

THE BEAVERTON REVIEW

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J. H. Hulett Editor

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The sharp upturn in business which was evident late last year and during January apparently had lost some of its momentum by last month, according to the March issue of Commonwealth, Inc., Business Survey, issued last week. Production of goods for consumption continued fairly brisk but heavy industry, including lumber, was still deep in depression. Most indices showed net losses for the month when adjusted for seasonal variation.

A drop in retail volumes was both unexpected and disturbing to merchants. On the other hand, automobile sales were up 77% from January, 140% from February 1934. The Commonwealth index of Portland business was 65.05 last month, against 67.16 in January and 68.27 for February last year.

Major weakness in the outlook, thinks David Eccles, editor of Business Survey, is the weakness of the lumber market and the failure of building to respond effectively to the season or to recovery measures. He thinks buying power and rents must rise further before an appreciable amount of new building can be expected.

Business Survey's March feature is an analysis of Bonneville fishway plans and possible effects of Bonneville Dam on Columbia river salmon. Business Survey thinks development of the river contains a serious threat to the future of salmon.

Private enterprise in the United States faces a fight to the finish to save itself from complete socialization in the next ten years. And when one speaks of private enterprise, that means the private citizen—the man who runs a business by himself, or the one who employs ten or ten thousand men. Government ownership of any industry destroys the rights of individuals to do business.

These facts are fundamental. They may be camouflaged under various political guises, but they remain the same—an individual cannot compete with government in business, once it enters a field of activity.

"Trying to force recovery by statute is like standing up in a sailboat and blowing on the sails. The speed of the boat is determined by forces outside it."—Neil Carothers, Professor of Economics, Lehigh University.

DAD'S STORY

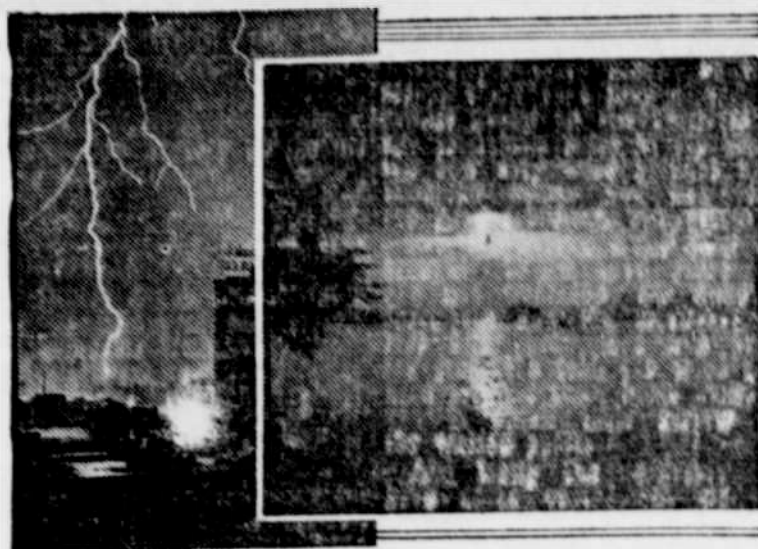
The Hodge school job started out fine the fall of 1898. The snow got deep and I went to board with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Letson. Ed was a cousin to Dave Pender, one of my brothers-in-law and Mrs. Letson had been Vida Dennis, a girl who had grown up in Kingsley and whose father ran the first hardware store I ever visited. She later taught in the Blackman school and though I do not remember going to school to her, I had a photograph stuck under my nose when in Michigan in 1933 and there was a fellow looking much like what I used to look like. He had his arms around two girls in the back row of a group which I easily recognized as the boys and girls who used to go to the Blackman school and Vida Dennis presided over the group much like the teacher does when she marshals her charges out for the itinerant photographer who comes along and gets the school picture to all and sundry for fifty cents each. He always promises the teacher a free copy in case there is enough sold and for her trouble in getting the exposure. Well, I hardly knew why I never got a copy of that picture for it is the only time I ever got my arm around a girl when there was a camera around. I tried to buy it from the owner but she just laughed at me. I had my one arm around her and I'd think she would be glad to get first cost out of the thing. But it seems I was at fault there as I have been on one or two occasions since—it could not be more than three times I've been mistook.

Now that word, "mistook", whether it is used correctly or not brings to mind a time when I had been writing a teachers' examination and I was riding up from Traverse City with Mr. James Gibbs, one of the examiners, a quite a prominent politician, and a good businessman and friend. We were discussing one thing and another when we somehow came to say something of the misuse of words. He told me that in his opinion the word, "mistake", was used wrongly more often than any other word in the English language. Said he:

"Just supposing I make a state-

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

SPRING LIGHTNING



Lightning and moonlight pictures are unusual and fascinating and you can take them with any kind of a camera.

APRIL showers not only bring May flowers but night-time electrical storms as well. And there's your chance for sensational lightning pictures.

With the dark, clouded skies the sharp ribbons of lightning spread in fantastic, fascinating flashes and when caught by the camera, the resulting picture is really something to talk about and adds variety and interest to your snapshot album.

There is no trick involved in taking lightning pictures. In fact, it's quite simple. If it is raining during the time the lightning is weaving its webs of flashes across the sky, and you don't want to get wet, take your pictures from the inside through an open window. Place the camera on a tripod or something solid at the direction of the last few flashes. Set your shutter at "time", using the largest diaphragm opening or "stop." You may close the shutter after the first flash or leave it open for the registering of several flashes. Of course, if you leave the shutter open for many flashes, you will get a fantastic conglomeration of ribbons of light but not a true picture of a single flash. However, it will be unusual, to say the least, and well worth adding to your collection of "freaks."

If it is an honest-to-goodness storm, it will pay you in self satisfaction to take several pictures, for the more brilliant the flashes and the more ribbons of light zigzagging through the dark skies, the greater the chances for a really spectacular picture.

The only form of lightning that

does not register satisfactorily is sheet lightning. It merely uniformly illuminates a broad expanse of sky. With this kind of lightning, however, interesting silhouettes of trees and buildings can be secured. And while discussing Dame Nature's "lightning plant", pictures by moonlight should not be overlooked. Moonlight will serve to make pictures just as sunlight does, but as it is a great many times weaker than sunlight, exposures must be increased considerably. Perhaps the simplest way to calculate a moonlight exposure is to give 25 minutes for each 1/100 second exposure that would be given the same scene by sunlight.

For example, the exposure in bright sunlight for a landscape with a dark-toned object in the immediate foreground, would be 1/25 of a second with stop f/11 or U.S.S. Then the exposure by the light of a full moon would be 100 minutes with the same stop. This could be cut down to 50 minutes with stop f/8 or U.S.S. For a landscape without a dark-toned object in the immediate foreground about 25 minutes with f/8 or U.S.S. would be ample, and for distant landscapes the exposure can be from 10 to 15 minutes.

If a daylight effect is desired, the exposure must be multiplied by four, and this applies only to nights when the sky is clear and the moon is full.

With a single lens and all fixed focus cameras, use the largest stop and double the exposures given above.

So—let the sky light your way to out-of-the-ordinary pictures.

JOHN VAN GUILDER.

ment of what I think a fact but which you know to be wrong. You will say, "You are mistaken." Now what you should say is "You mistake....." stating the fact as you believe it to be. Why, the word itself, "mis" means wrong and "mistake" simply means to take wrongly. You can tell a person, "You mistake anything" when he makes a wrong statement, but unless you mean that you are taking him wrong, you cannot truthfully tell anyone "you are mistaken."

I've thought of that conversation many times. A lot more times than I have of having my picture taken that time when Vida Dennis was teaching.

Well, I guess I got off on the wrong track for I was going to tell about the Hodge school that winter. I taught the term out and had a contract to teach the spring term. But during vacation, Mr. Curdy came out, and said he could use more men in his mill. So I went to work for him. At the Hodge school I was to get thirty dollars a month. I went to work for Mr. Curdy for a dollar and a quarter a day, or some months I got \$33.75. By the time school was to start I had been raised to \$1.50 a day making about \$40.00 a month. And it just did not seem right that I give up that job and go to teaching at only \$30. Then at the mill I could board at home, thus having all the money for myself while if I went to Hodge and taught I'd have to pay board.

Another item was that we needed a barn. The old log barn had been struck by lightning and the horse barn was not big enough for

our needs. Then a lot of the neighbors were getting new barns put up and we did not like to be left out (keeping up with the 'necses'). Dan Griffin would do the framing, he cut the timbers, got the frame together, put on the outer sheathing and the roof for \$100. By working steadily ten hours a day, then hauling timbers up from the woods, getting logs to the mill and the lumber home I'd be able to get the new barn up and covered by haying time. Father did the farming that spring and a lot of getting the logs to the mill but I worked ten hours at the mill and four to six at home.

The barn was up for the hay. But the Hodge school board would not take me back for the fall term and I had to hunt another school. I did and hired out at the Canada school at \$35 a month. The second week of school who should show up as a student but the one who played the organ at that funeral we attended and liked the music so much. I never was so scared in my life and took refuge behind the teacher's desk and sat industriously studying a book when in walked four big girls, Ceila and Anna Robertson, Lena Priest and Eula Davis. They were either one older in experience than I if not in years, for a girl gets to maturity earlier than does a boy, and I was just a boy, only 22, and say was I green, and bashful around strangers, and especially around strange women.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Munthe of Portland visited at the home of Mrs. Mary Stitt, Monday.

FOREST FACTS

The average cord of four-foot split wood contains between 85 and 90 cubic feet of wood and bark, and from 38 to 43 cubic feet of air spaces, according to measurements recently made by the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station.

Burla from Oregon and Washington hardwood trees, especially maple, myrtle, madrone, and ash, form an increasingly large export to European ports where they are converted into highly figured veneer to be used in furniture and cabinet making.

There are 300 board feet in a cord of small logs as compared to 640 feet in a cord of large logs. The discrepancy arises because the log scale fails to account for all the actual wood volume in small logs.

The recently completed forest survey of the Douglas fir region shows 25 per cent more timber on the national forests than did the former estimates according to the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station.

The Willamette National Forest in Oregon with its 40 billion board feet, log scale, has more timber than any other national forest in continental United States.

On the national forests of western Washington species suitable for pulp, such as hemlock, spruce and the balsam firs make up the major portion of the stand, while on the national forests of western Oregon, Douglas fir is the predominant tree.

There is estimated to be about one billion two hundred million board feet, log scale, of Port Orford cedar in the world, practically all of which is in southwestern Oregon.

Mrs. J. F. Felsner attended the O.E.S. Associate Matrons Club luncheon at the Mallory hotel, Saturday.

Not For Sale

With one stroke sweep from off the whole earth all that we call civilization: cities, villages, schools, hospitals, railroads, factories; sweep it all out. Then fill the earth with tribes that are fierce and cruel, killers all. And what have you left?

You still have left the Unchanging One, the Lord Jesus Christ, "the same yesterday, to-day and forever." He can never die nor be swept out. Now, as on the day of Pentecost, give Him again the one hundred and twenty who were utterly yielded to Him and into whom He breathed His living self. And as He commanded that other band, now let Him command these—"Go ye therefore and teach all nations....." and lo, I am with you always."

See them go forth; see the convicts come; see the institutions and constitutions and civilizations spring up, see the hills clap their hands and the mountains break forth into singing.

What are we saying? Just this—that Christianity is not a set of rules that men must keep. It is not climbing a ladder of good deeds, on up to heaven; it is not something you get by first being good and that you keep by being good afterward. Then what is the Christian life? It is a life that comes to you from the outside in; an imparted life, even Jesus Christ Himself imparted to you and living within your human body with you. And changing you from glory to glory.

It is by a new birth; only sinful men ever get it; Christ came into the world to save sinners; "by grace are you saved;".... "By the grace of God I am what I am"—the Apostle Paul.

George N. Taylor, Beaverton, Oregon. Pd. adv.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County. In the matter of the Estate of Hannah Carlson Allen, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been by the above entitled court, duly ap-

pointed administrator of the estate of Hannah Carlson Allen, deceased, and has duly qualified as such administrator.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to me, with proper vouchers, at my office in Beaverton, Washington county, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated and first published, February 22, 1935.

Last publication, March 22, 1935.

Doy Gray, Administrator of the estate of Hannah Carlson Allen, deceased.

M. E. Bump, residence and Address, Hillsboro, Oregon, Attorney for said administrator and Estate. adv c-12-16

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order made and entered on the 18th day of January, 1935, by the County Court of Washington Co., Oregon, the undersigned has been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John Campbell, deceased. Now, therefore, all persons having claims against the estate of John Campbell, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same together with proper vouchers therefor to the undersigned at the Commercial National Bank, Hillsboro, Oregon, or to the law office of E. B. Tongue, Commercial Building, Hillsboro, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1935.

E. I. Kurath, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John Campbell, deceased.

E. B. Tongue, attorney for the administrator. adv c15-19

NOTICE OF PRIVATE SALE

No. 26016
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County In the Matter of the Guardianship of E. A. Fearing, an Incapable Person.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Clark Fearing, the duly appointed, qualified and acting Guardian of the person and estate of E. A. Fearing, an incapable person, pursuant to a license and order of sale granted by the above entitled Court on the 1st day of March, 1935, will sell to the highest bidder at private sale, on and after the 6th day of April, 1935, at the office of Emmons & Emmons, 728 Morgan Building, Portland, Oregon, or at the premises hereinafter described, the following described real property, to-wit:

An undivided 1/4 interest in and to Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, Washington Acres; An undivided 1/4 interest in and to 2.33 acres of land lying between the right of way of the Oregon Electric R. R. Co. and the north lines of the above described lots in Washington Acres; An undivided 1/4 interest in

and to the following bounded and described property: Beginning at the Northeast corner of the Geo. H. Smith and wife D. L. C. No. 44 in Sec. 33, T. 1 N., R. 2 W. W. M., and running thence S. 4 deg. 42 min. east 32.09 ch., following the east boundary line of said claim to a point on the Base Line 10.09 ch. W. of the corner to Sec. 3, 4, 33 and 34; thence following said Base Line W. 24.59 ch. to the S. E. corner of a tract of land conveyed by J. W. Shute and Mary E. Shute to Christian Kempin by deed June 27, 1903, recorded on Page 321, Book 63, Deeds; thence N. 2 deg. E. following the E. line of said tract 32 ch., more or less, to the N. boundary line of said Smith D. L. C.; thence N. 89 deg. 28 min. E. 21.08 ch. to the place of beginning, containing 72.88 acres, more or less, save and except a 5-acre tract therein deeded by E. A. Fearing and W. S. Conser to S. H. Orr; all of said property being in one contiguous tract and located in Washington County, Oregon.

said sale to be made for cash, or such terms as will be essentially cash, free and clear of all incumbrances to date of sale.

Clark Fearing, Guardian.
Emmons & Emmons & R. W. Robnett, Attorneys for the Guardian.

Dated and first published, March 8, 1935.

Date of last publication, April 5, 1935. adv c14-18

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County. May L. Hull, Plaintiff vs. Clarence C. Hull, Defendant.

To Clarence C. Hull, the above named defendant:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE

OF OREGON: You are hereby required to appear in the above entitled Court and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause on or before Saturday, the 23rd day of March, 1935, being after the expiration of the four weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, the date of the first publication thereof being February 22nd, 1935, and the date of the last publication thereof being March 22nd, 1935, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit, for a decree dissolving the marriage existing between the plaintiff and yourself, upon the grounds of desertion.

This Summons is served upon you by publication thereof in the Beaverton Review, pursuant to order of the Honorable R. Frank Peters, Judge of the above entitled Court, made, rendered and dated on the 20th day of February, 1935.

Bagley & Hare, Resident Attorneys, State of Oregon, Post Office Address, First National Bank Bldg., Hillsboro, Oregon. adv c12-16



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By Geoff Hayes

AFTER THE HONEYMOON

