

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

Mt. Scott Herald



Subscription, \$1.00 a Year.

LENTS, MULTNOMAH CO., OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915.

Vol. 13. No. 14

C. B. LEWIS WRITES OF EXPERIENCES IN EUROPE

C. B. Lewis, son of H. E. Lewis of the Russellville Nurseries, spent several months of last year in Europe investigating nursery methods in those countries. He returned home about the time the war broke out and recently wrote an article for the Oregon Countryman, a publication supported by the students of the Agricultural College, relative to his findings and experiences in European countries.

European Agricultural Advancement

The men and women of Europe, especially of France, the "Garden of Europe," have learned through hard experience, that the chief means of their existence as a Nation could be nothing else but Agriculture.

They were given the soil to till and they must produce as much as the soil was capable of producing. They always aim to get the maximum returns from their land. It would make a Frenchman's heart ache to see our wasteful methods of cultivation—permitting so much ground to lie idle, and planting the crop so thin in rows so wide apart.

Germany is even ahead of the United States on questions pertaining to the rapid advancement of Agriculture. Her aim is to put the whole nation upon its own footing, so that in case of war, she could be able to hold out for a great length of time.

England did not foresee the importance of such a precaution, and it will some day be to her sorrow that she has turned her attention to commerce and manufacturing. However, England has made some tremendous strides toward the vital point of self-maintenance, especially in her colonies and numerous possessions.

France realized the importance of self-maintenance long ago, and Germany was not slow to get in line. Germany made thorough investigations periodically, sending delegates to look into the agricultural conditions existing in the different foreign countries.

Although the French Government has done a great deal towards the advancement of agriculture, France has been held down by unfortunate delays and the necessarily high taxation.

The country has been divided into different agricultural sections, and specialized farming is now in practice almost everywhere. Governmental schools have been established for research and investigation, instructing and helping the people to a greater efficiency.

At Montpellier, to the South, the main points of instruction have been the culture of the Grape, the Olive, Nut, and the extracting of vegetable oils.

At Rennes in Brittany, the main study is of the raising of fruit, potatoes, dairying and the making of cider for which that section is so famous.

Following these National Experiment Stations are some fifty different practical schools where the pupils are taught the importance of Agriculture in its different phases. All these schools are general, more or less, but each one has its speciality.

The Farm Schools are next in line. Here the boys and girls serve as apprentices—each owning an interest in the crops raised. Likewise there are dairy schools, silk wormeries, etc., where the pupils are hired at a few

YOUTHFUL THIEVES HAULED BEFORE COURT

Officer Wilson traced down a couple of juvenile thieves this week and hauled them before the juvenile court. After some investigation they were released with vigorous warning. One of the boys lives on Park avenue, and has been under suspicion for some time as he has the reputation of letting things stick to his hands. The other lives on 87th street near Mt. Scott avenue. While they are both quite young they had evolved a system of thieving that would properly belong to more experienced offenders. Their graft was to break into vacant houses and steal everything of value. They tore out the plumbing, lead connections and brass and then sold them to a local junk man. The junk man first suspected they were stealing the material. The boys told him their uncle in Sellwood was giving them the red hot patches put on their trousers. Something that will cause them to stop and recall the experience every time they are tempted to take what does not belong to them. But perhaps they are encouraged in it.

Robert Holman Passes

Notices in the dailies of the last week publish the death of Robert Holman, former fire chief of the city of Portland, and 52 years a resident of Oregon. For the past five years Mr. Holman has been living on Taylor avenue, a short distance north of Section Line road, about eight miles east of central Portland. Mr. Holman was the victim of an apoplectic stroke. He was seen on the streets of Lents a week ago. He frequently drove here and went into the city on the cars. He was deeply interested in all things relating to the work of firemen. The funeral was held Sunday and 100 firemen, led by fire chief Dowell, attended in a body. He was buried at Riverview.

Daily Mails

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

Arrive	Depart
6:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
12:50 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

pence per day. From first to last the theoretical part of the instruction is made the minor point—practical work is the main factor always.

Even these schools are not considered perfect, and everywhere compulsory education is necessary. In some garrisoned towns, the soldiers are given instruction in Agriculture during their leisure hours.

The German crop yields have been increasing from year to year, due to the much more intensified methods of farming. The German farmer spends much time, labor and capital in the growing of his crops. He lets no amount, ever so small, slip from his grasp. His fields, like the French neighbor's resemble gardens and the soil is always in the finest condition. He is careful in the selection of his seed and a better and more uniform crop is the result.

All the waste materials are returned to the soil as fertilizer, and the German farmer has learned how best to use commercial fertilizers. These are not used unnecessarily to replace, but to supplement the stable-fertilizer. The addition of humus by various means keeps the soil crumbly and pliable, and the moisture content is enabled to keep to a high point continually.

The systems of Agricultural education and of scientific research are maintained by state and national appropriations. The inspection laws are adhered to very strongly and the high protective tariffs are an aid to the native farmer. He is not slow in taking advantage of the co-operative societies and the ever-ready and reasonable loan-fund. The latter to be had at any of the 16,000 rural banks, having in all some \$25,000,000 capital.

The American Farmer is coming to the front, and the people are beginning to realize that living and merely existing are two different things. He must be educated up to it. "A Greater Efficiency" must be his motto. And with the many opportunities at hand, the reclamation of the waste and arid lands, he shall soon see his way clear of the dark clouds which now obscure his advance.

Here's Where We Stand In Regard To Keeping This Town a Clean Place To Live In!

PUBLICITY is the one sure cure for IMMORALITY. VICE CANNOT THRIVE WHEN THE SPOT LIGHT IS THROWN ON IT.

THE HOME NEWSPAPER does more to preserve the morals of a community than any other single factor. A HABITUAL ATTENDANT IN THE COURTS FEARS PUBLICITY MORE THAN THE POSSIBILITY OF BEING FINED. PUBLICITY IS THE PREVENTIVE OF VICE.

This HOME NEWSPAPER should receive the unalloyed support of every citizen who is anxious to uplift the morals of our community.

This newspaper works hand in hand with the churches in all worthy efforts to make this community a better place. It supports all movements tending to improve conditions.

The churches, the citizens and the press should co-operate in making this a clean town in which to live, in which to bring up our children.

Every one should read this newspaper. Every one should assist in ridding the town of all forms of immorality.

It would be easy to open a gambling den on the principal street of the town were it not for the publicity that would be accorded such an undertaking. Illicit selling of intoxicating liquors would be easy were it not for publicity. Other nauseous forms of vice would thrive were it not for fear of publicity.

YOU CAN HELP MAKE THIS A BETTER PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE. A FAR BETTER HOME FOR OUR CHILDREN, BY CORDIAL CO-OPERATION WITH THIS NEWSPAPER. YOU CAN POINT OUT WHERE VICE EXISTS. THIS NEWSPAPER WILL FOCUS PUBLIC ATTENTION TOWARD EVIL SURROUNDINGS. PUBLIC SENTIMENT WILL THEN BE AROUSED. NO INSTITUTION IS STRONG ENOUGH TO OVERCOME PUBLIC SENTIMENT. PATRONIZE THE HOME PAPER!

LENTS REBEKAHS SEE THE ODD FELLOWS HOME

About twenty members of Lents Eureka Rebekah Lodge, including several officers, visited the Oddfellows Home at east 32nd St. and Holgate Avenue. They went prepared to give the old people living there an entertainment. Miss McEott gave two recitations and a song; Mrs. Peters gave a piano selection; Gordon McNeil gave a recitation. A very interesting hour was spent. The visitors were highly appreciated by the old folks in the home and visits from members of the order are always appreciated. The home is reached over the Woodstock car line.

MISS WOODHAM ENTERTAINS.

Coming as a surprise to her many friends is the betrothal of Miss D'Ethel Woodham to Mr. J. Carral Richards of Tacoma, Wash., which was formally announced Wednesday afternoon at the home of her mother, Mrs. Wm. Woodham and Miss Woodham cleverly acquainted a number of invited guests the nuptials are dated for early June. The house was beautifully decorated in apple blossoms, pink and white being the color scheme throughout. For entertainment progressive conversation was enjoyed, topics being furnished on pink cards embellished with tiny white cupid and gold seals. After a few musical numbers by Miss Woodham and Miss Eva Johnson, dainty refreshments were served, the pink and white color scheme being further carried out. Miss Woodham received in pale pink silk with lace overdress and corsage bouquet of Cecil Brenners and Lilies of the Valley. Mrs. Woodham was attired in wistaria marquette over green silk. Mr. J. Carral Richards is a prominent young business man of Tacoma, being connected with Hunt-Mallet Co. of Tacoma and Raymond, H. V. of Raymond, Wash. The honored guests were: Mesdames J. Emil Nelson, A. M. Webster, L. H. Adams, Peter Bargan, J. F. Rodgers, S. S. Stout, W. T. Stout, Jaque Willis, J. H. Williams, J. L. Link, L. E. Thatchner, W. H. Barton, W. H. Smith, Walter Johnson, Herbert Bartholomew, C. A. Foster, E. R. Pittlekan, W. E. Whitman, L. E. Brasure, E. F. McMurdo, U. G. Berry, Ed Griffith, Jay Gondi, Gus Burlington, J. N. Dolph, W. Bradford, Robt. Brooks, Stuart Sims, Geo. Reed, Jno. Jennings, J. H. Galligher, C. H. Smith, C. M. Chishom, Gus Rowden, Ed. Robertson, and Misses Dorothy Eikhenlamb, Eva Johnson, Elva Johnson, Mary Chambers, Hazel Bradford, Perle Miller, Lucile Berry, Belle Colbach.

WHY CERTIFICATE OF NECESSITY LAW WAS DEFEATED IN OREGON

Washington, enacted a certificate of public necessity law that prevents raising public utilities by piratical competition.

In that state, before a franchise can be granted to a competing public utility; or to municipality itself, the public service commission must be shown that necessity exists.

It must be shown that the existing utility is charging unfair rates or is not giving good service before piratical competition can start.

As public service commissions have full power to regulate rates and compel adequate service, such a law fully protects the community against supporting a second public utility.

Many cases are up in Oregon at present where this law would protect the community and protect property, as at Eugene, in the Snake River valley and at Baker City.

At Baker the people are initiating a big bond issue to install an electric lighting system to compete with the Eastern Oregon Electric Company. In Oregon the Certificate of Necessity law was passed by the Senate and defeated in the House by one vote by the alleged influence of parties interested in invading fields already occupied in order to force existing companies to buy them out.

GRANGE WILL HEAR ROAD BONDING DEBATE

The Lents Grange will hold an all-day session Saturday, April 10, beginning at 10:30. The first and second degrees will be given in the morning session and the afternoon will be devoted to the lecture-hour. The following program has been arranged by the Lecturer, Mrs. Maud K. Darnall: Piano Solo, Miss Robinson; Vocal Duet, Clara and Olive Ash; Recitation, Mrs. E. C. Geeslin; Violin solo, Milton Katzk; Mouth Hygiene, Dr. Arthur W. Chance. Road Bonding will be discussed by Wilson Benefield and H. A. Darnall. Everybody is invited to hear the program which begins at 2 p. m.

The road meeting held last Saturday evening by Mr. Yeon, was a failure, as far as showing Lents people why they should support a bond issue. Mr. Yeon's argument was badly punctured by members of the audience.

Conrod Olson, notorious for having nearly choked his wife to death several months ago, was released from jail Wednesday and that evening he was chased away from her home, having promptly returned there to carry out previous threats.

ROAD BONDS OR DIRECT TAX THE BIG QUESTION

All Sections of The County Agitated over Question of Bond Issue. Good Roads Conceded to be Necessary. Direct Tax Most Economical. Asphaltic Roads in Discredit.

Everybody in Multnomah County is agreed upon one thing. We must have good roads. There is some division of opinion on the kind of roads that may be built, but again all are agreed that the day for macadam roads are past, so far as the main traveled lines are concerned. All are agreed that the road to be built should be of a permanent nature, and of concrete, brick or of some form of asphaltic nature. The cost of brick at this time seems to exclude it as a material. Asphalt in its various forms make a good road but it is open particularly to the objection that it is slick when wet or frosty, or when it is worn smooth by the travel of numerous motor vehicles. This quality is so objectionable that even automobile owners in many instances declare that it is not fit for roadways. In other instances when asphaltic surfaces are laid soft it is objectionable because horses are likely to sink into it the full depth of their shoes, or the surface pulls off when vehicles pass over it.

But this is not the only objection to asphalt. It is nearly as high priced as brick and it is not nearly so satisfactory. Most of the so-called asphalt used in street and road improvement today is a petroleum product, due to certain processes in refining oils that are highly charged with asphalt. There are several kinds of these products and they are essentially of the same value, but due to certain processes used in refining, one of the products have been patented by Warren Brothers and is sold as Warrenite. Warren Bros. have organized companies in some of the cities and have sold their products through these subsidiary companies. The Warren Construction Company of Portland is one of these companies.

The Warren Construction Company does not make a business of laying their product. They own the machinery used in heating and mixing the several materials used in producing the paving material. They usually locate their mixing plants along a line to be improved and the contractor who has taken the job of laying the pavement buys his Warrenite of them, hauls it to the place it is to be used, spreads it and rolls it into shape while hot. Thus it will be seen that the mixing plants must be located about six or eight miles apart, as the material must be moved while hot.

There is no material difference in Warrenite and so-called Asphaltic Concrete. Both contain about 11 percent of asphaltic residue which is bought from the same wells or refineries, but the asphalt of asphaltic concrete is not a patented article, while the asphalt in Warrenite is claimed to be patented, the persons who claim to understand the methods of manufacture say there is absolutely no difference in the asphalt used in the two compounds. The name of being patented, however, is urged by the Warrenite people as a reason for its having preference over other pavements, and to justify them in charging more for it. Figured accurately, it is claimed that a yard of Warrenite may be made for 24 cents. Adding a royalty of 25 cents, it is therefore evident that Warrenite may be produced for 49 cents with a profit to the Warrens of over \$2000 per mile on a sixteen foot road, just in the material. They usually charge around 85 cents a yard, thus reaping a royalty for their product of around 60 cents a square yard. The material laid is estimated at \$1.20 to \$1.75 or \$1.85 a yard.

Asphaltic concrete in appearance is practically the same as Warrenite. It has been produced and laid on the streets of Portland at \$1.05 and it is certain that bids will be offered on the roads of the county at 85 to 90 cents per square yard.

The agitation in road work in the county at this time is not half so much over the question of improving as it is over the question of the material that may be used, for there is a strong feeling that undue activity on the part of paving companies is back of the movement. There is abundant evidence to prove it and it is important to the voters to look into the matter thoroughly. If Warrenite is to be put on the roads at a profit of \$2000 to the mile, that will mean a clear profit to the company of \$140,000 on the 71 miles of road. If Warrenite is put on the roads at a profit

of 60 cents a square yard, or from \$6000 to \$8000 per mile it will represent a clear profit in royalties of \$420,000 to \$560,000 on the contracts. Since we are assured that 80 percent of the bond issue will go to labor it is evident there has been some poor calculation, for with either of these figures it is evident that at least a third of it will go for royalties, some of it must go for material, and some must go for legitimate profit to the contractors.

Another element that is likely to mislead people who are unacquainted with facts is the supposed guarantees which these companies promise. They assure us that they guarantee to keep the roads and street laid by them, for ten years. Men who have been employed by the companies for many years assert positively that these guarantees are absolutely worthless and that they have been so decided by the courts.

The general feeling among all classes is that the roads may be constructed of concrete more economically and that they will be more satisfactory after being constructed for they are just as lasting, are not so slippery, and that their adoption will provide a way for unlimited competition in construction offers.

But the anticipation of the mass of voters and of about every contractor in the city is that the patented pavement, Warrenite, will be the only one likely to be seriously considered. Evidence to prove this is shown in the fight that was made in the legislature to kill the Bingham road bill which provided for competition in materials and a maximum royalty of 5 percent on material and machinery used in construction; in the activity of the same people who opposed the Bingham Bill in promoting this bond issue; in the peculiar manner in which the contract for paving the interstate bridge was awarded to the Warren people when bids on asphaltic concrete were received for \$12,000 less than the bids which were accepted; in the fact that prominent bankers in Portland refused to advance a contractor's check for bond to at least one company that was in competition with the Warren product.

This bond issue is more than a question of bonds and expense; it is a question of being controlled by the paving trust. (See Editorial page 4.)

Evening Star Grange

The worthy lecturer of Evening Star Grange at the meeting April 3 furnished an unusually good program. It was as follows: Song by Chester Alvord; Piano solo, Miss Helen Smith; Vocal solo, Miss Alice Johnson; Instrumental solo, Mr. L. T. Cook; Reading, Miss Edna Burke, of Gillispie school, Mr. H. E. Weed gave a fine talk on "Home Gardens." He spoke highly of them as they are bringing the children and their parents back to Mother Earth. He at the same time deplored the conditions which have brought about the need for home gardens, also school gardens. Mr. Ambura read a fine paper on "Road Construction." Mr. Ambura is a road engineer and gave some good practical advice on road building.

A discussion on road bonds in connection with the coming election regarding the \$1,250,000 road bond issue was both instructive and entertaining. It was very well considered by J. G. Kelly, A. L. Keenan, Mrs. E. A. Niblin, Mrs. E. A. Kelly, Paul Osburn, Joseph Paquet, Mr. Willard and J. D. Lee, and many new points and ideas brought out.

A committee of three was ordered appointed to confer with like committees from the Pomona and other granges in regard to field day.

Advised Letters

Advised letters for week ending April 3, 1915: Godfrey, Mrs. H. L.; Hershberger, G. L.; Maguire, W. C.; Morrison, Dr. N.; Newman, Mrs. Myrtle; Prudence John; Robertson, Baby (2); Robertson, Chas. L.; Smith, Roy; Snyder, James; Spink, Oscar; Strvker, Minnie; Thomas, Geo.; Thomas, Mary A.; Vance, Mrs. Clara.

Geo. W. Spring, Postmaster. A. J. Bandy will take a bunch of young stock to his farm near Philomath this Friday.