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# Mt. Scott Herald

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## PREPARED TO FEED ARMY IN MEXICO

Should the National Guard Be Ordered to the Border Arrangements Have Been Made to Furnish Necessary Supplies—Enough on Hand at San Antonio to Last Three Months.

The problem of provisioning an army of any size that may be sent to the Mexican border or into Mexico has not caused any uncertainty in the quartermaster's department. The organization and supplies are adequate for any emergency.

Of the 120,000 troops in the United States army, according to military estimates, 30,000 or 40,000 are available for Mexican service, the remainder being either in colonial possessions or necessary for garrison duty within the country. There are about 120,000 men in the national guard, of whom possibly 100,000 might be available. As the men of the regular army who might go to Mexico are already being fed through the quartermaster's corps, the problem in their case would be one of transporting their supplies, which would mean no momentous difficulty.

Using the more extensive work of feeding a large enrollment of the national guard as an illustration of what would be done, Colonel A. L. Smith, depot quartermaster in New York, explained the methods and machinery of his department. He said the work would be done thus:

If the president called for a large force of national guardsmen they would be mobilized in each state at some mobilization point already determined. Until the guardsmen of any state reached such mobilization point they would be fed by the state authorities, but as soon as they were quartered at the mobilization point they would come under the authority and care of the United States government. They would be fed through the quartermaster's corps, the depot quartermaster in each district taking charge of all of the men mobilized in his district. This would not present serious difficulties, Colonel Smith said, because of the comparatively small number of men who would be at any one point.

**With Travel Rations.**

After mobilization was complete the men would be sent to the border, each supplied with travel rations consisting only of sufficient food to last him until his arrival at whatever concentration point on the border he was assigned to. As soon as the time of arrival of men at any concentration point was known the depot quartermaster in San Antonio would be notified, and he would provide food for the men upon their arrival.

After all of the enrolled soldiers were in the concentration centers at the border their food would be supplied from St. Louis and Kansas City, which are the supply points for the southern department. The facilities for collecting food at these points are ample. The government now has monthly contracts permitting considerable increase for supplying the soldiers at present quartered in the range of the supply depots, and on these contracts sufficient food to provision a much larger force than is at present on the border could be obtained. Furthermore, the quartermaster's organization of depots and purchasing agents is in perfect condition, it was said, and no difficulty in quickly buying foodstuffs in the open market and in storing and transporting them is anticipated.

**Three Months' Provisions on Hand.**

In the quartermaster's depots in El Paso, Columbus and San Antonio, according to the officials, there are at present three months' provisions for 15,000 or 20,000 men, which means one month's supply for from 45,000 to 60,000 men. In addition to this, 100,000 men could be supplied with food for three months' use within twenty-four hours, the depot quartermaster said.

Colonel Smith did not think that there would be any difficulty in purchasing food in the open market. He pointed out that, no matter how many men went to the border or to Mexico, their going would mean just so many mouths the fewer to feed in the localities which they left. Higher prices or a shortage of food would not result, therefore, according to expectations. It was said food would be purchased for the most part in large cities where the effect of the purchases on the market would be almost negligible.

**Month's Food For 25,000 Men.**

The amount of food necessary to feed 25,000 for thirty days, or 750,000 rations, was estimated in the depot quartermaster's office as follows:

Fresh beef, 850,000 pounds; bacon, 75,000 pounds; flour, 843,750 pounds; dried vegetables, 100,000 pounds; fresh vegetables, 750,000 pounds; evaporated fruit, 60,000 pounds; coffee, 52,500 pounds; sugar, 150,000 pounds; milk, 81,250 cans; vinegar, 3,750 gallons; pepper, 7,500 cans; spices, 2,625 cans; lard, 30,000 pounds; butter or oleo, 23,500 pounds; flavoring extracts, 1,400 bottles; sirup, 7,500 gallons.

In addition, these supplies would be necessary: Laundry soap, 30,000 pounds; hand soap, 180,000 cakes; candles, 40,000 pounds; matches, 25,000 boxes.

## SPECIAL SCIENCE MEETING SUCCESS

The first meeting for men conducted by the social hygiene, eugenic friends of good morals was held at the Yeager Theatre last Monday evening. The attendance was fine and the interest was entirely satisfying. The house was well filled before the evening was over.

The speakers proved very entertaining and instructive. It was a sort of moral dusting that did every man present good, and some of them got new ideas about themselves that ought to be of lasting value.

Plans are being arranged to have a meeting for women at some early date, probably about Monday the 17th and most likely in the afternoon. If possible Dr. White and Dr. Foster will be secured to make the leading addresses.

### Katzkys Have Record Sale

Katzky Bros., held their annual sale on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. It was up to or even better than its predecessors. A stream of customers filed in and out from early morning of Tuesday until late Wednesday and they all went away with some article of home necessity. The sale run into the thousands and establishes the fact that hard times have not taken all the cash in this part of the county.

### Lents Grange Meets Saturday

The following program will be given at the afternoon meeting of Lents Grange which meets Saturday. The third and fourth degrees will be given in the morning. Program: Oregon Resources, I. D. Graham of the Rural Spirit; Delinquencies of Minors from the viewpoint of District Attorney Evans; Duet, Dorothy Sells and Esther Mitchell; Club Drill, Miss Hunt's Class; Recitation, Mabel Smith.

The program begins at 2 o'clock and the public is invited to hear it.

### Whitney Commended

Dear Friends and Readers of the Herald: I wish to call your attention to the important fact that the Primary is May 19. That day we will nominate a County Superintendent and we must choose the right one. There is one seeking the nomination who has the highest of ideals and the very best of qualifications. This candidate is a college graduate, has done post graduate work in the University of Washington, and he has the L. L. B. Degree from the University of Oregon, which qualifies him better still for this position.

Mr. E. H. Whitney, principal of the Oakley Green School, has had many years of successful work as a country school teacher and a city principal. I have known Mr. Whitney from childhood and later we were schoolmates at the McPherson Normal College in Nebraska. Therefore I deem it an honor and a duty to this worthy candidate to call the attention of my friends and the voters of Multnomah County to his support.—Maymie B. Hogue.

### Radium Never Seen In Nature

Radium is a metal and is described as having a white metallic luster. It has been isolated only once or twice and few people have seen it. Radium is ordinarily obtained from its ores in the form of hydrous sulphate, chloride or bromide and it is in the form of these salts that it is usually sold and used. These are all white or nearly white substances, whose appearance is no more remarkable than common salt or baking powder. Radium is found in nature in such exceedingly small quantities that it is never visible even when the material is examined with a microscope. Ordinarily radium ore carries only a small fraction of a grain per ton of material and radium will never be found in large quantity because it is formed by the decay of uranium, a process which is wonderfully slow, and radium itself decays and changes to other elements so rapidly that it is impossible for it to accumulate naturally in visible masses. Minerals that carry radium, however, are fairly easy to determine. One of them, pitchblende, as generally found, is a black mineral about as heavy as ordinary iron, but much softer. The principal radium mineral, carnotite, has a bright canary-yellow color, and is generally powdery. There are other radium-bearing minerals of less importance.

Rev. Levi Cox of Indiana, a strong evangelist and preacher, will preach at the Friends church Sunday at 11 a. m.

The Columbia Contract Co., is delivering 3000 tons of rock a day on the Columbia jetty.

### HIS PATHWAY.



—Taylor in Los Angeles Times.

### McSloy-Bright

Miss Elsie M. Bright, daughter of Mrs. Thekla Bright, and Mr. Thomas McSloy were married at eleven o'clock Saturday morning, March 25, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. McSloy. The ring ceremony was performed in the presence of about 50 guests, by Rev. J. A. Goode. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. Many beautiful gifts were received by the young couple.

The bride wore a dainty gown of white embroidered voile. Her maid of honor was Miss Hazel Morrison. Mr. C. B. Travis attended the groom.

Mr. and Mrs. McSloy left at 3 p. m. on the steamer Beaver for Los Angeles where they will make their home, the groom having accepted a position in that city.

### DOES YOUR CHILD HAVE ENOUGH CALORIES IN HIS LUNCH?

The problem of a nourishing and appetizing lunch for school children has suggested to the Oregon Agricultural college extension service, their bulletin on "The School Luncheon."

This is a pamphlet for mothers, for teachers in rural schools, and such school officers as wish to organize a system of school lunches. From it can be learned how to select food for variety, how to make sandwiches and how to pack the lunch box. For the teacher, there is an illustration of a rural school chest with the cost of equipment and a few simple recipes, as well as a list of helpful books and government bulletins on the subject. Under the topic "School lunch problems of the city and town" is a description of the school lunch system in Philadelphia is given with recipes for penny lunches and the plan for school lunch service.

In Oregon, the experience of both the elementary and county high schools has been that this innovation is a success. They report a higher standard of scholarship and an improvement in deportment during the noon hour, since the introduction of the warm lunch.—C. G.

### Seven Wise Men of Greece.

The seven wise men of Greece were Thales of Miletus, Periander of Corinth, Cleobolus of Lyndus, Chilo of Lacedaemon, Solon of Athens, Bias of Priene and Pittacus of Mitylene. Some fishermen of Miletus sold a draft of fishes to a bystander. When the net was drawn in it contained a golden tripod, and the purchaser claimed it was his, while the fishermen contended that they sold only the fish that might be in the net. The dispute was referred to the oracle of the Delphi, who awarded the tripod to the wisest man in Greece. Thereupon it was taken to Thales, who declined it and suggested that it be given to Bias. He in turn refused to accept it, and thus it was successively declined by all the seven, and they were thereafter known as the seven wise men of Greece.

## GEISLER BROS., HAS NEAR FIRE

What was probably the narrowest escape from a destructive fire happened at the Mt. Scott Drug Co., Tuesday morning about 6:30. The day previous the upsetting of a can of paint provided the cause. The oil was removed by a cloth which was dropped in the back room. It took until six o'clock next morning to evolve enough chemical heat to start the cloth burning and the smell aroused the McSloys on the floor above. The fire was soon stopped.

Geisler Bros., will drop their oily rags into the stove hereafter, just as everyone should who wants to be on the safe side.

### Stereopticon Views and Meeting.

There will be a missionary meeting at the Friends Church at 7:45 Friday evening. An interesting program has been prepared, including a set of stereopticon views of "Women of the Orient," showing oriental life in its different phases. This meeting will be of special interest and all are cordially invited to attend.

### Lents School Notes

Beginning next Monday the Hot Lunch at the Lents School will issue a cordial invitation to the parents of pupils in the first four rooms to come and eat a 5-cent lunch. All parents will be invited consecutively. Tuesday, the rooms 5, 6, 7, 8, Wednesday, 9, 10, 11, 12, Thursday, 13, 14, 15, 16, Friday, 17, 18, 19, 20. This is to enable the parents to judge for themselves and see whether it is worth while to patronize the Hot Lunch. The attendance just at present is not enough to keep up expenses and if the parents wish the lunches to continue they must see that their children patronize it. Come and bring your nickel.

The entertainment given in the assembly hall Wednesday evening netted the athletic fund a neat little sum of \$31. A portion of this will be expended for balls, bats, gloves, etc., for the various ball teams in the school.

### Four Miles From Good Roads

That is the new slogan of the grange, and it means that permanent highways shall be built as much to favor farmers as city folks.

Construction of highways at great expense just to parallel the railroads seems to have been the policy of these in control of things.

At least half the money spent on state highways should be spent to enable the farmers to get to the railroads to market their crops.

No one knows what is to become of the railroads that have their main lines paralleled with hard surface state highways at great cost. To look at their empty trains and see the hundreds of motor vehicles carrying passengers and freight leaves but one conclusion. Unless highways are built to bring traffic to the railroads as well as take it away from them, many will go into bankruptcy.

If highways were built out to the farms more, the wide use of motor vehicles would advance the value of farm products. The man ten or twenty miles out would be brought to a daily market and every farmer within four miles of a good road leading to the railroad station would build up the country and not ruin the railroads.

### Blessed Ignorance.

Grubbs—Do you think that Binks knows what he is talking about? Stubbs—I suppose so, but I'd like to bet something that after he concludes one of his harangues he doesn't know what his listeners are talking about.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

### Used to Lather.

"Your meringues," says the mistress, "are so delightfully frothy and light. How in the world do you get them that way?" "It's the new butler, mum," explained the cook. "He used to be a barber."—Buffalo News.

### Has To.

"How is this, Jones? They tell me your son is in the big cities hitting all the high places." "So he is. He's a steeplejack."—Baltimore American.

### Premonitory.

Junior—So you didn't propose to her, after all? Weed—No. And I'm not going to. When I got to her house I found her chasing a mouse with a broom.—Puck.

It is impossible to be just if one is not generous.—Roux.

## WAITE CASE GIVES LESSON ON GERMS

Deadly Culture Tubes May Be Handed Out Freely Without Proper Investigation of Character and Intentions of the Purchaser—Dentist Unsuccessful In This Effort.

The crime of Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, in endeavoring to inoculate his millionaire parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Peck of Grand Rapids, with deadly germ cultures of virulent diseases has caused an investigation into the ease with which such germs can be secured. While Waite wasn't successful in causing Mr. Peck's death in this manner, he later, according to his own confession, poisoned the aged financier by giving him arsenic.

The disquieting fact has been revealed that any one possessing a measure of the cunning displayed by Dr. Waite could procure in New York city "for experimental purposes" almost any desired quantity of the deadliest disease germs which medical science has identified. The strict laws governing the sale of poisons are not duplicated by any laws regulating the distribution of virulent bacilli.

Though there is a provision of the sanitary code forbidding the sale of disease bacteria without permission of the board of health, there are dozens of laboratories where the germs of typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis, pneumonia, anthrax and other scourges have been procured in the past by persons whose responsibility has been investigated only in the most cursory manner.

Dr. Waite is suspected of having planned to inoculate with deadly combinations of bacilli those persons who stood between him and the Peck millions, and it is even asserted that developments may show that he experimented with the germs by inoculating his friends with them to see what would happen. The fact that he decided on arsenic when the time came for action does not lessen the danger that some one else might be impelled to carry out to its conclusion a bacilli crime of the sort Dr. Waite is thought to have devised.

### Distribution Is Unregulated.

As an aftermath of the disturbance caused by Dr. Friedman and his "turkey serum" cure for consumption the health department inserted in its sanitary code a provision governing the sale of disease germs. This provision prohibits the sale of any preparation containing living bacteria capable of causing disease without the permission of the board of health. The code further provides that the physician, in case a permit be granted, must enlighten the health department as to why he wants the bacteria and just how much he is to use as one dose. The sale of such bacteria without a permit is a misdemeanor and punishable by a heavy fine and a long term in prison.

This provision, it will be noted, governs only the "sale" of disease breeding bacilli and was devised to protect the public from quack serums of doubtful efficacy. It in no way restricts the laboratories in the hospitals and in the independent research institutes from providing deadly germs for any one who can convince them that he desires the cultures for medical experiments.

**Laws Stop Transmission by Mail.**

Dr. J. S. Ferguson, secretary of Cornell Medical college, where Dr. Waite procured some of the bacilli with which he experimented, states that so far as he knows there is no specific law or ordinance governing the distribution of deadly germs.

"I suppose the general criminal laws would cover the improper use of dangerous bacilli," said Dr. Ferguson, "but I know of no law to regulate their distribution. There is a federal statute which forbids the shipment of such germs through the mail, but that is the only law of the sort that I can recall."

"Naturally, no hospital or independent laboratory would give deadly germ cultures to a person who did not have credentials of some sort, but it would be largely a matter of judgment on the part of the person in the laboratory to whom the application was made. It is doubtful whether the person asking for the cultures would be asked to produce a medical diploma or other proof of his right to handle the germs of virulent diseases.

"Almost every hospital in New York has a laboratory in which cultures of disease germs are prepared. There are also a great many independent institutions where research work of the same sort is carried on."

Dr. Ferguson agreed that the use of deadly bacilli opened up practically a new field in crime.

### Daily Mails

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

Arrive	Depart
6:00 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
12:50 P. M.	12:50 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.