

Voters Must Register
at the Court House

Mt. Scott Herald



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HERALD EDITOR RE- PORTS EXPERIENCE

Seattle Market Inspection Trip Reveals Many Interesting Points. Seattle Great City—Natural Surroundings Surprise.

According to a statement in last week's Herald the Editor left for Seattle Thursday evening for the purpose of seeing that city's market system at first hand. Arriving in the city at seven a. m., in company with Eugene Brookings, we went at once to the Pike Street Farmer's Market, expecting to see the marketing well in progress. But conditions at Seattle reverse the order customary in most cities having markets. Many of the market dealers come from the islands, 25 miles away and depend on boats for transportation. Some of them come from the east, across Lake Washington and are likewise dependent upon ferryboats. Hence it has grown to be a custom for the real "Farmer's Market" to be at its best about mid-afternoon each day, and the best day of the week is generally Saturday when attendance of salesmen sometimes runs to 200 while the patrons for a single Saturday are frequently reckoned at 50,000.

The Pike street market was founded about five years ago. It is located at the bluff end of Pike street and on a tract of useless slope. A high concrete terrace was built and balanced on top of this is a cantilever, steel frame, shed backed up with a cement plastered wall, the front being open and looking much like the passenger sheds at the Portland Union Depot.

The Pike street market is divided into four parts, of which the "Sanitary market," Goodwin Bro's market" and the "Corner market" are practically all private markets, divided into stalls in which the space is rented to fruit, meat, grocery, and similar dealers at 10 cents per square foot per month, or 60 cents per front foot for those that lie on the streets, and the "Farmers market," which extends about 400 feet westward from Pike street, fronting Goodwin's market and extending along and under the steel shed before described. The West Lake market is east on Pike street probably ten blocks. It occupies a solid square, two stories, and is essentially a jobber's or dealer's market. Along the west side are stands for twenty-six farmer salesmen, the dealers desiring their presence, as the vegetables the farmer's handle are an attraction for the market.

The system that has grown up in management of these markets is an extremely interesting one. The "Farmer's Markets" were the only ones that concerned the committee. To get on the Farmer's market a person must be a boni fide farmer or renter, and he must produce his deed or lease to prove it as a first essential. Five-hundred-seventy-two farmers are on the list represented. Having done so he is given a metal, numbered tag, corresponding to his "farm description" number. Whenever he desires to go on the market he presents his tag and draws a space number, paying 10 cents, and entitling him to a five foot frontage for that on the following day. If it should occur that he fails to use his space, or is done with it before the close of the day, the last one in the row is privileged to move up to it if he so desires.

The farmers begin to arrive shortly after six in the morning and continue to come until afternoon. The Italians and Japanese display their vegetables along the outer edge of the sidewalk from Pike street westward. The American farmers and farm women usually show their stuff under the steel shed and face the western end of the line of foreign market farmers.

The American farmers bring almost all sorts of farm products, fruits, eggs, dressed poultry, beef, veal, pork or vegetables, flowers or nursery stock. No one is allowed to present for sale anything he has not produced. The foreign farmers present garden produce almost exclusively, including potatoes, beets, carrots, cabbage, radishes, "greens" and related stuff.

The offerings on the days we made the inspection were very reasonable. Six and eight bunches of radishes, about six in a bunch, were 5 cents; a plate of carrots, or beets, or turnips 5 cents; a pound of greens, 5 cents; two or three bunches, seven each, of onions, 5 cents; cauliflower, small head 5 cents; eggs 22½ to 25 cents; Indian Runner duck eggs, 25 cents; goose and turkey eggs, 25 cents; butter, 35 cents; two dozen eggs, 45 cents; spinach, 5 cents a pound.

The days sales vary according to de-

Portland Committee on it's Inspection of Seattle's Public Markets



From left: 1—Eugene Brookings, Portland; Inspector Day, Inspector Winslip, H. A. Darnall, Portland. The inspectors are assigning tickets to farmers. 2—Scene along the curb.

mand and character of product, and net from a dollar to two hundred dollars, meats bringing the most. At the close of the day all remainders are collected and taken away, and while it may appear the next day it will all be disposed of in good fresh condition within three days, along with other added stock. Generally the people are highly pleased with their Farmer's market, they say it helps to regulate prices. People come for ten miles to buy their vegetables. They get fresh vegetables, just as good or better than elsewhere, at the same price or better, and at a probable discount of a fourth to a half.

The city has about \$12500 invested in the Farmer's market. The upkeep costs about \$300 per month for market master, inspector, janitor and incidentals. There are 194 stalls at Pike market, and they intend to add 25 more, and may provide for 250. Last year three stalls were issued to 33992 tickets, bringing in \$529.20 in rentals. The market inspector says the rentals should be slightly higher and more janitor service provided.

Farmers seem pretty well pleased. They commend the market officers and all declare it has been a great benefit.

The hotels do not patronize the markets much. They usually buy in case lots and expect free deliveries. The markets do not supply that. Then their patrons generally prefer foreign fruits. Then, too, they say the commission merchants patronize them occasionally, while the farmers never do. They say that in general the farmer wants commission merchant's prices, while he is not at the expense for rentals of these merchants and hence should sell cheaper, while on the whole the farmer's products are not up to grade, or at least are not graded.

It is conceded that the market offers an opportunity, too, for the farmer to dispose of inferior grades at reduced prices and hence offers him an outlet that the commission man does not afford.

In connection with this we wish to commend the market authorities, the mayor, health department and sanitation department for their generous assistance, and particularly the "Times" for the courtesies extended. We had the pleasure of meeting Mayor Gill and Mr. Stevens of the sanitation department; Col. Blithen of the Times and Mr. Jos. Blithen Jr., and Mr. McClure of the editorial force. The Colonel's machine was placed at our disposal for a ride over the boulevards, along Lake

Washington, through numerous parks, and back over the hill to the city, and we will say that the scenic beauty surrounding Seattle is not secondary to Portland or any other city we ever saw. Indeed along the hill on the return we were in sight of a long range of snow-capped Cascades, Mt. Baker, and Rainier, beautiful Lake Washington on the east, and the Sound and the majestic Olympics on the west. It has to be seen to be fully appreciated. On Friday, after an investigation with Mr. Stevens, under whose care the markets are placed, that gentleman took us for a forty mile ride over some of King's County's splendid hard surface roads. And they are indeed fine. Out of it all, coming to have a better understanding of what has made Seattle so worthy a competitor of Oregon's metropolis, we cannot but admire it and commend its natural beauty, physical advantages, and worthy citizenship to a more generous appreciation and fellowship from Oregon people.

ARLETA HAS PUBLIC CEMETERY

Every town has its bad spots. Just now Arleta is holding an ante-mortem over some of her ulcers. Shoestring lake is ready to breed its annual crop of tadpoles and mosquitoes. But then the frogs that breed in this popular water resort must have something to eat and if the mosquitoes are all killed off there will be no more spring melodies from the frog families that decorate its banks. But there is another spot, they say, that is getting even more publicity just now than Shoestring lake. That is the old gravel pit on 87 street. About every one will not quite so bad—but a lot of people have undertaken to assist in filling this unsightly hole with undesirable property, tin cans, old shoes, broken down beds, mattresses, stoves, dead cats, dogs, chickens, and an occasional cow or horse. None of the citizens of the town have found their way assisted by kind neighbors, to this public morgue as yet, but everything is possible. In fact it is a hell of a place.

Now a few sensitive people are beginning to suggest a less public resting place for invaluable properties or funeral accommodations. It is reported to the city officials and will probably have some system adopted to reduce its popularity as a public cemetery.

LENTS WILL HAVE MODERN BROOM FACTORY

Located at Seventh avenue and Nelson streets, Lents has its first producing manufactory, managed by Williams and Osteman. Lents will have one of the largest broom factories on the coast. They have just completed a large two story building and the latest broom manufacturing equipment will be received within a week or ten days.

The sewing machine will be a 1914 Lipe-Wafrath, with a capacity of 80 dozen per day. Automatic tying and sorting machines will be used and corn transferred on cars and continuous conveyors.

The Portland Broom Co., at Lents have just received one of the largest orders for brooms ever placed in Portland. This Company has been in operation only three months, but they have had unusual success in selling their product. Few factories turn out such a well finished quality of brooms as the Portland Broom Co., and this was quickly recognized by one of the largest wholesale firms on the coast, they having agreed to take the entire output consisting of parlor, janitor, warehouse, smelter, toy, whisk and other special grades of brooms.

WOODMERE PROFESSOR PROTECTS KIDDIES

A paragraph in a recent city daily tells how the professor at Woodmere and a restaurant keeper have been squabbling over feeding the children. Facts are the daily is in wrong. There is no restaurant near the school but a small grocery. It has been the custom of a considerable number of children to go over there at noon and buy crackers, cheese, cookies and other junk. About seventy-five of them could crowd into the room which was poorly lighted and wretchedly ventilated. The professor claims that such lunches, under such conditions were bad for the children. He says the children should bring their dinners to school, home cooked, hygienic, and eat them in their rooms in an orderly manner. Children who eat unrestrained, hurry their lunch, do not eat it all, are disorderly, and develop impolite habits. If given an allowance of time before which they may leave their rooms, will be orderly, eat more leisurely and digest it better.

LENTS MAY BE OUT OF CITY

City Attorney La Roche Looks Upon Supreme Court Ruling as Applying and Complications are Expected if Such is the Case.

Today's Oregonian says: "Lents, a suburb in the southeastern part of the city, with about 10,000 inhabitants probably no longer is a part of Portland.

The decision of the State Supreme Court Tuesday that the annexation of certain precincts in the Sylvan and Mt. Scott districts was invalid also applied to Lents, in the opinion of W. P. LaRoche, city attorney.

The court held in the Sylvan and Mt. Scott cases that the annexation could be effected only through an amendment of the city charter. The charter can be amended only by a favorable vote of the people. The people didn't vote on the question at all.

Lents was annexed in the same way. The old city council passed ordinances admitting the district as a part of the city. The people of Lents voted on the question, but the people of Portland did not.

"My knowledge of the case, gained by reading the newspaper reports" said Mr. La Roche last night, "leads me to the opinion that if the Sylvan and Mt. Scott districts are not legally annexed, Lents was not legally annexed either."

"I have not read a certified copy of the court's decision. That may cause me to change my opinion."

If Lents is not a part of the City of Portland a lot of complications—legal, political, industrial and financial—will arise.

The people of Lents are paying Portland city taxes. Also they are getting Portland fire and police protection. They are supposed to be getting the various other benefits that people living in the city proper are entitled to get. As a result of this decision it is probable that the portion of their taxes assessed by the city will be rebated.

People of Lents—in the event that the decision reads them out of the city—declare that they will ask the people of Portland to vote and let them in.

CEMETERY COMPANY SUFFERS LOSS

Fire was the instrument of damage at the Mt. Scott Park Cemetery Sunday night about 12 o'clock. Just what was the cause of the fire is unknown. An explosion was heard and immediately fire followed. Persons in Lents saw the fire and gave the alarm. The volunteers reached the scene almost as soon as the Park managers did, and they found the building beyond help.

The building was the one used as barn and garage. Two automobiles were housed in it; all the tents, tools, wagons, and machinery and lumber in the garage. And it was practically all lost. It may be possible to save some parts of the autos. The autos included the fine large Columbia, used for carrying large parties from the station to the cemetery. It was an expensive machine, about a year old. The other machine was also a good one but somewhat older.

Even at second hand prices they would bring about \$3,000. The total loss will probably be \$4,500, with a bare chance of some insurance. No reason can be given for the fire.

Payne Keith Released

Payne Keith, held for complicity in the Anderson case of January 17, was released last Friday. There was no evidence to show that Keith had any part in the affair except that Anderson said he identified him. But the court held that the identification was not satisfactory. C. S. Prather, charged with being a partner with Keith was also shown to be wrongly accused. He was employed as a farm hand at Beaverton at the time.

Lents Widow in Need.

Right here in Lents a widow, who with her two girls and one boy, all minors, are living in poverty stricken conditions.

The widow has made application for a pension which will probably be granted but there is immediate need for a few pieces of furniture. The humble little home has but one bed and there is also a shortage of chairs, bedding and necessary cooking utensils.

Anyone having any of these things which they will contribute to this family may communicate with the Associated Charities, Main 717 or A-1517.

ROAD MEETING DEVELOPS GRAFT

Short Meeting Explains Several Points. Unreasonable Cost of Road Construction Due to Character of Road, Not to Quality.

About twenty-five people attended a road meeting held Tuesday evening in the waiting room of Oddfellows hall. There were plenty of people there favorable to good roads, but there seemed to be wanting even one friend for the system that seems to be in favor. Unfortunately no one from the county court was present to defend or explain their attitude on the road question. Their whole policy on road work was punctured, from the appointment of Mr. Yeon to the adoption of road bed. People who were most experienced in driving over roads explained pointedly why several forms of building materials would not be satisfactory. Asphalt, bitulitic, and Warrentite all came in for severe criticism. It was pointed out that all these forms were unsatisfactory because they do not give the wear, because they are hard on horses, because they cost too much, and not the least of all it was pointed out, they offered a chance for graft. There were royalties on some of these forms amounting to 80 cents a square yard. Just why the people should be required to pay 80 cents a square yard over and above the legitimate cost of a construction material simply for the privilege of using it will require some very polite explanation. Particularly the Warrentite pavement which has been adopted, it is said, came in for criticism. This pavement will get so slick in cool weather that a horse cannot stand up on it. If it is a little wet the same is true. It will not stand up in hot weather, the surface pulling off and leaving it full of pits that develop into chuck holes in a few months. Particularly the wear of automobiles is hard on the Warrentite as the auto tires pull the surface off of it in every short hot spell. The Warrentite costs about \$30,000 a mile for a sixteen foot road, according to figures from Seattle, where considerable stretches of it has been laid and where all these objections are now apparent. At least a third of the cost is pure graft, and just so much waste for the county or municipality that use it.

Hassam and concrete roads are considered most satisfactory by those that have to use them, speaking of examples now down in this county. The Hassam on Grand avenue has shown a tendency to out wear any asphalt or bitulitic pavement in the city. It is easier on horses, offering a fair surface for the heaviest hauling and at the same time retains a roughness that enable the horse to hold on without slipping. Concrete is even better than Hassam, and it is cheaper. It offers a cement binder clear to the base below, requires less work in laying it, and will out last all the forms, and at the same time is said to be more economical even at first cost.

Nothing was said of brick. In those places where good quality brick have been placed on the roads it has given the best satisfaction of all. It offers a good surface for the horse. It is not so rough as to be objectionable to automobiles, and it will last indefinitely. It beats them all and will not cost any more than the others.

Plans are being arranged for another meeting within the week and if possible some of the commissioners or the road supervisor will be secured to make some explanations.

LENTS PEOPLE TO HAVE CLEAN-UP DAY

The Ladies of Lents interested in the Parent-Teacher's Club are preparing to make a "clean-up" campaign on the first day of April. It is proposed to do all of your spring yard and street cleaning on that day, or at least to start it. Along with that flower planting will be urged. Everybody ought to have some flowers and now is the time to do the planting.

Along with the "clean-up" there will be a fine opportunity to "swat the flies." Indeed this should not be a secondary matter. A fly "swatted" now will be worth a thousand "swatted" two months hence. Flies now are worth 25 cents a-piece. If you don't believe, ask some of the doctors. They use flies for making blisters. They all use them, except these Osteopaths and Chiro's. It is all profit with them.