

WANT "ADS"
Them In B-6111-1111
Only One-cent a Word

Mt. Scott Herald



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CHICKEN GROWERS STUDY BUSINESS

Incubators and Brooders Not Being Considered. Price and Style, Quality and Results Essential Points.

Cold or fireless brooders are successfully used in a small way by many people, and can be either purchased or built according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's specialist. As their construction is very simple, many people prefer to build rather than buy them. The body heat of the chickens is the source of warmth in this system, which requires that several chickens be placed in a small receptacle to generate and retain the heat. Small fireless hovers with adjustable quilts or covers are used in both indoor and outdoor brooders and in colony houses. A box 18 inches square and 8 inches deep is recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a good hover of this type.

The number and position of the quilts used over the chickens in this box are regulated according to the weather and the number of the chickens in the brooder. In very cold weather the quilts should sag so as to rest on the backs of the newly hatched chickens and there should be little or no empty space in the hover, while in warmer weather or with older chickens the quilts or covers are raised or part of them removed. From 12 to 40 chicks are usually placed in a fireless brooder, 25 being the average number, while small lots do better than larger ones under this method. The litter in these brooders must be changed frequently, and the chickens must be watched carefully and closely to see that they are comfortable and do not sweat. Fireless brooders may be used in connection with heated brooders, using the latter for 7 to 10 days and reducing the heat, which should be governed by the season of the year and outdoor temperatures, before transferring the chickens to the fireless brooder.

When first placed in the fireless brooders the chickens may have to be put under the hovers frequently, until they learn where to get warm. Good results are also obtained with these brooders when used in a heated room. The best temperature at which to keep a brooder or hover depends upon the position of the thermometer, the style of the hover, the age of the chickens, and the weather conditions. Aim to keep the chickens comfortable. As the operator learns by the actions of the chickens the amount of heat they require, he can discard the thermometer if he desires. When too cold they will crowd together and try to get nearer the heat. If it is found in the morning that the droppings are well scattered under the hover it is an indication that the chickens have had enough heat. If the chickens are comfortable at night they will spread out under the hover with the heads of some protruding from under the hover cloth. Too much heat will cause them to pant and grasp and sit around with their mouths open.

It is impossible to state for each case at what temperature the brooders should be kept to raise young chickens; however, it will run from 90 degrees up to 100 degrees in some cases, as some broods of chickens seem to require more heat than others, an average being 95 degrees to 96 degrees for the first week or ten days, when the temperature is gradually reduced to 85 degrees for the following 10 days, and then lowered to 70 degrees or 75 degrees for as long as the chickens need heat. This depends somewhat on the season of the year and the number of the chickens, as it can be readily seen that the heat generated by 50 chickens would raise the temperature under the hover to a higher degree than the heat given off by a lesser number, consequently the amount of heat furnished by the lamp or stove will have to be regulated accordingly. As the chickens grow larger and need less heat, the lamps may be used only at night, and later only on cold nights. The heat is usually cut off at the end of 4 or 5 weeks in March or April, while winter chickens have heat for 8 or 10 weeks, or until they are well feathered. Care should be taken to prevent chilling or overheating the chickens, which weakens them and may result in bowel trouble.

Chickens need a cool place for scratching and exercising in addition to heat. Indoor brooders and hovers can be used successfully in unheated brooder houses except during the coldest weather in most sections of the country. Outdoor brooders usually have a cool compartment for exercising, where the chickens are fed in cold, stormy weather. If

LENTS ODDFELLOWS AND REBEKAHAS INSTALL

Tuesday evening was the occasion for the installation of officers elect in both Oddfellows and Rebekah lodges in Lents. It was an installation public only to immediate relatives of the members. Owing to the very stormy evening the attendance was hardly normal. The Oddfellows were handicapped by two of their installing team being absent and some of the others were indisposed, but they got through very nicely and showed a big improvement over anything they ever did before.

But the Rebekahas again excelled in floor work and delivery of charges. The Rebekahas have steadily improved for the last two years, until they now do some of the nicest floor work in the City.

After the installation the company was treated to cake and coffee refreshments. The officers installed in the subordinate were: Walter Bash, N. G.; W. R. Douglas, V. G.; Ralph Stanz, Secy.; W. J. McNeil, Fin. Secy.; F. R. Peterson, Treas.; Jos. Schweitzer, P. G.; J. C. Kennedy, Warden; O. A. Hess, Conductor; Wm. Griebler, Chaplain; Geo. W. Lotz, R. S. S.; Jno. Gartner, L. S. S.; H. W. Broughler, R. S. N. G.; W. S. Sanders, L. S. N. G.; M. F. Peters, R. S. V. G.; J. F. Miller, L. S. V. G.; J. W. Hummel, I. G.; Jules Chard, O. G.

Rebekah officers installed were: N. G., Mrs. Dilley; V. G., Mrs. McNeil; Sec. Mrs. Cox; Fin. Sec., Mrs. Allen; Treas., Bessie Lightfoot; Mrs. Benge, Warden; Mrs. Dozier, Conductor; Mrs. Handberg, Chaplain; Mrs. Darnall, R. S. N. G.; Mrs. Blaufus, L. S. S.; Mrs. Peterson, R. S. V. G.; Mrs. Gardner, L. S. V. G.; Mrs. Simons, I. G.; Mr. Douglas, O. G.

OREGON NEWS NOTES

Hood River is planning a new courthouse.

\$1.30 per bushel for club wheat breaks the record.

Grading on the Willamette Pacific will be finished by Feb. 1.

Building permit has been issued for the new \$37,333 armory at Eugene.

Bids have been taken for 450,000 tons rock for the Columbia jetty next year.

From Jan. 30 to Sept. 30, 1914 the counties of the state spent \$3,369,788 on roads.

50 horses were shipped by express from Pendleton to Denver, probably for European armies.

England is asking for bids from Oregon and Washington mills for 20,000,000 feet of railroad ties.

Eugene and Grants Pass have both been offered a \$50,000 beet sugar plant if each town will raise \$250,000.

Fourteen carloads of apples from Hood River went to New York by steamer via Panama at 35c a box, with refrigeration.

Plans and estimates of cost of irrigating 200,000 acres of land in the Upper Deschutes River basin are being considered by the government, estimated cost \$2,029,000.

The Portland Railway Light and Power Co., predicts that with the decisive defeat of radical legislation at the last election and with the 5 percent advance in freight rate, 1915 will be a prosperous year in Oregon.

Passed Away

Dec. 31 Mrs. Letty Humberge, a former and well known resident of Lents, passed away at her home in Dixon, Cal. The news of her death was a shock to the community here. She was a member of the Methodist Church and an earnest worker. She was also an ardent worker in the L. of G. A. R., being a past department president and the first president of Shiloh Circle No. 19 of Lents, in which she still retained her membership at the time of her death.

She leaves to mourn her loss, a husband, three daughters and an infant son, all of whom have the sympathy of their many friends.

The funeral and interment took place at Eugene, Oregon. Rev. W. Boyd Moore was called to conduct the funeral service.

The Mt. Scott Union held its regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Gessel on Third avenue, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The topics for discussion were "Purity in the Home," Mrs. Kristine Summerfeldt, leader, and "Hygiene and Medical Temperance," Mrs. Richardson, leader.

Dr. Wiley Prepares an Ideal Food Box For Starving Belgium

New Plan of Relief Suggested by Washington Woman--How You Can Aid the Stricken Little Sister of the World
By WILL IRWIN



MRS. JOSEPH DARLING DIRECTING THE PACKING OF IDEAL FOOD BOXES.

THIS is going to be a pretty hard winter in America. The war in Europe has disturbed business in every direction. We have a few hungry people ourselves. And yet Belgium, a brave little, thrifty little nation of 7,000,000 people, is going to starve to death this winter unless America feeds the Belgians. How are we going to take care both of our own and of the "stricken little sister of the world?"

A woman solved the problem. Mrs. Joseph Darling of Washington had been knitting stockings and scarfs for European war sufferers until it occurred to her that she might be using her brains as well as her fingers. She sat down forthwith and thought out the idea of "food boxes for Belgium." Mrs. Darling saw Dr. Harvey Wiley, who laid out the ideal food boxes for Belgian relief, and their plan has now been taken up by the woman's section of the commission for relief in Belgium, of which Mrs. Lindon Bates is chairman.

Dr. Wiley's box for Belgian adults, as slightly revised to get its weight inside the parcel post regulations, is as follows: Three No. 3 tins of beans, three No. 1 tins of pink Alaska salmon, one five-pound sack of rolled oats, one five-pound sack of yellow cornmeal, one five-pound sack of yellow split peas, one two-pound sack of granulated sugar, one three-pound sack of California prunes, one seven-pound sack of wheat flour, one one-pound sack of salt, one can opener, one box.

That, however, is only a guide to the kind of food which the Belgians need. It is intended mainly for such Americans as can afford to go in order boxes from the grocer. Belgium wants any kind of food which will stand ocean transportation, which excludes fresh fruit and vegetables.

The commission for relief in Belgium has arranged with the postoffice department to transmit all Belgian relief foodstuffs free of cost to the donor. If you put your name and address on the package and add the letter "R" the money expended for stamps will be refunded by the commission. The package should weigh not less than twenty pounds and not more than fifty.

Packages mailed from OREGON should be addressed to THEODORE B. WILCOX, MUNICIPAL DOCK, PORTLAND, who is collecting agent for this district.

ELECTION DATE PUZZLE.

Why the "First Tuesday After the First Monday" in November?

Nearly all the American world knows that the national election and nearly all of the state elections occur on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but probably not one in all the millions of voters and nonvoters can tell "why" that date was selected for the choice of electors. The "when" is easy of discovery, but that is another story. It is always the first Tuesday after the first Monday, but anybody who looks at the calendars of several years in November will see that the date varies almost every year.

Years ago the writer inquired of many of the most learned congressmen in Washington as to the "why" of the mystery. Not one could answer except to say, "Bless me, I don't know." Harry Smith, who for long years was journal clerk of the house of representatives, was almost a magician in dragging to light those little mysteries associated with the history of the country. He sought high and low as to the "why" actually for months and then gave it up.

It is really one of the curiosities of our national legislation. H. H. R. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Congressional library, says:

"As to why the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November instead of the first Tuesday in November was fixed for the date of presidential elections, we have to report that no satisfactory answer can be given."—E. W. Lightner in Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Advertised Letters

Advertised letters for week ending Jan. 9, 1915: Becker, Lizzie; Broad, Harry H.; Call, Sydney; Campbell, Teddie; Curtis, Geo. F.; Dawson, John S.; Eggiman, Bertha; Harvey, Al.; Hodge, Mrs. Evert; Hunter, Belle; Livings, Mr. and Mrs. L. L.; Merrill, Blanch; McClure, J. A.; Schultz, S. M.; Smith, E. C.; Voight Freide; Mrs. T. K. 5132 Main St.; Dairyman 4 Blocks E. of Lents on Foster road. Geo. W. Spring, Postmaster.

MILITARY STRATEGY.

Why More is Gained by Wounding Than by Killing an Enemy.

In a letter to the Army and Navy Journal a retired army officer says that no intelligent soldier will fire a dum dum or an explosive bullet at the enemy for they both kill.

The object of the rifleman is not to kill an enemy, but to wound him. A dead man is simply one soldier lost from his army. He is not a burden to any one. A wounded soldier must be taken care of. Four wounded soldiers must have an ambulance with two horses and an ambidextrous soldier driver.

Thirty wounded soldiers must have a surgeon, a hospital steward and ten or a dozen able bodied soldiers to aid the doctor and wait upon and nurse the wounded men. The ambulances block the roads and delay the troops especially the artillery and the supply wagons.

"When a man is hurt every one is anxious to get him at once to a doctor. If the troops on the firing line are not well disciplined and a soldier is wounded there will be three or four soldiers who are willing and anxious to carry him to the rear."

"For every soldier wounded the firing line loses four soldiers, and a hundred men wounded means that 400 men are lost to the firing line for they never rejoin their regiments until the battle is over."

Mrs. W. B. Emerson of Gilbert is recovering nicely from a recent illness under the skilful care of Dr. Fawcett and his able assistants, Drs. McMurdo and Sharkey, coupled with efficient nursing.

William A. Whitney of 84th street and 48th avenue, died Tuesday the 12th as a result of pneumonia. Mr. Whitney was 44 years of age. He is survived by his wife, and daughter Joyce. The funeral was held Thursday at 1:30 at Dunning's and he was buried in Multnomah cemetery. He was a member of the W. O. W. and Foresters of Lents.

BANK CASHIER UNDER ARREST

Losses Incurred by Former Cashier Fully Assured by Directors, and Normal Business of Institution Absolutely Safe.

Lents depositors of the Multnomah State Bank were shocked Thursday morning to hear that valueless notes aggregating around \$20,000 had been taken in by ex-cashier Rostad and that at least \$1200 of this was on forgeries. It was pleasing to note, however that the directors of the bank have been acquainted with the circumstances for several weeks and have covered all losses so the stability of the bank and the safety of all depositors is assured. There is absolutely no reason for worrying on the part of any depositor as the men who have guaranteed the security of the bank are well known, financially responsible, and they intend to see that the business of the bank is continued safely for all. They include F. R. Foster and Bert Wilberg, both well and favorably known in Mt. Scott, and C. F. Hendrickson and M. G. Thorsen of Portland.

Mr. Rostad has been given ample time to secure all losses but it appears that he has been unable to meet full demands and was put under arrest and released on bond. His own property and bank interest will practically cover the losses.

The Bank's officials have done the proper thing in securing the return of H. E. Bloyd until recently assistant cashier, who has always been highly satisfactory to the patrons of the bank, to take the place of cashier. Business will be continued under normal conditions and there will be no occasion for anyone to worry. The losses, if any, will be sustained by the stockholders. The promptness of the directors in securing the safety of their patrons will be appreciated by all and their evident good faith will be assured by a friendly attitude.

PETTY THIEVES ARE CAPTURED MONDAY

People of the Saginaw region particularly have been annoyed this winter by all sorts of thieving. wood, milk, harness, chickens, geese and about everything loose has been subject to seizure.

On Monday F. H. Gates of Belrose secured the Capture of Roy E. Neal of 48th Ave., and 92nd St. in Saginaw Heights, and Frank Brightsell of Myrtle Park, and Fred Nash of Ireland, who have been operating all around east of Lents. They were caught for the immediate offense of stealing fuel, harness and potatoes. Neal is a middle aged man. His wife and nine children are at home destitute. Nash also has a destitute family. But the destitution is not the cause of the thieving, particularly with Neal, who is known around Mt. Scott as a "bad actor." They lie in jail unable to raise the bond.

Parent-Teachers Will Meet

Lents Parent-Teacher Club meets Friday at 2:15 p. m. at the school. The program will include a vocal solo by Dora Dunbar; recitations by Edith Webber and Elsie Anderson; Paper on discipline by Mrs. Mabel Smith.

Daily Mails

Mails at the Lents postoffice arrive and depart daily, except Sunday, as follows:

Arrive	Depart
6:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
12:50 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

Gard of Thanks

To the Brothers and Sisters of the Grange and the many other friends who have so kindly helped us during the sickness and our bereavement in the death of our beloved father and husband, we extend our heartfelt thanks, also for the floral pieces.

Mrs. T. E. Huxley.
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Huxley.
Mrs. Laura M. Smith.

Mt. Scott Circle, Lents, W. O. W. won first prize on attendance, \$15 cash; second prize on securing new members, \$10 cash; and second prize prize for ritualistic and floor work, a set of officer's badges with officers names. The contest was between the Circles of Lents, Arleta, Montavilla, St. Johns and Oswego.

EX-BANKER DIES A PAUPER

Banks of Johnson Creek Scene of Strange Home Adopted by Hermit. Home Resembles Den of a Savage.

"Not half of the world knows how the other half lives," is proved every time some one starts out to sell a new book, start a newspaper route, collect overdue bills, or locate new public service facilities. But all the limits of extreme degradation were shown to have been exceeded a week ago when the deputy coroner was called to care for the mortal remains of Thomas Devine, who for the past two years has made his home on the banks of Johnson Creek about a mile and a half south-



Primitive Home of Thomas Devine

east of Lents. Devine's death was reported to the coroner by some Gaiamen who were acquainted with him and who, not having seen him for a couple of days, investigated and found the old man dead.

The coroner soon decided that Devine came to his death from natural causes. Appearances indicated that he may have died from either of two causes. He may have had pneumonia, as his oral discharges suggested, or he may have died from intestinal strangulation. He was a victim of severe hernia and must have suffered desperately from it. When found the body was all drawn up as if in pain. He had evidently tried to undress himself and was seized by death while in the attempt. He was removed to Kenworthy's and an attempt was made to locate relatives, who were found to live in Wisconsin, well to do people. It has also been found that Devine was himself at one time quite well off. He was a banker at Port Townsend, Washington, practically, owning the bank, and enjoying the comforts of a home. His wife is buried at Seattle. From some reason not known here fortune proved fickle. He was thrown upon his physical resources, came to Portland, where twenty years ago he was known as one of the best timber cruisers on the coast. He became a slave to liquor and for the past ten years has practically begged his way.

A little over two years ago he took up his abode at the foot of a big cedar tree on the bank of Johnson Creek. He gradually developed a shelter as primitive and uncivilized in appearance as could be found anywhere in America, with perhaps two exceptions. He had some tin cans for cooking and heating of water. The sloping sides of his shelter were partly thatched with rags and old sacks. But the structure was mostly composed of poles, bark and brush. It was hardly a shelter, as the north end was entirely open and fully exposed. His bed was a filthy mess of old cedar and fir twigs. There was scarcely room to lie straight in it. He had a couple of good blankets. His food on hand consisted of a couple of loaves of bread and some bacon. Filth was all around. He was in the habit of leaving for town early each morning, where, by begging from acquaintance to acquaintance he collected enough for the days need, drink and scanty food.

Thomas Devine's degradation was due to drink. Acquaintances, he had many; friends, there were none. What a lesson to those who scoff at the danger attending the occasional dram. Not often does the full degenerating influence of the liquor habit exemplify its ultimate limit as in this instance, and yet such a termination awaits every tippler. More violent agencies usually close the tragely before life's pulse has been exhausted.

(Continued on Page Five)