

MT. SCOTT HERALD

Entered as Second Class Matter February 19, 1914.

At postoffice, Lents, Oregon, Under act of March 3, 1879

Published Every Thursday at Lents, Ore., by the Mt. Scott Publishing Co.
H. A. DARNALL, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

Office Phone: Home B-8111-1111. Residence: Tabor 2813

The schools that were good enough for us will not do for our children. We are the rear guard of the world's pioneers. We have had the last chance of free land, and geographical advantage. No longer can the star of empire westward take her way. Heretofore human history has been a record of expansion; Henceforth intensity and efficiency must be her watchwords. Except by man's ingenuity applied to her waste places there will never be another acre added to the earth's domain. From now on the struggle for existence must be fought out on the land we have, with our faces to the soil and our backs to the sunset ocean.

Great opportunities there will still be. But they will demand not so much the venturesome spirit and the rugged endurance needed to advance the outposts of civilization as they will require the trained mind and the skilled hand necessary to raise the standards of life and living. These a new, a different, and a better school must furnish.

W. D. ROSS.

AN eastern magazine devotes three pages to telling how wood refuse is being utilized now days to produce thousands of home and office conveniences. It points out that saw dust, of which there are such vast quantities going to waste all over the coast, is being mixed with crude petroleum and after it is pressed into blocks it is sold as briquettes. If sawdust can be utilized in that way every mill producing saw dust ought to find it an asset to be developed. Crude petroleum is cheap. A barrel of it would serve to saturate several tons of sawdust. Briquettes are good burners and a market for them has already been developed. They are cheaper than coal, no dirtier, and absolutely no waste to them except a trifling residue in ashes.

What is being done with sawdust can be done with whole train loads of other waste around the sawmills. Many of the mills fill the surrounding grounds with cull timber, trimmings and sawdust. Most of this can be saved if an effort were made to utilize all the little pieces. Lath and broom handles might as well be made from much of this stuff. Fir is not quite as nice as maple for broom handles but it is light and amply strong. Spruce might be utilized in a hundred ways. Many of the larger saw mills might install some sort of pulp-grinding machine that would enable them to sell spruce refuse to the paper mills. Birch is used for baskets. Fir has been used for similar purposes. It may not be quite as lasting but it can be produced just as cheaply, or even cheaper. They ought to be produced at 2-1-2 cents each, and that would give them an advantage over birch.

Not the least important of all products that might be obtained from Oregon fir is turpentine and resin and creosote. These have already been produced at a plant that used to be operated near Linnton. They might be produced at a hundred places in the state at a nominal cost. Just now when creosote is soaring in price would be a good time to try this out. It will be some time before Germany produces creosote for the world's supply and Oregon would have ample opportunity to make herself world famous before Germany is ever able to renew her productions.

There is no reason why Oregon cedar should not make good match timber, and why not start a pencil factory. Oregon cedar has very little pitch in it. It would be amply soft for good pencil timber. There is a lot of good cedar burned up every year around the shingle mills that might be run through a pencil machine and would make far better pencil material than most

of the cheap pencils we get, and possibly it could be made to compete with the higher grade stock.

THE latest labor revolutionizing invention to be mentioned is the two hundred dollar farm tractor that will do the work of five horses, according to Henry Ford, the manufacturer of the Ford automobile. This will be a big help for the farmers, provided it can do the work of the horses. If it is able to do half the work of the horses it will not be much better than present arrangements. If a farmer were required to keep several horses for those things the tractor could not do he might as well rely on the horses entirely. Plowing and harrowing, and seeding are important duties and they would relieve the farmer of considerable of the need of teams, and there are many things that a tractor might do that a team cannot do advantageously. In a country like Oregon where there are stumps to pull, and land to clear or level off, a tractor would be a great thing. It could be handled more advantageously than a team. It costs less to keep it, particularly in farming districts near a city where feed is relatively high. In more remote districts it would be different. Hay a hundred miles from market would be cheaper than gasoline. The chief value of the farm motor in western Oregon would be its use for clearing land. A good strong tractor with a double set of pulleys, and some good strong cable would beat all other sorts of schemes for clearing land, particularly when disposing of small growths. Even the larger stumps broken up with powder it would handle comparatively easy. Then the mercifulness of the machine in saving horse flesh from severe work is greatly to be considered. The old days when people worked their horses in harvest or seeding until their shoulders were worn to the flesh, or galled and blistered, and covered with tumors, seem to be past, and yet were we to visit the large farm districts of the state we would find many examples of the same sort of inhumanity prevailing. The more tractors the better for humanity and dumb animals too.

AGAIN there is a bunch of fellows whooping it up for free textbooks, printed at state expense. The idea is to produce a prejudice in favor of home printed products. The wage question is the main issue with most of these fellows and the quality of the text book is not considered. Making the labor of production the essential element in producing a text book would be a queer standard. Why not make the quality of book the

standard. They have a sample of home produced books in California just now. A history has been accepted down there, and is in use in the schools that devotes eight or ten pages to the life work of Robert E. Lee, and one page to Grant. A few years ago California produced its own books and distributed them free to its children. One of its books was a geography which was simply useless. Neither the text nor the maps were worth a thing for the purpose which they were supposed to cover. Producing a text book with either the object of limiting its cost, or localizing its production will result in the same way. The cheapest thing is rarely the best thing, and this holds particularly true in educational materials.

HOOD VIEW

Miss Ida Becker has returned home after a two weeks' vacation at the beach.

"Grandma" Fish has improved the looks of her house by adding on and fixing up otherwise.

Mr. Haden Miller and family and Frank Werner and family had a picnic dinner up on Kelly Butte hill Sunday.

Mrs. F. E. Fish is slowly recovering from an attack of poison oak.

Mr. Brown and family of Hood View, and Agnes Roemer, had a picnic of their own on Johnson Creek Sunday. Fish were scarce but craw-dads were plentiful.

V. H. Fish and wife and daughter Mildred attended the Holiness camp meeting Sunday.

Miss Irma Fish is spending her vacation in the country.

Mrs. Radcliff is improving the looks of her home by putting a wall under her house and building on an addition. Frank Fox and F. Fish are doing the work.

Mrs. Chas. McGill attended the picnic at Gresham Saturday.

Mrs. Smallie of Lents and Mrs. Coffin of Milwaukie spent Saturday afternoon with Mrs. F. E. Fish.

Axel Johnson went fishing Saturday and returned Sunday night with a fine lot of fish.

Miss Ruth Nelson of Beaumont visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Nelson over Sunday.

O. S. Cook is no better at this writing.

Little George Romer and Master Otis Manuel put up a tent in the Grove at Arden Park and camped there two or three days. These are brave little chaps of seven.

The Hoodview amateur athletic club's tennis team will play an Alberta team next Sunday morning on the latter's court. A good tournament is expected. Any local amateur club may arrange for games by calling up E. W. Davidson, Phone Tabor 2354.

Guy Barker has returned to work after spending a few days vacation at home.

The Hoodview Amateur Athletic club had a meeting Monday evening to discuss improvements on their tennis court. They hope to have the best club in the Mt. Scott district.

Frank E. Fish, while working for Mrs. E. J. Radcliffe, caught his axe in the clothes line and instead of hitting the stump he was trying to get out he hit his head instead, making an ugly gash in his forehead.

PLEASANT VALLEY

O. F. Jones of Salem was a caller at the home of G. N. Sager last Thursday. Jacob Kincher of Beloit, Kansas, visited a few days last week with Fred Olson.

C. E. Kennedy of Lents was in the Valley looking after his ranch one day recently.

Mrs. W. G. Rogers and her mother, Mrs. Elwood, left one day last week for San Francisco where they will visit with friends and take in the exposition for a couple of weeks.

A. G. Sager and daughters Erma and Letha visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Sager.

Mrs. J. W. Frost Sr., entertained Mrs. Larsen and Mrs. Jones of Sunny-side, at her home one day recently.

Mr. Baumgarten has leased the Alfred Johnson place and moved on with his family.

Pleasant Valley was well represented at the farmer's picnic held on the Gresham fair grounds last Saturday. Most everybody expressed themselves as being agreeably surprised at the excellent program and the large attendance.

Many who attended the picnic were disappointed because they could not hear the speakers for the reason that so many people in the rear of the auditorium persisted in visiting. There was plenty of room elsewhere on the grounds where people could do their visiting. If we do not care to listen to a speaker we should at least be courteous enough to refrain from disturbing those who do wish to hear what is being said.

A thief with a penchant for stealing

FIELD MEET BIG SUCCESS

(continued from first page)

milk, might be handled through one central office like a postoffice, for probably a cent a quart. At present it actually costs more to distribute the milk than the producer gets for it, and the dealer's profit is additional.

Governor Withycombe was heartily welcomed and proceeded to laud the Grange, the county and the state. Mayor Stapleton had announced that Gresham was the best town in the best community, in the best and richest valley in the state. The governor was glad to hear this. He thought that every loyal citizen should feel just that way about their home, that a man who did not feel that way about his town would be unworthy to be the highest officer in it. But he had the pleasure of saying that he had visited hundreds of other "best towns in the state," and that they all patriotically believed they were the best in the state. It was a joy to live in a section of the country where every community was so well satisfied with itself. The governor is not promoting a disruption between this country and any other, but he is of the opinion that there are plenty of staunch defenders of the flag in America and that we will have no occasion to be ashamed of our manhood when the time ever comes that our men shall make a display of their patriotism.

Phil Bates of the "Pacific Northwest" made a short address in behalf of the approaching Fair. He made a very pleasant talk which was highly appreciated.

The picnic dinner ensued and then came the social hour and some humorous stunts. Prominent at this function was J. D. Lee who recited and illustrated some phases of Indian customs. Following this, Jas. G. Kelley read a paper relating points of interest relative to prominent grangers of the county. I. N. Staples favored the audience with several musical selections. One of the features of this section of the program was Fairview's part in the fun.

The Fairview committee has provided a number of bouquets composed of cabbage, carrots, onions, and other garden truck, and including a fine thistle. Jas. Kelley was awarded the cabbage with the poetic effusion: "Fairview Grange, the small in numbers is large in appreciating other's success. Accept this splendid bouquet (cabbage) in token of esteem."

When J. D. Lee ended his remarks he was greeted by Fairview with: "These ears were charmed with your corndor (candor.) Accept them from Fairview. (Presentation of a stalk of corn.)"

After Staples sang one of his touching ditties, Fairview remarked, "An 18-carat performance, which we suitably reward." The presentation consisted of the bouquet of carrots. Staples was recalled for an encore, and Fairview responded with the presentation of the bouquet of thistles, with the statement: "Accept this souvenir for your stunt. It certainly bristled with good points."

When the "Hungry Seven Band," from Russellville presented a musical selection and a melancholy tragedy entitled the "Weinie Factory," R. W. Gill, manager, was presented with a gourd with the address, "Fairview presents you this delicious watermelon with the request that you eat it here and now."

For the very successful way in which Master J. J. Johnson had handled the program of the day, Fairview presented him with a bouquet of red beets, and the poem:

"Sweets to the sweet,
But beats to the beat,
And Fairview beats them all."
After closing this portion of the days' festivities the crowd adjourned to the

gunny sacks has been operating in the Valley recently. Jas. Kelly lost one hundred and fifty sacks one night last week and Mrs. Sadie Kesters also lost a lot.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Campbell returned Monday from a two months' trip through California, and a part of old Mexico. They made the entire trip by auto.

The Camel's Stomach.

The stomach of a camel is divided into four compartments, and the walls of these are lined with large cells, every one of which can be opened and closed at will by the means of powerful muscles. When a camel drinks it drinks for such a long time you really think it never meant to leave off. The fact is that it is not satisfying its thirst, but is filling up its cistern as well. One after another the cells of its stomach are filled with water, and as soon as each is quite full it is tightly closed. Then, when a few hours later the animal becomes thirsty, all it has to do is to open one of the cells and allow the water to flow out. Next day it opens one or two more cells, and so it goes on day after day until the whole supply is exhausted. In this curious way a camel can live five or even six days without drinking at all, and so is able to travel quite easily through the desert, where the wells are often hundreds of miles apart.—Exchange.

As Implied

in what we said last week in this same space, a nice little bank account in a convenient place, makes a mighty nifty club to use on the old wolf we call 'Hard Times' when he comes prowling round your door.

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race track, where with the audience in the grand stand, the races and allied sports were all pulled off. The winners in the several races were as follows, after which the days' pleasures were brought to a close:

Fifty-yard race for boys under 12, won by Greeney Wood; race for boys over 12 years, won by Percy Carsten; 50-yard dash for girls under 12 years, won by Florence Lake; race for girls over 12 years, won by Della Stockton; spool-winding contest for women, won by Mrs. Carrie Valentine; sack race for boys, won by M. C. Fleming; obstacle race, won by Wilbur Stanley; married men's race, won by M. C. Fleming; W. N. Gatens came in 12th, with "Pike" 13th; stout women's race, won by Anita Dallas; three-heat horse race, won by Raymond Griffin, with Ernest Harris second; potato race, won by Albert Davis; wheelbarrow race, won by Ruth Shaw; pole race, won by Wilbur Stanley and M. C. Fleming; married women's race, won by Lulu Wicklander; three-legged race, won by Chester Butcher and M. C. Fleming; nail-driving contest, won by Mrs. H. Nash.

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SUMMONS
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Multnomah County.
Mathilde C. Kruller, Plaintiff vs. Adrianus Kruller, Defendant.
To Adrianus Kruller, the above named defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before July 29, 1915, and if you fail so to appear and answer plaintiff will apply to said Court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, to-wit: a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between plaintiff and yourself, and awarding the plaintiff the care, custody and control of William Adrian Victor Kruller, a minor child of plaintiff and yourself, and for such other and further relief as may be equitable in the premises.

Service of this summons is made upon you by publication of the same in pursuance of an order of the Hon. George N. Davis, Judge of the above entitled Court, made on the 13th day of June, 1915, directing such publication to be made in the Mt. Scott Herald once a week for six consecutive weeks, first publication being made on June 17, 1915, and the last publication on July 29, 1915.

John Van Zante,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
John Van Zante, 314 Spalding Bldg.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
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