway, First Door East
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BILLIARD PARLORS
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BEAVERTON BARBER SHOP
C. J. Stevens, Prop.
Maintains the same old prices
Shave 25c Haircut 35c
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BEAVERTON, ORE.

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BEAVER WOOD CO.
Effective June 1, 1926, due to a
shortage, black wood and kiln
dried planer ends, good measure,
\$5.00 per load. Also have some
1st and 2nd growth fir, 4 ft.
and 16-inch. Phone 1151.

DANCE
Every Saturday Night at
Kinton Grange Hall
Modern Music by
Easley's Five-piece Orchestra

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SHOE SHINING PARLOR
Just Stop Right in to Mike's
Shoe Shop
Prompt Service is Our Motto

WOOD
For Your No. 1 Winter Wood
Phone Joe Kemmer, 0419
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DR. R. S. WELSH
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PHONES: Office, 5303; Res. 3925
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At your
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Temporarily good and healthy
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Portland, Ore.

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
Signature of *Charles H. Johnson*

The Beaverton Review

Friday, August 6, 1926
Issued Every Friday At
Beaverton, Oregon.

J. H. Hulet
Editor and Publisher
Phone 2615

"Entered as second-class matter December 10,
1922, at the Post Office at Beaverton, Oregon,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Advertising rates on application.

Did they speak of "the good
old days" in "the good old
days"?

There is no fool like an old
fool who tries to act like a
young fool.

No matter what you study,
if you keep at it long enough
you will be learned.

Health and common sense
are all a man needs—even if
they are not all he wants.

Any fool can attract attention,
but it takes quite an as-
sessment of brains to hold it.

You can always tell an am-
ateur driver. They invariably
stop when they run over some
one.

The best way to make girls
stop smoking cigarettes is to
start a report that smoking
makes one fat.

Mauna Loa, says an eminent
geologist, is a comparatively
young volcano—a sort of Flam-
ing Youth.

What would some newspapers
do for headlines and pictures
if movie stars would only stay
married?

A New York court has decid-
ed that it is not illegal for a
girl to laugh at a policeman—
especially since it is usually en-
tirely involuntary.

The cynical bachelor ob-
serves that when a fellow tells
a girl he isn't worthy of her,
she should take him at his
word, and not try to prove it.

Rome has at least one ad-
vantage in being 2,680 years
old. Nobody there today claims
to be the first white child born
within the city's corporate lim-
its.

Necessary as spraying is for
protection of garden crops in
Oregon from insects and dis-
eases it will not remedy all the
trouble caused by neglect and
abuse. Sound seed in a good
seed bed with care to keep the
plants thrifty from the start
are given as the first step in
combating enemies. Good crop
rotation, spring, fall and win-
ter plowing, use of fertilizers
and trap crops and right plant-
ing time, are valuable supple-
mentary measures.

The GIRL IN THE MIRROR

by Elizabeth Jordan

The graceful writer,
Elizabeth Jordan, who
has utilized the experi-
ences and observations
of her long career as a
newspaper woman in
New York as a source
for fiction plots, is never
better than when deal-
ing with romance and
adventure in a setting
of mystery. Here is one
of her most pleasant
and satisfactory stories.
The characters are de-
lightful, there is a thrill
on almost every page
and an absolutely un-
guessable mystery that
is not cleared up until
the very end.

WILL BE PRINTED
SERIALLY IN

The BEAVERTON REVIEW

Taking the Profit Out of War

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

Reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly.

There have been a great many bills
introduced into Congress on the sub-
ject of industrial mobilization, some
sponsored by great organizations like
the American Legion, and others by
newspapers and publicists. But it is
surprising how little knowledge there
was on the part of those who drew up
the bills of the practicability and fea-
sibility of so mobilizing our resources
that it would be impossible to make
as much profit in war as in time of
peace. Take into consideration the
fact that the following things were be-
ing done in 1918:

General Crowder, who was in charge
of the draft, had asked the chairman
of the War Industries Board where he
could obtain additional men needed
for the Army in France with the least
possible dislocation of the war making
industrial civilian machinery, and we
were in the process of replacing male
labor with women. By a system of
priorities the Board was allocating to
our own Army and Navy to the Allies
and to the essential war industries the
things they required. It was making
priority rulings as to transportation,
and they were being followed out by
the Railroad Administrator. The Fuel
Administrator distributed fuel only on
the rulings of the War Industries
Board. The Board was engaged in
disentangling and removing the many
conflicts and competitive efforts in-
volved in labor and buildings that had
previously occurred because of lack of
any co-ordinating agency. It was allo-
cating power and making regulations
for the hitching up of scattered units
of power. It was changing munitions
orders from congested to less congest-
ed districts. It had actually carried
into effect an order that no building
involving \$2,500 or more could be
undertaken without the approval of the
War Industries Board. No steel, no
cement, no material of any kind could
be used for any purpose whatsoever
unless the War Industries Board per-
mitted it. No steel company could
sell over five tons of steel unless ap-
proved by the Director of Steel. The
Treasury would not permit the raising
of money for any industrial or fi-
nancial operation unless it was approved
by the War Industries Board. The
President issued an order that no com-
mandeering should be done by the
Army, Navy, Shipping Board or Food
Administrator without the approval
of the chairman of the War Industries
Board. Every raw material industry,
and indeed practically every industry
in the country, was organized through
appointment of committees, and none
of these industries would do any busi-
ness except under the rulings promul-
gated by the Board. Standardization
in every industry was rapidly proceed-
ing. These rulings were made known
through the issuance of official bullet-
ins at irregular intervals and were
distributed by the press. We were
endeavoring to arrange it so that the
fighting forces were to receive those
things which they needed, and no
more, so that whatever was not ac-
tually required at the front was left
to civilian purposes. Industries were
curtailed, but never destroyed; skele-
tonized, but never killed. Indeed, the
use of men, money and materials was
rapidly being brought into exactly
that condition which I have previously
stated to be necessary in case of an-
other war.

If, in addition to this, the President
in the future has the authority to fix
prices and distribution of materials
and labor, rent, and the use of man,
power, transportation, fuel and all the
things necessary for the conduct of
the war, any rise in prices will be pre-
vented, even in anticipation of war.
There are many who claim that war
is caused primarily by the desire of
profit. I am not one of those. But if
there is anything in this contention
this plan will remove the possibility of
anybody using war as a means of
making profits. Even if there are no
men who desire war as a means of
making profit, the fact that profits
would be less in war than in peace,
and wealth and resources would be di-
rected by the government, might have
some active deterring influence on
men of great resources. Instead of
being passive, they might become ac-
tive advocates of peace.

There are many people who are, for
various reasons, afraid to discuss the
subject during peace time and prefer
to wait for war. There are also some
great manufacturers who oppose any
such plan because they were seriously
interfered with during the war time.
Indeed, it has been the experience of
some of those responsible for the in-
dustrial mobilization in the World
War to remain the objects of ven-
omous attack begun during the time
that the necessities of the nation made
it imperative to control activities and
profits. Some critics were prominent
manufacturers, who said: "Tell us
what the government wants and we
will all the orders, but don't interfere
the sale of the part of our prod-
uct that the government does not
use." That was unthinkable.
Wilson desired that fair
prices for civilians. I must say, how-
ever, that the vast majority of Amer-
ican manufacturers rose to the situa-
tion in such a splendid way as to
bring the following commendation
from Woodrow Wilson: "They turned
aside from every private interest of
their own and devoted the whole of
their trained capacity to the tasks
that supplied the sinews of the whole
great undertaking. The patriotism,
the unselfishness, the thorough going
devotion and distinguished capacity
that marked their toilsome labors day
after day, month after month, have
made them fit mates and comrades to
the men in the trenches and on the
sea."

There are many men who are afraid
that the adoption of this plan by Con-
gress would give an impetus to social-
ism or communism or sovietism or
whatever they may call it, because,
they say, "If you show it can be done
in war time there will be a demand
that it be done in peace time." It
cannot be done in peace time. There
can be no great undertaking without
a strong moving cause. In peace time
the moving cause is personal initiative
and payment for services performed.
The substitute for that in war time is
the common danger.

The War Industries Board was the
foremost advocate of price fixing and
distribution, and it had great power in
this field, but when the Armistice
came it recognized that peace condi-
tions were being restored, and it was
the first to change the war time order
of things and to leave to the people
themselves the adjustment of their
affairs. I am satisfied that it is im-
possible for the government to do in
peace time what I am advocating, al-
though it becomes absolutely neces-
sary in order to conduct a modern
war successfully and to conduct it on
a non-profiteering basis.

The application of this plan, besides
making the nation a coherent unit in
time of war, would impress upon
every class in society a sense of its
own responsibility in such event. If
it were known that this universal re-
sponsibility would be enforced, no
class—social, financial or industrial—
could fail to understand that in case
of war it would have to bear its share
of the burdens involved and would
have to make sacrifices of profit, con-
venience and personal liberty correla-
tively with those made by the soldiers
in the field. To this extent the plan
would act as a positive deterrent to
any hasty recourse to force in an in-
ternational controversy.

One thing that has definitely come
from the war is the necessity of
arranging affairs so that a portion of
the population shall not be sent to the
front to bear all the physical hard-
ships and their consequences while
others are left behind to profit by
their absence. If applied at the out-
break, the War Industries Board (as
it was functioning at the close of the
World War) would prevent this and
lessen, if not remove, the social and
economic evils that come as the after-
math of war.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of
Oregon for Washington County.

Cora Scofield Murphy, Plaintiff,

vs.

Merle W. McCormick and Doris Mc-
Cormick, his wife; George W. Mc-
Cormick and Alveria McCormick,
big wife; Adelaide Draughn and
Harry Draughn, her husband; George
W. McCormick, as admin-
istrator of the estate of Matilda
Jane McCormick, deceased, and
Haligh Haggan, Defendants.

To Adelaide Draughn and Harry
Draughn, her husband, of the above
named defendants: In the Name of
the State of Oregon: You, and each
of you, are hereby required to ap-
pear and answer the complaint filed
against you in the above entitled
cause, and file on or before the last
day of the time prescribed in the
order for the publication of the
summons, to-wit: On or before the
expiration of six weeks next, from
and after the date of first publica-
tion of this summons, the date of
first publication being on July 23,
1926, and if you fail so to appear
and answer the plaintiff will apply
to the Court for the relief prayed
for in her said complaint, to-wit:

That plaintiff have judgment
against defendants, Merle W. McCor-
mick and George W. McCormick, as
administrators of the estate of Matil-
da Jane McCormick, deceased, for the
sum of \$15,331 with interest thereon
since December 18, 1922, at the rate
of 6 per cent per annum, and for
the costs and disbursements of this
suit; and the further sum of \$75.00
attorney's fees hereon, and the fur-
ther sum of \$15.31 with interest
thereon since April 13, 1925, at the
rate of 12 per cent per annum, and
the further sum of \$7.45, with inter-
est thereon since April 4, 1925, at
the rate of 12 per cent per annum,
and the further sum of \$14.74 with
interest thereon since April 14, 1926,
at the rate of 12 per cent per an-
num, the last three sums being taxes
paid by plaintiff on the herein-
after described property in order to
protect her claim and lien under her
mortgage herein mentioned.

That the mortgage described in
plaintiff's said complaint herein and
which was executed by defendant,
Merle W. McCormick and Matilda
Jane McCormick, now deceased, to
Alva H. Scofield and recorded on
page 256 of book 22, records of
mortgages for Washington County,
Oregon, on or about May 21, 1919
(and which mortgage was, on or
about July 31, 1924), be decreed to
be a first lien and a first mortgage
about May 26, 1924, for value, duly
sold, assigned, and transferred to
plaintiff herein by an assignment of
mortgage recorded on page 269 of
book 24, records of mortgages for
upon the real property therein and
herein described as follows:

All the following bounded and de-
scribed real property lying, being,
and situate within the county of
Washington, state of Oregon, and
more particularly bounded and de-
scribed as follows, to-wit:
Beginning at a point 10 rods West
of a point 12 rods south of a stone
at the recognized center of the
northwest quarter of Section 4 in
Township 2 North of Range 4
West of Willamette Meridian in
Washington County and State of
Oregon, and running thence west
10 rods, thence south 12 rods,
thence east 10 rods, thence north
12 rods to the place of beginning,
to secure the payment of said sums
of money.

That said mortgage be foreclosed,
and said real property be sold as
upon execution in the foreclosure of
mortgages and the proceeds of said
sale be applied as follows, viz: First
to the payment of the lien and claim
of this plaintiff under said note and
mortgage which amounts to \$250.00
with interest thereon since Decem-
ber 18, 1922, at the rate of 6 per
cent per annum, and the costs of
this suit and of said sale, and the
further sum of \$75.00 attorney's
fees herein, and the further sum of
\$15.31 with interest thereon since
April 13, 1925, at the rate of 12 per
cent per annum, and the further sum
of \$7.45, with interest thereon since
April 4, 1925, at the rate of 12 per
cent per annum, and the last three
sums being taxes paid by plaintiff as
aforesaid.

WANTED and FOR SALE

Ads in this column 1c a word
Minimum charge of 25c for
any ad.

For Rent—Six-room frame
house, cheap. Wired for elec-
tricity. Just west of Beaver-
ton city limits on old Hills-
boro road. John McGill.
Adv p 35-36

If you want slab wood I have
it. If you want cord wood I
have it. If you want short
wood I have it. A. E. Hanson,
the wood man. Telephone
0445. Adv e 161f

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

New Beaverton Garage, gen-
eral auto repairing, acetylene
welding and brazing. Storag-
e. 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 34-37

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

For Sale—Early Crawford peach-
es. Will be ripe about Aug.
1. G. W. Smith, Phone 14X3,
Dayton, Oregon. p 35-36

Prunes for Sale—Petitas and
Italians. Pick your prunes in
the Igloo Orchard, on the
Dösch Road, half a mile
north of the Hillsboro High-
way. W. M. Wither, R. F. D.
6, Box 66B, Portland. e 36

The balance, if any, to be disposed
of as said Court may be advised and
may direct that the lien of said
mortgage be decreed prior and su-
perior to all claim, interest or equity
of each of the defendants here-
in, and that such other and further
decree be granted herein as may
seem just and equitable.
That if after the said sale and the
application of the proceeds thereof
for the payment of the moneys due
the plaintiff on said note and mort-
gage it should be ascertained that
said proceeds are insufficient to pay
such judgment or decree as the plain-
tiff may recover herein, she may
have judgment over and against
Merle W. McCormick and George W.
McCormick, as administrators of the
estate of Matilda Jane McCormick,
deceased, in the sum of such defi-
ciency.

This summons is served upon you
by publication, by order of Hon.
Geo. R. Hagley, Judge of the above
entitled Court which order was
made and dated July 21, 1926.
M. B. Bump, Attorney for Plain-
tiff. Residence and address, Hill-
boro, Oregon.
Date of first publication July 23,
1926.
Date of last publication, Sept. 3,
1926. Adv e 91-10

Fruit For Sale—Blue Dimson
plums, Bartlett pears, Crab
apples and Gravensteins, and
sweet cider. Bring contain-
ers. Hans Nielsen, on Em-
mons farm. Adv p 36-38

Special This Week

Binder Twine	\$7.50
Diamond hd. wheat Flour	2.00
Fisher Blend Flour	2.19
Fly Spray per gal.	1.00
Dropping-board Scrapers	1.35

CHAS. BERTHOLD

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Beaverton, Ore. Near S. P. Depot

Red Electrics

\$.50 roundtrip
fare to

Portland

Friday, Saturday and Sunday—
return limit Tuesday. Ask for
information about 15-day and
commutation fares.

Train Schedules

TO PORTLAND:
6:00 A.M., 6:45 A.M., 7:29 A.M., 9:26 A.M., 1:00 P.M.,
3:55 P.M., 4:59 P.M., 7:22 P.M., 8:59 P.M., 10:48 P.M.
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., 9:39 P.M., 11:30 P.M.

'Not Sundays

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1-Ton Truck \$495
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Chevrolet trucks have
won worldwide accept-
ance on the basis of low
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cost and slow depreciation.
This spectacularly grow-
ing popularity has made

necessary a greatly in-
creased production—the
economies of which are
now being passed on to
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World's Lowest Priced Gear-shift Trucks