

THE BEAVERTON REVIEW

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Socialists are much like Bolsheviks, only some Socialists have occasionally.

"I'm not sure whether my wife is a blond or brunette; she has just gone to the beauty parlor."

She goes around in less and less every day—said the tired business-man looking at the bathing beauty.

The daughter uses paint for the same reason her violinist father uses resin, to make the bean take hold.

"Gee, dear, with a moon like that there's only two things to do—and I don't feel like writing poetry."

Communism, bolshevism, and a lot of other isms are bound to fail because they are founded on hatred and not on the love your neighbor principle.

Just a little suggestion for those gloomy faced individuals who think nothing ever happens—try taking a trip to Germany and shouting "To hell with Hitler!"

"That's the linen closet, Mister," said the attendant to the man peering through the key hole. "Mademoiselle's dressing room is one door farther down the hall."

When you hear a fellow shouting vociferously about the rights of capital or labor, why not inquire just how much capital he has and how much labor he has done.

Well, elections are looming. But between the two old parties there isn't much difference. The donkey brays and the elephant trumpets but they both eat from the same manger when they get a chance.

An enterprising editor offers a ten dollar prize to the fellow who writes the best article on "Why I bought this magazine." He got a letter saying "Madad, I'll double you. I'll give twenty dollars to the fellow who can tell me one good reason why I bought your old rag."

ANCIENT HARVEST FESTIVALS ORIGINATE HALLOWEEN

Holidays are exciting, but what holiday is more fascinating than its history? And what history could be more fascinating than that of Halloween?

Halloween is the celebration of a combination of customs of the Druid, early Christian and Roman festivals. The Romans originated the harvest festival on November first, in honor of their goddess of agriculture, Pomona. It is from them that we have adopted the idea of bobbing for apples, decorating with cornstubs and pumpkins. The Druids were members of a pagan Celtic religion, who acted as priest, physician, wonder-worker, and chief judiciary for their tribe. They set aside a day as the Romans had, not only as a harvest festival but also as a day which they must keep evil spirits away. It was their belief that witches and ghosts roamed about in search of gathering the wicked souls. Bonfires were built as protection. There we find the deepest roots of the family tree of the Jack o' lantern. After Christianity had gradually usurped the pagan lands, October 31, was still a festive day. It was not to frighten away evils but to worship saints. Here the name Halloween originated, which translated, means Holy Eve. The saints were those who had scorned to attach their names to their great earthly deeds. The holiday was to show the appreciation for them.

Therefore, though we dislike perhaps to admit it, when we light the Jack-o-Lantern or hang up black and orange streamers, we are engaging in customs of paganism, which have survived throughout the centuries of man's spiritual development.

—From the Beaverton Hummer

George Klein, our great halfback, has been working hard in football practice. Due to late arrivals at practice he does many laps around field. Keep up the good work, George.

Rip, our intelligent center, is a great man for hunting. On a recent campaign into his neck of the woods he shot with "accuracy" two pheasants and a duck (probably tame).

Four weeks of football have passed away with Beaverton sharing great honors in the county. The Beavers have played four games, one tied

The SNAPSHOT GUILD CLOUDS AND FILTERS



If it's clouds you want in your next picture a filter will capture them.

LAST week the Snapshot Guild received a letter from a reader who lives in the country. She wrote in part—"At this time of year the clouds are simply beautiful and often when their formations are unusually attractive I take many snapshots hoping they will register and give a rather true picture of the beautiful scene. I have been somewhat disappointed in the results, however, for these beautiful, soft, white clouds have not appeared in the picture as true to nature as I had hoped for."

Clouds do add to the beauty of any outdoor picture but it is true that they do not always register through the lens of the camera as they appear to the eye.

Suppose we are taking a picture such as the one above and use a film which is sensitive only to ultra-violet, violet and blue light. We should not be able to distinguish between the clouds and sky if we give enough exposure to show detail in the landscape. This is because the light from the blue sky and the white clouds is very rich in light rays to which the film responds.

Although clouds and blue sky are both rich in ultra-violet, violet and blue, there is a marked difference between the two. The light from the clouds, being white, actually contains a certain amount of green and red light, while that from the blue sky does not.

This, then makes it necessary to distinguish between clouds and sky in order to record both in a snapshot. We must, therefore, use a film which will respond to green, or to

green and red light, and also put over the lens a filter which holds back the ultra-violet and blue. The green or green and red light from the clouds will thus effect the film, while practically no light from the sky will get through to it, and in the finished print, the clouds will appear whiter than the sky.

Some film is slightly sensitive to green light but supersensitive panchromatic films will respond to both green and red light. Such films will, therefore, show up the clouds against the sky if used with a yellow filter. The deeper the yellow color in the filter the more violet and blue it removes, or "holds back."

As you will no doubt surmise, there are various types of filters and each type has its limitations so in choosing a filter you must make your own decision, based on your general requirements. A good general all-round filter is the K 2 which requires lengthening the exposure two to four times, depending on the film employed.

There is also a filter known as a Sky Filter used extensively by the amateur to photograph clouds in a landscape with no increase in exposure time. Half of this filter is yellow and the other half clear. This filter can be used without increasing the exposure because the sky is photographed through the yellow part while the landscape, or general subject is photographed through the lower half, which is not colored.

If it's clouds you want a filter will prove invaluable.

JOHN VAN GUILDER.

I thought I knew something about steam boilers, engines, etc. Before Lickens left for his vacation I went down with him to the pumping plant and had him go over the machinery part with me. He put on a head of some eighty pounds pressure on his boilers, which seemed quite some amount of pressure and I remarked about it. He told me he could hardly pump with sixty pounds pressure. Now, where I had run boilers I turned on the pump any time as soon as the steam got so it registered in the steam gauge. But not here.

The usual means of feeding water into a boiler is by means of an injector. I asked where the injectors were located and he showed me globe valves. But that did not satisfy me. Just globe valves were no way to send water into a boiler under steam pressure. But he turned one open and the water began to run up in the water glass on the side of the boiler.

The different sizes of the cylinders on either side of the pumps excited another inquiry. One end looked about a foot in diameter, the other end about four inches. What seemed to be the steam pipe led to the large end. Was I dumb-founded when he told me the large end held the steam cylinder, the small end the water cylinder.

The water pipes leading through the building were some eight or ten inches in diameter. The pump cylinders were only four inches in diameter. Such a difference! But I learned the river was some four hundred feet below the reservoir which was located on the ridge back of the school. As I recall it, there was a back pressure from the reservoir at the pump house of something like 350 pounds per square inch. Now, when that globe valve was open the flow only had to overcome an eighty pound pressure and of course the stuff came rushing down into the boiler without any injector or pump. So that was that.

That also sort of explained the difference in the sizes of the water cylinder and the steam cylinder in the pumps. The difference in the sizes were necessary in order to overcome the pressure in the column of water from the reservoir.

This led to other matters. The pipe between the pump and the reservoir was cast iron, with bell joints. That means that one end of a pipe fitted into a bell shape in the end of the other pipe. These joints were calked with lead, shaped in a mold to resemble the form and size of the pipe and driven into the bell end with calking irons.

Well, when school was out we did not use so much water, and so I only had to pump a day or two a week. I learned what the engineer was doing. He was pumping and repairing the pipe line most all his time, that is the time he worked. Any little disturbance was likely to cause a leak in one of the pipe joints and once it started, the reservoir supply would soon drain out for the water came in at the bottom of the supply reservoir.

Getting and keeping a supply of fuel on hand I found the hardest part of maintaining a water supply. Indian laborers were hired to bring wood for fuel, but they were unreliable and unless one kept after them they were likely to go hunting or off on some trip and forget about the fuel supply. But it was not of the fuel that I was going to write.

In the dormitory there were separate rest rooms for the big boys, the little boys, and the employees. The boys' rest rooms were out of a community affair. There were none of the usual water closets but rather a series of seats arranged in a row over a big trough which

was supposed to be flushed periodically by an automatic arrangement which requires some explanation.

Water was piped in at one end of the trough and emptied, not directly into the trough but rather into an apparatus shaped something like the old fashioned grocers' scoop. This scoop was hung in such a manner that when full of water it would tip down and spill its contents down into the trough. When empty the scoop would resume its original position and the slowly running water would fill it again when it would dump into the trough and so on. This was in the basement of the dormitory.

Well, there were no boys at the school to speak of, only the night watch being supposed to use the boys' rest room. But there came out from that room such an odor, one day soon after I took over the engineer's duties, that I investigated. I found the water that was

supposed to feed the scoop shut off. I opened up the valve a little but no water came. I made some inquiry and found that some time before the boys left Lickens had shut off the water way out by the barn and apparently had forgotten to turn on the supply again. He had been making some repairs to the principal's cottage looking to the coming of the new principal. After a while I learned where to (Continued on Next Page)



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AFTER THE HONEYMOON



Between the Chalkmarks by Bill Smith

This sophomore, Karpstein, has proven to be a very capable football player and will probably be the main spark of the '36 team. "Bravo, Karp."

George Klein, our great halfback, has been working hard in football practice. Due to late arrivals at practice he does many laps around field. Keep up the good work, George.

Rip, our intelligent center, is a great man for hunting. On a recent campaign into his neck of the woods he shot with "accuracy" two pheasants and a duck (probably tame).

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