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It is interesting to note that Mr. John C. McCue announces he is making his campaign on the basis of strict law enforcement. We have been informed that Mr. McCue was the defendant's counsel in the late notorious Schultz case, wherein Schultz was unquestionably guilty, yet Mr. McCue defended him in escaping the judgment of the law. He also says he will personally conduct all important cases. That might be to the county's disadvantage. An attorney that will evade the law under one condition may be expected to do the same under other conditions. Mr. McCue seems to think the District Attorney job is a one man affair. That will depend on how it is done. If the criminals are all allowed their freedom any one-horse lawyer can do it.

The fellow who is injured in a jitney collision with a street car must get his damages out of the jitney driver, according to a recent decision of the courts. So if you want to be safe, before riding in a jitney, get the financial standing of the driver.

It would be interesting to the readers of The Oregon Voter to know why Mr. Moore's articles on paving have been turned over to the "Oregon Country." Perhaps Mr. Chapman will explain, but it is hardly likely.

Children May Sell Dandelion

Selling dandelion roots at 4 to 6 cents per pound offers a pretty fair premium on removing the dandelion pests from lawns, fields and pastures.

Since 100,000 pounds or more are imported annually into the United States it seems that many a young boy or girl ought to make fairly good wages by collecting and preparing dandelion roots for the drug trade. The root is used medicinally in diseases of the liver and dyspepsia, reports H. S. Hammond, of the O. A. C. Botany department.

Digging up the root for control and also for securing the maximum amount of material for sale is best accomplished by the use of a spud or stout bladed knife. The plant grows so low that the frequent cutting of the lawn with the mower does not seem to have as good effect as with taller weeds. The plants must be destroyed below the crown of the root in order to kill them and of course it is necessary to go much deeper in order to get most of the root, which is thick, tapering, and sometimes fully twenty inches in length.

Another method of control is spraying with iron sulphate. The spraying must be done on bright days and at frequent intervals to be effective. It will prevent them from maturing seed and according to experiments in Dakota and Rhode Island it has been known to remove the pest entirely from the lawns.

Except that it is a nuisance in lawns the dandelion is not a bad weed, since its leaves are eaten by most stock and form the basis of many a mess of greens for the home table. The leaves are also frequently eaten in salads early in the spring, both in Europe and in this country.

Hints For The Housewife

Housecleaning time is tedious and tiresome, but if the housekeeping is properly managed it need not tire all the family. Make your plans beforehand, and know just what to do in each room before you start out on that room's cleaning.

Here are some suggestions of a general sort for the spring cleaning.

Kerosene is admirable for cleaning brass of any sort—fenders, brass beds, or anything else brass.

Oretonne or chintz can be washed in warm water in which dissolved soap and bran water are mixed. Scrape good pure soap, dissolve to a jelly in hot water, and add a handful of this to a tubful of warm water. For the bran water stich up a quart of bran in a cotton bag and simmer it in two quarts of water until it is brown. The bag should be made twice as big as is necessary to hold the dry bran, as it increases in size with dampness.

After washing the oretonne, rinse it in water to which a tablespoonful of

vinegar to a tubful of water has been added.

Pine tar bags are a good preventive of moths, if the garments put within them have been well cleaned, so that no moth eggs lurk in them. If you cannot get the pine tar bags, make big bags on the machine, and dip them in turpentine. When dry, these bags are a moth preventive.

To clean wall paper, make a dough, kneaded well by hand or in a bread mixer, of a pound of flour and a pint of cold water. Rub a piece of this dough over the paper until the paper is clean and the dough is soiled.

To put new life into cane chairs that are soiled and sagging, dissolve two ounces of soda in two quarts of hot water. Wash the cane with this. Be careful not to get any of the solution on the wood, as the soda makes a white spot on wood.

To clean carpet, sprinkle about a square yard at a time with soap paste and scrub with a brush and hot water. Don't use much water. Scrape off the soap with a metal-edged ruler, and then wipe with a clean cloth wrung out of hot water.

To make the soap paste required, shave a cake of white soap and add to it three quarts of boiling water. Simmer, not letting it quite reach the boiling point for 15 minutes.

HUMANE SUNDAY AND ANIMAL WEEK ANNOUNCED

Members of humane societies throughout the United States are preparing for the observance this year of "Kindness to Animals Week," May 15 to 20 and "Humane Sunday" May 21.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals made an appeal to clergymen of all denominations in the state to preach sermons on the subject of kindness to animals on Sunday, May 21, and announced its willingness to furnish material for the preparation of sermons to any clergyman upon receipt of a post card.

The movement to observe one week in each year as "Animal Week" is fostered by the American Humane Association at Albany, N. Y., and the Association is making unusual efforts to have the celebration universal this year. Large quantities of literature are being distributed and the Association has volunteered to co-operate with any individual in any locality who will help the movement by undertaking special activity; such as a work horse parade, an exhibition of well-kept animals; a public address; or special school exercises. Children particularly are invited to participate in essay competitions and the Association will issue an honorary certificate to any child whose essay is read in a school or printed in a newspaper. The only provisions are that the essay shall deal with the kind treatment of animals.

Farm Developers

Statistics show that the ton-mile cost of wagon transportation from the ranch and farm to the railroad station is 34 times more than the average ton-mile cost by railroad. Western United States is a great resourceful empire capable of tremendous possibilities and what it needs most of all is the construction of railroads so as to open up and develop the country. Every mile of expensive wagon haul eliminated by railway construction lessens the cost of marketing and increases the value of real estate.

Taxpayers are again planning to cut levies, consolidate boards and commissions and secure uniform system of road tax. The fight will be hard for the number of office holders, employes, and beneficiaries now holding positions on different boards and commissions is so large that their vote alone can in most cases decide any move tending to reduce their number. This is one of the greatest dangers arising from the ever increasing office hold class.

RHEUMATIC PAIN STOPPED

The drawing of muscles, the soreness, stiffness and agonizing pain of Rheumatism quickly yield to Sloan's Liniment. It stimulates circulation to the painful part. Just apply as directed to the sore spots. In a short time the pain gives way to a tingling sensation of comfort and warmth. Here's proof—"I have had wonderful relief since I used your Liniment on my knee. To think one application gave me relief. Sorry I haven't space to tell you the history. Thanking you for what your remedy has done for me!"—James S. Ferguson, Philadelphia, Pa. Sloan's Liniment kills pain. 25c. at Druggists.

Health In The Suburbs

BY LORA C. LITTLE

James Collins in the Saturday Evening Post, discussing the rise in prices of drugs and chemicals, tells how some years ago a committee of doctors banished allium from a pharmacopeia, as a superstition and relic of folk-lore. Recently, in France, a peasant woman nurse was so uniformly successful in the recovery of her wounded patients as to attract the notice of doctors. Upon inquiry it was learned by them that she used allium on their wounds, as French peasants have done time out of mind. "This led to an extensive trial of allium in the army hospitals of France and England, and strong scientific endorsement of its virtues." The common name of allium is garlic.

Thus do our doctors under the stress of war times have an opportunity to learn a little bit of the store of healing wisdom that resides in common people who have not been spoiled by the doctor habit. There is certainly far greater virtue in the simple herb preparations of our grandmothers than in mineral poisons and animal vaccines. The former do not endanger life, while the latter do, besides leaving weakened constitutions in a large proportion of cases.

Thrift is probably the reason why rural people everywhere, but especially in Europe, rarely call a doctor. That is pays in more ways than one is clear when we note the sturdiness and high health of old country lower classes. We have acquired the doctor habit in America of late year and have it bad. Not satisfied with this, our medical friends now are urging, and we may soon expect medically procured laws compelling all persons, well and sick, to consult doctors and take preventive treatment. We are told this demand is due to the kind anxiety felt by the profession for our health. A few persons who have been drugged and vaccinated into, stupidity believe it. Elbert Hubbard's aphorism comes to mind. "The worst thing about vaccination is, it vaccinates the mind." Operations often appear to have a similar effect. One who has had one or more organs cut out frequently shows signs of having a brain area deleted. Perhaps indeed this is a physiological fact, since every part of the body represents some part of the brain!

Alfred McCann continues to drill into dull heads his food facts. In Chapter 48, as the articles appear in the New York Globe, he relates the effects following the feeding of cows and horses with food that is denatured and de-vitalized in the same way much of the food eaten by the people of this country is denatured.

Beet pulp (the exhausted residue of the beet sugar factory), brewer's refuse and oil meal was the ration fed to cows, with the addition of a little alfalfa. All these but the alfalfa are practically foodless, though composing a formula prepared by some medical expert for a certified dairy. Within less than a year the dairy had fifteen tuberculous cows. In the meantime the stable man had placed his horses on the same food. Between two and three months elapsed when all the horses began to show signs of sickness, anemia and emaciation. He put them back on grains and grasses and they soon recovered. The cows also were after awhile put on natural food, but the writer does not give the result. Probably they did not respond so readily, since they had been injected

with tuberculin, which is a dangerous and disease-producing procedure.

The stock foods first mentioned correspond, Mr. McCann points out, to the degerminated and branless flour and meal, the pearl barley, corn grits, and white rice which are working such havoc with the human race. They are robbed of salts and vitamins.

These foods are productive of diseased nerves and all the train of consequences following injury to these channels of energy. Neuralgia, neuritis, nervous debility, and a waste-clogged system are the legitimate fruits of a diet largely composed of such foods. There is a way out, three ways, in fact. Live largely on other kinds of food, or else get you a mill and grind your own grain by hand, or else patronize the one concern here in Portland (on Holladay St.) which makes honest, whole-grain cereals. See advertising columns.

What writers do not know about health conditions in the armies of Europe during this war they incline to supply out of their own heads. Because it is known that vast quantities of vaccines are going from this country to the armies, and because loose-talking doctors and owners of stock in vaccine companies assert that they are life-savers, magazine and newspaper people on this side generalize grandly upon the miracles worked by means of these alleged prophylactics.

A pamphlet received from Arnold Lupton, 7 Victoria Street, London, copy of which can be had for the asking, tells a different story and describes the double fight of the English soldiers, against the Germans and the germ theorists.

I know Mr. Lupton personally. He was not long since a member of Parliament, is a civil engineer, and a careful and truth-telling man.

In spite of the fact that compulsory vaccination and inoculation are not required by English law, army surgeons and officers by one means or another manage to get most of the soldiers vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against typhoid. Then, when great numbers of the men are sick, the facts are withheld. Nevertheless, it is known and Mr. Lupton mentions the fact that of the army sent to the Darlanelles in 1915, 96,000 men entered hospitals from illness not caused by wounds. All the New Zealanders and Australians and most of the Englishmen in this force, he says, had been inoculated for typhoid. Yet, he adds,

"One of the army medical officers connected with the Mediterranean hospitals assured a friend of mine that there were 40,000 soldiers ill with typhoid in Malta and other Mediterranean hospitals."

Relying upon the vaccine, Mr. Lupton charges, due care was not taken to provide the soldiers with proper drink and food. Had this been done and the weakening and disablement caused by the vaccines been avoided, he thinks they might have won instead of losing on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

After noting the known effects of the vaccinations, he concludes. "It is a moderate estimate to say that the efficiency of the British army is reduced in intellectual and physical vigor by these vaccinations and inoculations to the extent equal to an army of 500,000 men, and it is this wastage of 500,000 men raised by the germ theorists at home that our poor fellows have to bear, in addition to the shot and shell of their openly declared foes abroad."

Aesop On Advertising

The ass who wore the lion's skin was the original fool advertiser—when he tried to roar, he simply drew attention to the fact that he couldn't deliver the goods.

Publicity is never profitable to frauds. That's why second-class manufacturers and merchants keep out of print. They don't want you to know who's back of the "skin."—Herbert Kaufman.

Chronometers Aboard Ship.

A ship's chronometer is the most wonderful and accurate timekeeper made, for upon its accuracy depend the lives of all on board. So accurate, indeed, is a ship's chronometer that it does not vary a second a day. An error of only a few seconds may put a captain of a vessel miles out of his reckoning at sea and run the ship into great danger. For that reason every ship's timepiece goes through the most thorough tests before it is pronounced perfect. It is set going in a very hot room and then transferred to a cold one, for it may be used in any part of the world, from the polar regions to the tropics, and it must always keep good time.

Most large vessels have three chronometers on board in case of accident, and whenever a vessel goes into port they are sent on shore and tested to see if they are still accurate. On board ship the chronometer is kept amidships, because there are the least motion and the smallest variation of temperature.

Wellington's Coolness.

The Duke of Wellington was one day sitting at his library table when the door opened and without any announcement in stalked a figure of singularly ill omen.

"Who are you?" asked the duke in his short and dry manner, looking up without the slightest change of countenance upon the intruder.

"I am Apollyon. I am sent here to kill you."

"Kill me? Very odd."

"I am Apollyon and must put you to death."

"Bilged to do it today?"

"I am not told the day or the hour, but I must do my mission."

"Very inconvenient; very busy; great many letters to write. Call again or write me word. I'll be ready for you."

The duke then went on with his correspondence. The maniac, appalled probably by the stern, immovable old gentleman, backed out of the room and in half an hour was in an asylum.

Monmouth plans to pave Main Street.

Character Building

Isn't it a fact that you have a better opinion of yourself, that you face the problems of life with the assurance of a correct solution when you have

Money In The Bank?

Aside from the influences of home and church, the bank adds its share in helping you to help yourself. Make a deposit with us and note results.

THE MULTNOMAH STATE BANK Lents Sta., Portland, Oregon



LANSING TO BE PRESIDENT; BUT FOR ONLY A SINGLE DAY

Inauguration Day Falls on Sunday, and New Oath Will Be Taken Monday.

The assistant secretary of the United States senate declares that, no matter who may be elected president next fall, the chief executive of the nation from noon on March 4 till noon March 5 next year is likely to be Robert Lansing, provided he remains at the head of the cabinet. This is based on the assumption that the president elect does not privately take his oath of office.

The 4th day of next March happens to come on Sunday. According to precedent in such cases, the newly elected president is not inaugurated till about noon of the succeeding day. This leaves a lapse between the expiration of one presidential term and the beginning of the next.

Mr. Lansing would be the only secretary of state ever to attain this distinction. It will not, however, be the first time that a man elected neither as president nor as vice president has stepped into the presidency "for a day."

March 4, 1869, fell on Sunday. At that time the official next in order for the presidency after the vice president was the president pro tem. of the senate, according to the law of succession enacted in 1792, but later repealed. David Rice Atchison, senator from Missouri, happened to be president pro tem., and he became chief executive of the United States for twenty-four hours.

Senator Atchison was thereafter fond of urging forcefully his claim of being the seventh president of the United States. He claimed to be the only president from a state west of the Mississippi, the one whose term of office was shortest and the only one who never signed an official document as such.

In 1821 and again in 1877 inauguration day fell on Sunday, but in each case the president elect took a private oath of office, obviating the necessity of another's serving as "president for a day." The plan might, of course, be repeated in 1917.

Advertised Letters

Advertised letters for week ending April 29, 1916: Brundell, Mrs. W. G.; Dugan, D. J.; Lidu, J. C.; Mahon, A.; Norwick, Peter; Simmons, Jay V.; Stewart, Miss Eva M.; Williams, H. P.; Geo. W. Spring, Postmaster.

SUMMONS

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

J. W. E. Rawlinson, Plaintiff, vs. D. E. Yeazel, unmarried, and R. H. Campbell and Campbell his wife, Defendants. E. 7896. Summons. To D. E. Yeazel, R. H. Campbell and Campbell, the above named defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon you, and each of you, are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before June 16, 1916, said date being more than six weeks from the 4th day of May, 1916, on which date the first publication of this summons is made; and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, for want thereof plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in his complaint on file herein, to-wit: For a decree and

judgment against you in the sum of \$450.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 percent per annum from June 21, 1915, and for the further sum of \$50.00 attorneys' fee and for costs and disbursements herein.

That the mortgage dated December 21, 1912, executed by the above named D. E. Yeazel, covering the following described real property in Multnomah County, Oregon, all of Lot Five (5) in Block Two (2) in Katherine, according to the duly recorded plat thereof, said County and State, be foreclosed and that said property be sold as upon execution, and that you be forever barred and foreclosed from any right, title or interest in or to said mortgaged premises, and will apply to the Court for such other and further relief as may be equitable in the premises.

This summons is served upon you, and each of you, by publication by order of the Honorable J. P. Kavanaugh of the above entitled Court, made and entered on the 29th day of April, 1916, directing such publication to be made in the Mt. Scott Herald once a week for six successive weeks. First publication May 4, 1916.

John Van Zante & R. R. Morrill, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Multnomah County. In the Matter of the Estate of Matilda Altman, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed executor of the estate of Matilda Altman, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, and has qualified as such.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and directed to present the same, properly verified as required by law, to the undersigned executor, at the office of J. J. Johnson, 314 Spaulding Bldg., Portland, Oregon, within six months from the date of first publication of this notice.

Dated and first published April 13, 1916. ARNOLD J. ALTMAN, Executor of the Estate of Matilda Altman, Deceased. J. J. JOHNSON, Atty., 314 Spaulding Bldg., Portland, Ore.

NOTICE OF HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT

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

In the Matter of the Estate of William Larson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Charles E. Larson, the executor of the estate of William Larson, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, his final account as executor of said estate, and that said Court has set and fixed Monday, the 8th day of May, at the hour of 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the County Court Room in the Court House of Multnomah County, Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing of said Final Account, together with any objections there may be to the same, and for the settlement of said estate.

Dated and first published March 30, 1916.

CHARLES E. LARSON, Executor of the Estate of William Larson, Deceased. J. J. JOHNSON, 314 Spaulding Bldg., Attorney.