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THE principle of keeping our money at home is given substantial support by a statement sent to the Herald some time ago by Postmaster Meyers of Portland. It is really astonishing how much money is sent out of the country each month, to foreign countries, either for foreign products or as donations to relatives. Most of the money goes to Italy, Greece, and Japan, but all foreign countries collect substantial sums from their American citizens.

The following figures give us a basis for estimating the exportation of this class of contributions. In the first three months of 1913, \$163,877.36 were shipped abroad; during the first quarter of 1914, \$160,829.26 were sent away, and the first quarter of 1915 \$87,156.91 were withdrawn from our circulation to support the financial prosperity of foreign people and countries. The total amount sent out from the Portland post office in 1913 was \$848,573.56; in 1914 this amounted to \$548,530.08. There is a noticeable falling off in the first quarter of 1915, and of 1914 over 1913. This decrease is probably due to a large number of loyal foreigners who left the country in 1913, '14, and 1915 to participate in the Bulgarian wars, and the wars that broke out last summer. When these people went away their places were taken by naturalized Americans who spent all their earnings at home and thus cut down the money shipments. But the main thing to be considered is that these figures were for Portland only. What of Seattle, Tacoma, Frisco, and Los Angeles, and practically every other town on the coast. Indeed the same is true the country over. The small towns send out as much in proportion to their size as the large ones, and while this country is being impoverished by this continuous flow of the country's wealth, the several foreign countries to which it goes are growing wealthy by it. They build up their navies, arsenals, and armies with the money derived from taxation, and these taxes are paid by the American relatives of the people assessed.

A thing of more vital importance to us than the tariff question is the question of how to keep this money at home. It is evident that over a hundred million, are annually going abroad. This amounted to \$101,963,428.73 for the year ending Jan. 30, 1914. If America fights the Japs it will be when the Japs have absorbed enough of our wealth to put them on a war footing. We hear a lot of complaint about the expense of a standing army. It would be far more economical to support our own standing army than to support a half dozen foreign standing armies as we have in the past. The only value that might go out of this country as a contribution from our foreign inhabitants should be limited to the price of a ticket for the relative they aim to assist, and that should be in the form of transportation bought from agents on this side of the water.

We are actually fattening our enemies for the time when they are strong enough to walk all over us.

THE American citizen who neglected to read every line of the President's American Protest as printed in the papers of the 13th is guilty of neglecting one of the greatest opportunities of his life.

There have been a few great

papers issued from this government that have been famous throughout the entire subsequent history of the country. It is entirely probable that this paper will be of similar importance in the history of affairs. The proper time to read it is now while it is perfectly clear as to motive. Then, if you appreciate a perfectly worded piece of literature you will be led to clip the letter out and keep it for future reference. Its study will improve your style, if you have the letter writing habit. If you are a debater you will be charmed with its logic.

People who were "whooping it up" for R. A. Booth about a year ago ought to get a hunch out of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court to the effect that Mr. Booth, as manager of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company, paid his relatives to enter land and turn it over to the company—a fraud against the government. The law specifies that only persons who expect to use the claims themselves may obtain patents. The evidence showed that five persons were paid \$100 each, besides necessary expenses, for viewing the land and making entries, after which the titles were transferred to Mr. Booth's Company.

WHAT GOOD ROADS MEAN.

The final report of the joint congressional committee on federal aid to good roads set forth the advantages of good roads thus:

"Systematic efforts and co-operation of nation, states and counties will make American highways the best in the world, bring remote agricultural lands within practicable hauling distance from railroads, materially raise the value of farm property, enhance the margin of profit on farm products, vastly increase the average daily attendance at rural schools, raise the standard of rural education, make the motor truck an economical vehicle for American farmers, lighten the labors of American horses, save wear and tear of harness and wagons, and add to the comfort and happiness of all rural residents."

DRAG THE ROADS.

When the smiles of spring appear,
Drag the roads;
When the summer time is here,
Drag the roads;
When the corn is in the ear,
In the winter cold and drear,
Every season of the year—
Drag the roads.

When you've nothing else to do,
Drag the roads;
If but for an hour or two,
Drag the roads;
It will keep them good as new;
With a purpose firm and true
Fall in line: it's up to you—
Drag the roads.
—Kansas Industrialist.

Oiling Streets and Roads.

The advantages of oiling city streets are strikingly illustrated by a recent statement relative to the saving effected in the cost of sprinkling, repairing and cleaning streets in the city of Oakland, Cal. During the year 1910-11 the cost of sprinkling, according to the statement referred to, amounted to \$80,613. The corresponding expenditure during the season 1911-12 was \$81,496, during 1912-13 it was \$97,858 and during 1913-14 \$56,492, while the estimated cost for the season 1914-15 was placed at \$45,615. In discussing these figures it was stated that the fiscal year 1910-11 included a wet winter, when the rainfall was particularly heavy, and that, in addition, during May and June, 1911, certain retrenchments had to be made on account of lack of funds, so that the total expenditure for sprinkling was less than might reasonably have been expected. On the other hand, the years of 1911-12 and 1912-13 were extremely dry, and had no oiling been done the annual cost of sprinkling might well have been nearly \$100,000. Attention was also called to the fact that the area sprinkled in 1910-11 was smaller than the present area sprinkled. Since July 1, 1911, the street department has oiled over ninety miles of macadam roads, and to this is attributed the reduction in the cost of sprinkling as well as very material savings in the costs of repairing and cleaning.

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Health In The Suburbs

BY LORA C. LITTLE

A Mount. Scott woman, in the thirties, inquires what she can do to keep off wrinkles. She is in good health, not given to worry or high tension, has a clear skin unblemished save by wrinkles that are beginning to show. She wants to know if some skin food would be useful.

No; a better way is simply to use the friction and massage that go with such applications and dispense with "foods." The only legitimate way to feed the skin or any other organ is by means of food taken into the stomach. If one is properly fed, as this inquirer may be, to judge from description, some other factor needs to be considered. Frequent hot bathing sometimes causes wrinkles. It is better to use cold or cool water on the face, and in bathing the entire body for that matter—making exceptions for special conditions, of course. A good way to apply friction to the face is as follows:

Take a handful of granulated cornmeal—the usual kind sold here—place it in a washbowl with just water enough to saturate it. Then, holding the face over the bowl, rub the wet meal carefully over every bit of the facial area, also under the chin and on the front and sides of the neck, taking care to keep mouth and eyes tightly shut. Continue this rubbing for a minute or two, going over the whole surface repeatedly. Then fill the bowl with fresh cold water and have the face by dipping up water in the hands until the meal is rinsed off. If any granules lodge in the edge of the hair they are easily rubbed out as soon as the skin is dried. Dry with a linen towel and follow with gentle hand friction.

Give this treatment every two or three days. At other times give massage in the form of pinching the face across the wrinkles. If the general health is cared for, these two simple forms of treatment will keep the face reasonably plump and smooth.

An occasional wet salt rub is invigorating and affords friction similar to the cornmeal rub.

Among the many influences at work to banish compulsory vaccination, omitted in my discussion of the subject last week, I should particularly mention the magazines "Life" of New York, "The Philosophy of Health" Denver, "Medical Freedom" Chicago, and the "Vaccination Inquirer" London. Besides these, nearly all the health magazines of this country are ranged in opposition to vaccination.

Dr. Tilden, editor of the Philosophy of Health, recently remarked in his magazine, commenting on deaths from vaccination reported to him:

"The evil effects of vaccination and serum therapeutics generally are not known—do not get the same publicity as the supposed cures. The profession is making large efforts to control the 'great white plague,' yet we must not forget there are 150,000 of these same M. D.'s busy contaminating the blood of our children under the superstition that they are immunizing them from small attacks of other diseases. The physicians' efforts at controlling tuberculosis are much the same as those made by the dog that chases his tail. The fact of the matter is, these doctors build disease faster than they control it."

Medical Freedom is the journal of a national organization which has undertaken to recover rights lost by the people of this country under the rule of an undemocratic and un-American system of State medicine. It takes the stand expressed in the last issue by Finney Briggs, thus:

"Did it ever occur to you that you and I are today facing the most serious problem that has confronted us since Abraham Lincoln left the quiet commonplace of a country law practice to work out the salvation of a passion-torn people? I refer to a propaganda which, if successfully concluded, would operate to deprive you and me of that most important kind of personal liberty—the right to choose for ourselves the kind of curative agent we want when ill. In short, our medical freedom."

Do not forget, the people of Oregon are to have a chance to deal with one of the worst features of this political abuse next year. A surgical operation and a medical prescription combined, under the name of vaccination, is now frequently forced upon our citizens contrary to their own convictions and contrary to the opinion of many medical experts. Remember, the first person ever vaccinated by Dr. Jenner (who started the practice.) James Phipps, described by Jenner as "a healthy boy of eight years," died in his twenties of consumption. Give sufficient thought to the subject and you will conclude with Dr. Alexander Wilder that "the propagation of disease, on the pretext of thereby arresting disease, is bad in logic, wicked in morals and futile in practice."

Have you ever noticed that rainy weather has the effect on things human of making them still more like themselves, that is of more fully bringing out their character?

Not only does it make curly hair curlier and straight hair straighter, it also brings to the surface the good and the bad deeply hidden in body and mind. The rheumatic grows and rubs

his joints. The pining grow still fainter at heart for the sunshine on which they depend. The healthy and happy grasp the opportunity to make their own sunshine, and grow the sweeter and healthier for the exercise.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

That's the Official Title of England's North American Daughter.

The official title of Canada is the Dominion of Canada. It embraces eleven provinces—viz. Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

The government is federal, centered at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, while each of the provinces, like our states, has its local legislature and capital. The head of the federal government is a governor general, appointed by the king of Great Britain and holding office for five years. Each province has a lieutenant governor, appointed by the federal government for a term of five years.

The federal or Dominion parliament consists of a senate, with eighty-seven members, nominated by the governor general and appointed for life by the king, and a house of commons of 221 members, elected by the people of the several provinces for a term of five years, the right of suffrage being subject to a property qualification.

The provincial legislatures are elected by the people of each province. Each province has its own courts of local jurisdiction, and there is a federal supreme court consisting of a chief justice and five associate judges.—Philadelphia Press.

BEE CULTURE.

It Doesn't Cost Very Much to Start It In a Small Way.

It is simple, and not very expensive, to start bee keeping in a small way. About \$25 to \$30 will do it. The amateur bee keeper needs but one colony of bees, a good queen and a couple of hives. Of course he should have two or three books on bee culture, a veil, gloves and a smoker.

The smoker is for the purpose of slightly confusing the bees when it is desired to open the hive. The extra hive is necessary because, as bee keeping is usually started in the spring, there must be some place for the swarm which may soon leave the parent colony. It is by swarming that increase comes about, and this may be so regulated by the bee man that his profit will be entirely through increase. Or, if he chooses, he can retard increase and work for honey only.

With an outfit such as that mentioned above the amateur can in most seasons produce enough honey for a family of five persons, and he can do this by giving no more than a few moments daily, or perhaps half an hour during the course of the week, to the care of his bees. Starting with two colonies of bees, he ought to be able to provide for his own family and have a surplus of honey to sell.—Philetus Barnard in the Countryside Magazine.

Grim Scot Wit.

A Scottish minister had among his parishioners a man who dealt in old horses, alternating his spells of labor with heavy sleeps. During the period of depression which followed each over-indulgence John habitually took to bed and there diligently studied the family Bible. During one of these fits of attempted reformation his condition prompted his wife to call in the Rev. Mr. Wallace, the parish minister, who at the time happened to be passing.

"Oh, Minister Wallace, come in and see our John; he's laid bad!"

"What's wrong wi' him?"

"He's feart to meet his Makker," said Mrs. John.

Quick as fire came the crushing reply: "Humph! Thell'm he need nae feart for that; he'll never see'm."

Immortal Animals.

Some of the lower animals are immortal, having neither birth nor death. The condition was never more clearly or scientifically expressed than by S. T. Coledrige in his "Biographical Literature" in a footnote to chapter iv on Wordsworth's "Lyrical Ballads" where he says:

"There is a sort of minim immortal among the animalcula infusoria which has not naturally either birth or death, absolute beginning or absolute end, for at a certain period a small point appears on its back, which deepens and lengthens till the creature divides into two, and the same process recommences in each of the halves now become integral."

Finger Nail Spots.

It is now thought that the white spots which frequently appear on finger nails are due to the presence of gas in the substance of the nail. They occur much more frequently during youth and in women and are usually found in persons of a nervous type. There is no remedy for them and no means of prevention except the avoidance of injury to the nails.

How He Guessed It.

"The thing I like about your crowd," observed the imprudent rushee, "is they're optimistic."

"Yes, we are, but how did you guess it?"

"At meals every one says, 'Pass the cream, please.'—Columbia Jester.



Men are wishing today that they had started a bank account ten years ago. A bank account started ten years ago would mean a substantial fortune today when property values are at a minimum. Almost any bank account could be traded for a good sized farm now.

But there will be other chances,—if you have the bank account. Begin in a small way now and as times improve, increase your savings. A few years will swell your reserve capital into a substantial fortune.

We Pay 4 per cent on Time Deposits

THE MULTNOMAH STATE BANK
LENTS, OREGON

ADVANTAGES OF WIDE TIRES.

They Pull More Easily Than Narrow Ones and Make Better Tracks.

"Wide tired wagons pull more easily than narrow tired ones 90 per cent of the times when they are used," says F. A. Wirt, instructor in farm mechanics in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Professor Wirt has just completed experiments with wide and with narrow tired wagons.

Narrow tires pull harder than wide tires, says Professor Wirt, because the narrow tire cuts deeper into the topsoil. The wide tire does not cut so deep and makes a better track on roads which are traveled while the ground is soft. The wide tire packs the surface into a firm roadbed.

The experiments show that in corn fields, plow fields, field lanes and on pasture and alfalfa land the draft on the wide tire is considerably less, no matter what the condition of the soil.

In places where the mud is deep and rolls up on the wheels in ruts made by narrow wheels, or in a surface of mud with a hard ground beneath, the narrow tire will pull more easily. The narrow wheel fits the rut, on the hard bottom of which it runs, and it collects less mud than the wide tire.

Width of tire and height of wheel have a great effect upon the draft. The usual width of the narrow tire is one and three-fourths inches, while the wide tire is usually three or four inches wide. The tires used in the tests were one and three-fourths and four inches wide respectively. Six inch wheels are used only on low trucks.

A farmer who can afford only one wagon will find many factors entering into his selection. If he has to go on the roads in all kinds of weather he will find the narrow tires better because they will collect less mud when the roads are bad. On the other hand, if he goes only when the roads are good or uses the wagon in the fields a great deal he will find the wide tire will be preferred because of the lighter draft and less damage to the fields.

One of the main points in favor of the wide tires is that their use greatly improves the roadbed, as they will pack the top soil, making the roadbed firm, and thus enabling it to drain well in time of rain. The wide tire will not cut up the meadow or field as does the narrow tire. This is also important, as a smooth surface in the meadow is much easier to mow over.

WHITE MAN WITH BLACK LIVER

The Liver is a blood purifier. It was thought at one time it was the seat of the passions. The trouble with most people is that their liver becomes black because of impurities in the blood due to bad physical states, causing Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness and Constipation. Dr. King's New Life Pills will clean up the liver, and give you new life. 25c. at your Druggist.

WHOLE FAMILY DEPENDENT

Mr. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ohio, writes: "Our whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey." Maybe someone in your family has a severe Cold—perhaps it is the baby. The original Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is an ever ready household remedy—it gives immediate relief. Pine-Tar-Honey penetrates the linings of the Throat and Lungs, destroys the germs, and allows Nature to act. At your Druggist. 25c.

MAN TAKES HIS OWN MEDICINE IS AN OPTIMIST

He has absolute faith in his medicine—he knows when he takes it for certain ailments he gets relief. People who take Dr. King's New Discovery for an irritating Cold are optimists—they know this cough remedy will penetrate the linings of the throat, kill the germs, and open the way for Nature to act. You can't destroy a Cold by superficial treatment—you must go to the cause of the trouble. Be an optimist. Get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery today.

Some Forms of Rheumatism Curable

Rheumatism is a disease characterized by pains in the joints and in the muscles. The most common forms are: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Sciatic Rheumatism and Lumbago. All of these types can be helped absolutely by applying some good liniment that penetrates. An application of Sloan's Liniment two or three times a day to the affected part will give instant relief. Sloan's Liniment is good for pain, and especially Rheumatic Pain, because it penetrates to the seat of the trouble, soothes the afflicted part and draws the pain. "Sloan's Liniment is all medicine." Get a 25c. bottle now. Keep it handy in case of emergency.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County. In the matter of the estate of Henry E. Pease, deceased. No. 11308. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Henry E. Pease, Deceased, has filed his final report and account and petition for discharge as administrator with the County Clerk for Multnomah County, Oregon, and that the above court has set the same for hearing and examination on Monday, the 31st day of May, 1915, at the hour of 9:30 o'clock a. m. of said date, at its court room in the County Court House in the City of Portland, said county and state.

Any and all persons interested are hereby notified to file objections, if any, to said final account at or before said hour of hearing.

I. L. PEASE

Administrator of the Estate of Henry E. Pease, Deceased.

Dated April 24th, 1915.

Kalloch Zolinger & McDowell, attorneys for administrator.

Date of first publication April 29.

Date of last publication May 27.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County.

J. H. Nash, Plaintiff, vs. J. Crick and Rachel Crick, husband and wife, Frank E. Mason, Estacada Townsite Company, a corporation, and Estacada State Bank, a corporation, Defendants. E. 1903. And

J. H. Nash, Plaintiff, vs. J. Crick and Rachel Crick, husband and wife, Frank E. Mason, Estacada Townsite Company, a corporation, and Estacada State Bank, a corporation, Defendants. E. 1905. And

J. H. Nash, Plaintiff, vs. J. Crick and Rachel Crick, husband and wife, Frank E. Mason, Estacada Townsite Company, a corporation, and Estacada State Bank, a corporation, Defendants. E. 1906.

By virtue of an execution, judgment order, decree and order of sale issued out of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause, to me directed and dated the 20th day of April, 1915, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said Court on the 10th day of April, 1915, in favor of J. H. Nash, plaintiff; Estacada State Bank, a corporation; Defendant and Cross-complainant, and against J. Crick and Rachel Crick, husband and wife, and Frank E. Mason, Defendants, for the sum of \$7327.86 with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 8th day of April, 1915, and for the further sum of \$26.00 costs and disbursements, and the costs of and upon this writ; the further sum of \$2222.46 with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 8th day of April, 1915, and for the further sum of \$6.45 costs and disbursements, commanding me to make sale of the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots Five (5), Six (6) and Seven (7), in Block Five (5), Howe's Addition to the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.

Now therefore, by virtue of said execution, judgment order, decree and order of sale and in compliance with the commands of said writ, I will, on Monday, the 24th day of May, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Court House in Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, sell at public auction (subject to redemption,) to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the within named defendants, (or either of them) had on the 18th day of February, 1913, the date of the three mortgages herein foreclosed, or since that date had in and to the above described property or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, judgment order and decree, interest, costs and accruing costs.

T. M. HURLBERT,

Sheriff of Multnomah County, Oregon.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1915.

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