

Beaverton Review

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J. H. Hulcutt, Business Manager

P. B. Case, who formerly had a garage at Tigard, was a caller in Beaverton Thursday morning. He and Mrs. Case have recently returned from British Columbia, where they spent the past two and one-half years.

Mr. Case reports that they have gone into the mayonnaise-manufacturing business in Portland. Their company, the Case and Gregg Packing Company, will market their products under the "Supreme" brand. Their mayonnaise is an Oregon product.

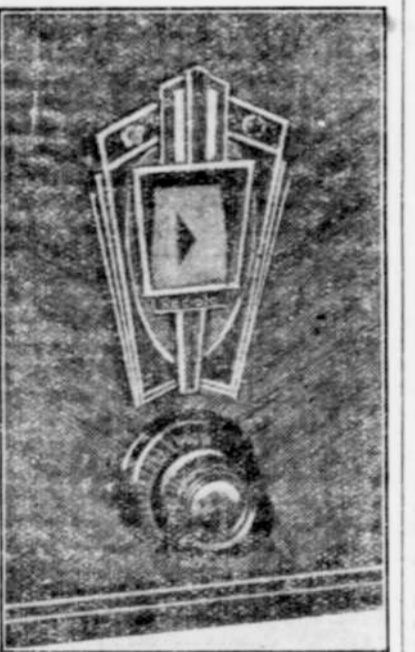
"The Phantom in the House," a feature for which Produced Trem Carr may accept responsibility with pride, is this week's showing at the Beaver Theatre. It will be shown Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Based on Andrew Soutar's exciting novel, this highly dramatic picture has been given an excellent cast, luxurious settings, and beautiful photography.

While Ricardo Cortez is the star, to Henry B. Walthall really falls the most dramatic role, which he handles to perfection. In fact, he has never been seen to better advantage. Nancy Welford plays the part of the daughter with engaging charm, while Grace Valentine as the mother who achieves great wealth and social success while her husband was in prison for her crime also does well in an unsympathetic role. Jack Curtis contributes an outstanding character bit.

Simplification in tuning, popularity of screen grid tubes and exceptionally artistic cabinets for radio receivers are among the outstanding features of the radio shows which now are in progress throughout the United States. Quantity production has brought the greatest values ever offered.

An innovation is being offered by one of the largest manufacturers of radio receivers, a radio receiver whose performance is comparable to those of socket power. This development, made possible by loudspeaker refinements and the increased efficiency of the screen grid at a low current consumption, is being welcomed by owners of homes unprovided with electricity.

Although the screen grid leads in the new models as a radio frequency amplifier, another new Radiotron, the UX-215, is used widely as an outstanding part of the audio systems. The UX-215 and other standard tubes also retain their popularity for the specific uses for which they are best suited. The famous super heterodyne circuit is employed in one of the newest Radiotrons, attracting attention at the shows, but quantity production has put this model for the first time in a price class within the reach of the vast majority of listeners.



The entire control mechanism of one modern radio receiver. Illuminated dial numbers show on the escutcheon window when the set is turned on.

Simplified tuning in some models exhibited takes the form of tuning and volume control from one combination knob. In others it is aided by a magnified tuning scale which throws illuminated numbers of a size which can be read easily upon a translucent composition window in the escutcheon. This Radiola tuning scale is the research laboratory's answer to the problem of tuning receivers placed in positions where the light is not good.

In the Sixth Annual Radio World's Fair in New York a radio Pageant of Progress, prepared at a cost of more than \$100,000 by the Exhibition Division of the Radio-Victor Corporation, traced by means of historic apparatus, replicas and true to scale models the story of radio from Marconi to the present. Similar historical exhibits of radio are being placed by Radio-Victor in other shows. George Clark, manager of the Exhibition Division, is secretary of a committee cooperating with the Smithsonian Institution and government officials in creating a national museum of radio, which eventually will house many of the exhibits being shown by his company.

Television demonstrations under the auspices of the Radio Corporation at the New York show indicated real progress, but the engineers whose brilliant work was responsible for the improvements were careful to point out that other problems still remained to be solved before television would be practical in home sets.

The Mazaroff Mystery by J.S. Fletcher



"You think so?" I said, incredulously. "But—there are lots of men who correspond to that description." "That's the man!—I'll lay anything!" he declared. "And this thing's getting more of a mystery than ever. Look at it!—Mrs. Elphinstone, her daughter, and her maid, without a word to Elphinstone, suddenly clear out of Short's late at night. They are seen to be followed by a man who had previously inquired if the Elphinstones were staying at Short's. They never return, the women; from that moment to this—all this time having



"I saw it at Once—There it Was, in Big Letters in the Stop Press Space." (clapped—seventy-two hours)—nothing whatever has been heard of them. And then this discovery is made—the man who was seen to follow them is found murdered—head battered to pieces—and robbed! Now—why?" "If he is the man!" I exclaimed. "It'll surprise me more than I've been surprised, so far," he retorted. "If he isn't the man. But we'll soon settle that. Come along—I've got a taxi outside. We'll go round by Short's, get hold of that under hall porter, and go up the Harrow road."

"To see—him?" I asked. "What else?" he answered. "Come on!—you don't know what depends on it. Nor—where those women are. In danger, for anything we know." "I went willingly enough, then. Somehow, it had not struck me up to that time that Sheila might be in real danger; I had fancied, rather, that she was probably assisting her mother in flying from justice, or, at any rate, from distasteful inquiries.

We rode round to Short's, and after some slight delay, carried off the under hall porter. Once in the cab again, Maythorne showed him the newspaper description of the murdered man.

"Does that answer to the man you saw following Mrs. Elphinstone three nights ago?" he asked.

The under hall porter, a sharp-eyed fellow, nodded.

"I should say it did, sir, myself," he answered. "Yes, it's a good description of him, taking it altogether. It doesn't mention that he'd a slight brown moustache, though. If this dead man has—"

"We shall soon see that," said Maythorne grimly. "A few minutes—"

Mr. Kithwait's grocer's establishment was away up at the poorer end of the Harrow road—a very modest establishment, too, catering for a humble class of customers. But when we got out of our cab and walked towards it, we found that for once at any rate it was a center of vast interest, if not of trade. The pavement outside was thronged with people, and a posse of policemen was engaged in getting them to move away or move along, not over successfully; two policemen stood at the shop door, evidently with orders to admit none but bona fide customers.

A word from Maythorne procured us instant admission, however, and we entered—to find Manners and Corkerdale standing inside. In conversation with the grocer, an excited and voluble person who was obviously retelling his story for the xth time. Corkerdale nodded significantly as Maythorne advanced on them.

"Have you seen the man?" asked Maythorne.

"We haven't, yet," replied Corkerdale. "He's at the mortuary, of course."

"What was he doing at Short's hotel?" suggested Maythorne. "That's more like it Manners! But that's obvious—he was after Mrs. Elphinstone. He followed her, too, when she went out. Where? Now, then, did she, and her two companions, come to this quarter of the town? If they did—why? And where are they?"

"Let's go back to the grocer's," said Corkerdale.

We went out again into the gloomy road. The under hall porter, having done what was required of him was

anxious to go back to the hotel. Maythorne sent him off in a taxicab; the rest of us returned to Kithwait's shop. Maythorne and I walked side by side—at first in silence.

"What do you make of this, Maythorne?" I asked at last.

"God knows!" he answered. "It seems evident that the poor fellow we've just seen followed the Elphinstones—Mrs. Elphinstone, of course!—to London, tracked them to the hotel, went after Mrs. Elphinstone when she went out that night, but—as to the rest—"

"Do you think he followed them—here?" I suggested. "If so, what could they want in this neighborhood?"

"Shabby and sordid enough for anything, hereabouts, isn't it?" he answered, with a shrug of his shoulders. "Again I say—who knows?—who knows anything? Let's have a look at the place where he was found, however—we may get some idea of something."

The grocer took us through his shop into his back yard. It was a dismal place, all the more dismal because that was an unusually fine spring evening. It seemed to be a sort of dumping ground for boxes, barrels, chests, old tins, crates, all the refuse of a chandler's shop; and it was of some extent, running from the back of the premises to a high wall in which there was a crazy door.

(Continued Next Week)

TRACE ODOR OF "BURNED AIR" TO HOUSEHOLD DUST

The "smelling of burnt or scorched air" is purely a figment of the imagination, according to the Holland Institute of Thermology of Holland, Mich., notwithstanding that many persons believe that air passing over a red-hot surface actually becomes scorched or burnt because of the odor of burning it may carry.

Clean air passing over a red-hot surface is odorless, says the Institute, and there are no changes in its chemical composition on account of being so heated. Air in large part is composed of oxygen and nitrogen, and no separation or change in these elements takes place unless the air is heated to the extraordinary temperature of 3,800 degrees Fahrenheit. As most metals melt at temperatures of a thousand degrees or more or less than that, it is obvious

that heating systems—to which much "burnt-air" is attributed—would be utterly destroyed ere the composition of air passing through or over them is changed.

Dust is ever present in the air, especially in homes heated with old-style heating systems. Due to inability of these systems to adequately humidify the home air, high temperatures are necessary to create a feeling of bodily comfort. The high temperatures cause the furnishings, rugs, clothing, papers and other flimsy materials to become excessively dry and brittle, and hence "dusty." To the dust thus created must be added the enormous amount constantly filtering into the house from out-of-doors. These dust accumulations find their way to heating surfaces, burn under intense heat conditions, and are the direct cause of the burnt odors.

Modern warm-air heating systems inject a uniform percentage of water-vapor into the home air by means of automatic humidifiers. Where a proper percentage of humidity is maintained, furnishings and furniture do not become "dried out" and the source of household dust. Of greater importance to the household, heating systems of the vapor-air type by reason of supplying the home air with a proper moisture content, eliminate the need for indoor temperatures running into the eighties, as greater physical comfort is assured where moderate temperatures are accompanied by a proper relative humidity.

The new Masonic Home at Springfield has been formally opened.

Miss Erma Nelson left on Tuesday for Bellingham, Wash., where she will attend the Washington State normal school.

Mrs. James Whitworth and son Ronald were Sunday dinner guests in the home of her brother, Herman Schoen of Hillsboro.

ENGINEERS FIND ANSWER TO HOME COOLING PROBLEM

Electrified Propeller Keeps Up Lively Circulation of Air Through House.

Engineers know four ways to produce a cooling effect in theaters, hospitals, factories and other big buildings; and, according to the Holland Institute of Thermology of Holland, Mich., the same methods might be used in the average home. The air conditioning engineer's four ways of making a building "70 degrees cool" when it's sweltering-hot outdoors, are these:

1. He may pass the air through cold water or cold brine sprays, or over cold coils, or he may combine both these.

2. He may evaporate water without adding heat to the air or subtracting it—a rather complicated mechanical process which results in some cooling.

3. He may reduce the moisture content of the air by means of cooling below the dew-point, as in a dehumidifying plant.

4. He may, except in the most severe conditions, create the effect of coolness without an actual drop in temperature, merely by installing equipment to keep the air moving with steady velocity.

But, for most of us, in our homes, says the Holland Institute of Thermology, the choice is narrowed down by the fact that all the first three methods require expensive and com-



The Kitchen Fan Draws Off Heat and Odor of Cooking Range.

plicated machinery. So, to cool our houses in hot weather, we are limited to air motion. There are three classes of equipment that make this possible.

First, there is the ordinary electric fan. On a hot night it can be turned on and directed upon the members of the family, and the velocity of its air currents will produce a decided cooling effect.

Then there is the simplest kind of "unit ventilator," intended to be built fitted into a part of the space of a kitchen window. Any housewife will appreciate its effects in drawing off the heat and odor of the cooking range.

But both the fan and the "unit ventilator" are limited in usefulness. They cannot cool more than one room or a few persons at a time. These limitations do not apply to the third class of home-cooling equipment—the new type of heating system equipped with an electrified propeller which keeps lively currents of air circulating through all the rooms of the home.

There are two kinds of home-heating plants that have this summer-cooling feature, one known as the "vapor-air" system, and the other as the "super-circulator." During the winter, their function is to move the warmed air from the heat generator through all rooms of the home more rapidly and in greater volume than the ordinary warm air circulating plant will do.

M. B. Bump, Attorney for Petitioner.

INSTITUTE TO FORM SCHOOLS OF RADIO

Announcement just has been made of the formation of the R.C.A. Institutes, Inc., a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, for the purpose of establishing radio schools in various cities throughout the country to meet the steadily increasing demand for trained radio men. The new organization is the successor to the Radio Institute of America, formerly the Marconi Institute founded in 1909 and the oldest commercial radio school in existence. Rudolph L. Duncan, for many years Director of the Radio Institute of America, is president. General J. G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, is Chairman of the Board.

Headquarters and the main school will be at 324 Broadway, New York. The new organization has acquired also the Philadelphia School of Wireless, founded in 1911, and the Eastern Radio Institute of Boston, founded in 1913.

The Willamina brick plant has resumed operations, after making machinery repairs and improvements.

Concrete has been poured for the new Washington School building on Peach and Dakota streets, Astoria.

APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF NAME In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County. In the Matter of the Application of Weeta C. Bruggmann for Change of Name of Petitioner, Weeta C. Bruggmann.

To all persons concerned, Greeting: Notice is hereby given that the petition and application of Weeta C. Bruggmann was filed in the above entitled Court on February 11, 1931, praying for an order changing her name to Weeta C. Betts.

Now, THEREFORE, in the Name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you, and all persons in any matter interested in said petition, are hereby cited and required to appear at the County Court Room in Hillsboro, Washington County, State of Oregon, on Monday March 30, 1931, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and then and there show cause, if any you have, why an order of said Court should not be made granting the prayer of said petition and changing the name of Weeta C. Bruggmann to Weeta C. Betts, and decreeing the legal name of said person to be so changed.

This notice is published in the Beaverton Review, pursuant to the order of Hon. Frank Livermore, Judge of the above entitled court, which order was made and entered on February 11, 1931, the first publication of this notice being in the issue of said paper dated February 13, 1931, and the last publication being in the issue thereof dated March 27, 1931.

Witness the Hon. Frank Livermore, Judge of the above entitled Court with the seal of said court affixed this February 11, 1931.

M. B. Bump, Attorney for Petitioner.

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DIVOT DIGGERS—Right On The Nose



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By DICK DORGAN



By DICK DORGAN



tioner, Residence and Post Office Address, Hillsboro, Oregon. Attest: Edw. C. Luce, Co. Clerk of Washington County, Ore. (X)—SEAL First publication, February 13, 1931. Last publication, March 27, 1931.

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