

THE BEAVERTON REVIEW

Entered as second-class matter December 9, 1922, at the postoffice at Beaverton, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY AT BEAVERTON, OREGON

J. H. HULETT, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Per year (in advance) \$1.00
Not in advance 1.50

A DECLARATION OF FAITH

I believe in printer's ink as a medium of self-improvement and social enlightenment.

I believe in the high ideals and the lowly tasks of the press—the nobility of my calling and the democracy of its responsibilities.

I believe in my associates to whom I impart inspiration and expect encouragement.

I believe in the brotherhood of my profession, its association of ideas and its common purpose.

I believe in the fellowship of my craft—a fraternalism above differences of opinion.

I believe in the American idea of equal opportunity and I loathe the alien concepts of communism and fascism, the mad world's political extremes.

I believe in the golden opportunities of my community, my commonwealth and my country, that enlist my creative effort.

I believe in the American ideals of decency, character and patriotism, which I interpret without fear or favor.

I believe in the freedom of the press as a reflector of public thought, which I defend without compromise or equivocation.

I believe in the power, the purpose and the service of printers' ink as a challenge and conviction.

FACTS ABOUT INFLUENZA

The factor in the spread of influenza is the infected human being. There is no doubt that influenza is spread from person to person through coughing, sneezing, laughing, and talking.

Influenza is characterized by the high incidence of the disease involving often 25 to 50 percent of the population. Although the ratio of deaths to influenza cases in the general population is not ordinarily very high, the prevalence of the disease is so great that the death records always show an increase in deaths from all causes during the progress of an influenza epidemic. The increase in the deaths is chiefly due to pneumonia and bronchopneumonia. In cities the cases increase rapidly, reaching their peak within from two to three weeks after the existence of the epidemic becomes manifest. The epidemic then fades away to normal within two to five weeks more. The entire epidemic should not last more than from four to eight weeks. The speed with which this disease travels from place to place depends on the speed of human transit. No other disease is able to spread over so wide an area of the earth's surface in so short a time. This characteristic of epidemics of influenza enables the health officer to identify with a high degree of certainty a pandemic of influenza. The disease does not depend for its prevalence on season or climate. It occurs in any season and in all countries from the tropics to the poles. While it does not spare sex, age, race or social position, the age distribution is particularly high among young adults. Records of large cities show that pandemics of influenza presumably begin by radiation from an endemic focus or perhaps several foci. It has been impossible, however, to discover the starting points. Attempts to produce immunity against influenza by inoculation have not met with any degree of success.

Since influenza is spread by direct human contact and the virus is conveyed in the secretions from mouth and nose, certain preventive measures seem justified. Even though it may not be deemed expedient to close the schools and prohibit public gatherings, the prevention of overcrowding and the practice of strict personal cleanliness undoubtedly lessen the prevalence of influenza within certain communities. In order to control an epidemic effectually, all cases should be reported and should be isolated during the fever stage at least. During an epidemic, all cases of common cold should be given the same care as if they were influenza. All eating and drinking receptacles should be sterilized in boiling water.

Absolute cleanliness in food handling must be observed. Personal cleanliness, especially in regard to the washing of hands before eating, cannot be overemphasized. People should remain at home whenever suffering from a cold, even though they have no suspicion that they may have influenza. The isolation of cases is undoubtedly of first importance. In a disease so general as influenza, the public must realize the importance of voluntarily observing isolation. Common sense demands that the protection of others be given proper consideration.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

DEPTH OF FIELD—
What Does It Mean?

ALTHOUGH good picture-taking with a focusing camera depends in a large measure upon obtaining the proper depth of field (or as sometimes called depth of focus) for the subject, some little uncertainty exists (even in the mind of some who are no longer beginners) as to precisely what this phrase means.

By depth of field we mean really depth of definition, or the distance from nearest to farthest object from the lens that is sharply defined.

Depth of field is controlled primarily in two ways. One is by the aperture in the diaphragm of the shutter. Using a smaller aperture increases the range of definition.

Depth of field also depends upon the distance for which the lens is focused. The greater the distance, the greater the depth. When the lens is set for 25 feet, for example, at some particular diaphragm setting, the depth may be from 15 feet to 50 feet. Objects closer than 15 feet will appear blurred, the blurring being more noticeable for objects closer to the camera. When the camera is focused for objects close to the camera, the depth is quite small. For example, when focused for 6 feet, the depth might be from 5 feet to 8 feet, again assuming a particular diaphragm setting. Objects beyond will be blurred.

Isn't there a way, you ask, to get good definition of both near and far objects? Yes, if you want it. This is done by using a small aperture, and since less light comes through a small aperture, giving a little longer exposure.

An experiment may be easily performed that will give a visible demonstration of the need of proper focusing on the object that you want to be clearly defined. Remove the back of your camera and open the shutter after setting it for "time." Place the camera on a table pointing it out of a window towards some fairly distant object such as a house or tree. Next, place a small piece of ground glass at the back of the camera. Now operate the diaphragm changing it from a large opening to a small one, while watching the image which will appear (upside down) on the ground glass. Note how the image changes in definition as the size of the opening is changed.

Then move the lens forward and back on the distance scale. Note that there is one certain setting at which the image is especially sharp and clear. At other settings it is more or less blurred and indistinct.

Now having secured a sharp image of the distant object, observe the image of some nearer object, such as a vase of flowers on the



Effect of large stop (f.4.5) with lens focused on background.



Effect of large stop (f.4.5) with lens focused on foreground figure.



Effect of small stop (f.16). Gives greater depth, but main subject loses emphasis.

window sill, say at 6 feet from the lens. The image of the flowers will appear blurred. If the lens is moved forward on the scale, a setting can be found which will give a sharp image of the flowers, but the image of the distant object will be blurred. The experiment should then be tried both with the largest and the smaller stops, when it will be found that if a small stop opening is used it is possible to have both near and far objects reasonably sharp at the same time.

JOHN VAN GULDER.

A RESOLUTION

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of Beaverton Rebekah Lodge, Tuesday evening.

We, your committee on condolence, beg leave to submit the following:

Be it resolved that, as since our last meeting, the silent messenger has entered our ranks and has called home our sister Celia Hulett, whom we had all learned to love, and placed her in a higher order where there will be no partings.

Therefore, we submit the following in memoriam:

Not dead, but only promoted, She has entered the Order above

And there, 'neath the smile of the Master,

She will finish her labors of Love.

With us her name shall live

Through all succeeding years,

Embellished with all our hearts can give,

Our praises and our tears.

We recommend that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family, to the local paper, and one placed in our lodge records.

Rose Stevens,
Florence Drorbaugh
Marjorie Lewis

der the Mackay Telegraph company to rehire five discharged employees.

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Mason, David Mason, the Misses Miriam Doty, Katherine Denney, Eileen Garnett and Hasting Denney were among those attending the Sunday afternoon Symphony concert program at the Auditorium in Portland.

New Louisiana Highway Opens Famed Acadian Country to Motor Tourists

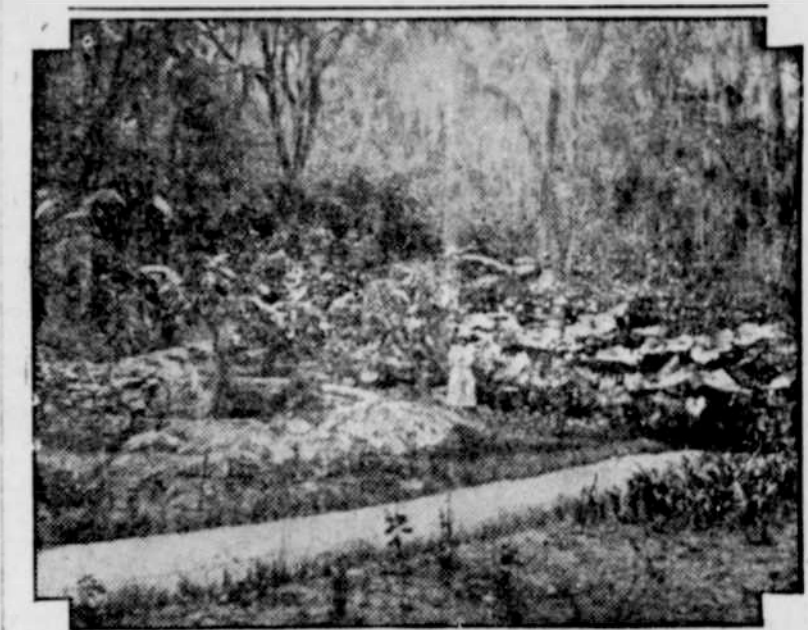


Photo by E. A. McIlhenny
A Tropical Corner in the World-Famed Jungle Gardens of E. A. McIlhenny on Avery Island, La., in the heart of the Acadian Country.

NEW IBERIA, La.—Motor tourists now have the opportunity of visiting one of the most picturesque and historic sections in the United States that has been seen by comparatively few. It is the Acadian country, extending over most of the St. Martin, St. Mary, Vermilion and Iberia parishes in south central Louisiana, which until recently was almost inaccessible because of lack of improved highways.

In this quaint old section dwell the descendants of the Acadians who were exiled from Nova Scotia by the British in 1765. These descendants have maintained the traditions, customs and language of their forefathers, unmodified by time. Within its confines at Avery Island—are the world-famed jungle gardens of E. A. McIlhenny, noted naturalist, conservationist, Arctic explorer and author, in which wild flowers, shrubs, fruit trees and other foliage gathered from all parts of the world, adorn the landscape shaded by massive moss-draped oaks and towering cypress. Also in the estate are a bird sanctuary and a wild-game preserve, all of which make these jungle gardens a veritable "Garden of Eden."

At St. Martinville are the tomb of Evangeline and Evangeline's oak, which marks the spot where one of

YOUR CHILD AND THE SCHOOL

By Dr. ALLEN G. IRLAND
Director, Physical and Mental Education
New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction

School Companions

We have all experienced what we call first impressions in making new acquaintances. We like a person at once or we dislike him. Often there is no reason for such a feeling. It can't be described. We simply react that way; we know that it is so.

It is like an electrical current passing between two persons. In one instance the current finds a favorable field or conductor in each of the individuals. There is a mutual feeling of liking. In the other case one or both persons do not receive the current favorably. And there is antagonism. Instead of electricity, can you picture emotional currents that are created when two persons meet for the first time. Some day we may discover that after all a form of human electricity is involved.

Whatever the cause, we do remember having "feelings" in such a situation, or later after knowing a person better. Now the point of concern to parents and teachers is the fact that exactly the same reaction is felt by children. But they don't curb their feelings. Adults try to get along together by overlooking defects in one another. Children give in; they quarrel, sulk, and even try to win a point by physical victory.

Thus, any cooperative project at school, any committee or club undertaking, is doomed to disruption unless the teacher is discerning and clever enough to discover these natural reactions and then to group children according to the capacity to get along well together.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

Bethel Congregational Church
Harper S. Burns, Pastor

Bible school at 9:45 a.m. R. C. Doty, Supt.

Morning worship at 11 a.m. Music in charge of W. L. Cady. Sermon subject, "The Great Mood" and His Message". This year

February 5th marks the 100th anniversary of the birthday of the great Moody. You will enjoy this message on the life and message of this great Christian worker.

Junior and Senior C. E. at 7 p.m.

A very cordial welcome to all our services.

Meodist Episcopal Church
Earl B. Horsell, Pastor

Sunday school, 9:45 a.m. Superintendent, Mrs. Graydon Pace. Morning worship, 11 a.m. Sermon-topical, "God's Guiding Hand". Epworth League, Intermediate and Senior, 7 p.m.

Forum, 7 p.m.

Evening worship, 8 p.m. Sermon topic, "When God's Heart Broke".

Real Estate Transfers

Peter Hart, et ux to German



Take
ALKAL-SELTZER
for

HEADACHE, Acid Indigestion, Colic, Neuralgia, Muscular, Rheumatic, Sciatic Pains, Pleasant-tastes like mineral water—Non-habit forming, Non-laxative—Does not depress the heart.

Get Alka-Seltzer at your drug store in 30c and 60c packages for home use, or ask for a glass of Alka-Seltzer at any drug store soda fountain.

BE WISE—ALKALIZE

Business Places To Patronise IN BEAVERTON

STUDIO BARBER SHOP
FIRST CLASS WORK
AT REASONABLE PRICES
E. D. Van METER, Prop.

W. E. PEGG
UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER
Grange Building Beaverton

The Only Newspaper Devoted Exclusively to the Interests of Washington County
— \$1.00 a Year in Advance —
IF IT'S PRINTING WE CAN DO IT
THE BEAVERTON REVIEW

Carpenter Work Remodeling
Roofing Bull-ins
Screen Doors and Window Screens
Reasonable Prices
BEAVERTON CABINET SHOP
R. L. WALLACE
Hall at 1st Beaverton Ore

Baptist Old Peoples Home Society of the Pacific Coast, Part of Sec. 25, of T1N R2W, containing 12.50 acres.

B. F. Friday to State of Oregon, Part of Sec. 30, T2N R3W. Nellie Gordon et al to State of Oregon, Part of T. R. Cornelius DLC 39 in Sec. 2, T1N R3W.

Marcella Graham to Catharina Hewitt, 20 acres in Sec. 35, T1S R1W.

Catherine E. Graham to Catharina Hewitt 20 acres, in Sec. 35 T1S R1W.

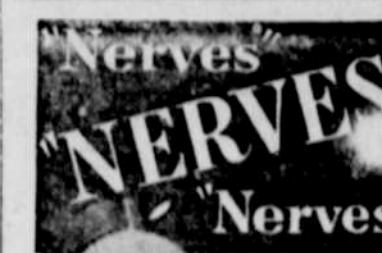
Margdalena VonGergen to Dene Hickman, et ux, 21.51 acres in Sec. 24 T1S R1W.

Grace C. Jacobson to Anna E. Fuller Part of Anthony W. Hart LLC No. 60 T1S R1W.

E. I. Hollingsworth, et ux to Home Owners Loan Corp. E. 2 acres of Lot 4 Allen Acreage

Ed. to Beaverton-Reedville Acreage.

Helin Houshater et vir to Alice T. Meher Part of Lot 14 Glenmore Park.



Dr. Miles
NERVINE
"Did the work"

Miss Glivar

WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT?

After more than three months of suffering from a nervous ailment, Miss Glivar used Dr. Miles Nerve which gave her such splendid results that she wrote us an enthusiastic letter.

If you suffer from "Nerves," if you lie awake nights, start at sudden noises, tire easily, are cranky, blue and fidgety, your nerves are probably out of order.

Quiet and relax them with the same medicine that "did the work" for this Colorado girl.

Whether your "Nerves" have troubled you for hours or for years, you'll find this time-tested remedy effective.

At Drug Stores 25c and \$1.00.

DR. MILES' NERVINE LIQUID

Salem News Letter

With the coast maritime strike fast becoming history, attention turned to steps to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous tieup now being taken by measures introduced at Salem and frantic efforts of labor leaders to halt this trend.

Bills now before the legislature would require unions to have the same legal status as the concerns with which they make wage agreements. It is being contended that under the present setup unions have no legal standing, are not responsible for their actions in courts of law and keep no records by which even their own members can tell whether they hire paid slugs and killers. The laws being introduced at the instance of the Hood River apple growers with wide support throughout the state are fashioned after the British regulations many of which have been in effect since 1871.

Bills now before the legislature include the following, union regulations:

Require unions to be corporate entities with legal responsibility.

Require 60 days to elapse after employees make a formal demand for wage increases before a strike can be called.

Require compulsory arbitration by both employers and employees. Outlaw sympathetic strikes.

Do away with the legal provisions under which the supreme court recently held it illegal to issue an injunction against picketing establishments where no strike was in progress.

Ray Gill, master of the state grange and veteran champion of the grange-labor alliance, has taken a firm stand against all the proposed labor bills and with Morton Tompkins is leading a strong fight against the program despite determined support for the measures from granges in all parts of the state.

The fight for the labor regula-

tion program is being led by Hood River growers who have travelled to all parts of the state boosting the program.

Washington lawmakers at Olympia have a very similar situation with the Yakima growers duplicating the fight leadership of the Hood River contingent in Oregon.

As the time draws near when it will be possible to ship wheat, more bitterness has developed over the fact that it is now snow-bound in Eastern Oregon and Washington and may be held there for some weeks yet. Thus the weather aids the strike in delaying the time when the growers will actually know what they get for their grain.

LOCAL NEWS

(Left from Last Week)

Walter Cavaness, who has been in the Good Samaritan hospital, ill with pneumonia, returned to his home here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Fleetwood of Jewell, Ore., are visiting at the H. M. Barnes and M. H. Metcalfe homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Grant are moving into one of the Schmidt houses on Watson street, the first of the month.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco by a two to one vote refused to or-

"MICKY" AND HIS GANG



By Sam Iger