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IN the closing hours before election there will be serious agitation on the part of those who take the duties of citizenship honestly. There has been a lot of things to consider and it has been impossible for anyone to qualify on all the candidates. A few of the most important ones is about all. While you have been considering certain ones we may have been sizing up others. Our few includes Walter H. Evans, who has made a good district attorney and whose only opposition comes from people who have been brot to justice thru this office and whose one opponent's claim to public honors arose from helping someone to evade the law; T. M.

Hurlburt, who has served the county as sheriff one term as well as any of his predecessors, better than some, and surely as well as his opponent; A. A. Muck a clean, capable man of determination, who will not be whipped around by the threats of promoters, and has never betrayed the public to advance his own interest; E. H. Whitney, the man with the widest experience and preparation, bonifide citizenship in the county that entitles him to support, the most worthy candidate for county superintendent. A vote for either of these will not go wrong. There are others we would like to commend but further suggestion might fail to find readers.

Health In The Suburbs

BY LORA C. LITTLE

Viscount Harberton, in the March Forum, takes a fall out of the learning that vaunts itself and proposes to tyrannize over the common sense of the common people. Learning and expert opinion, he reminds us, would still be burning witches, had not opinion that was non-expert objected.

In medical circles, he remarks, the doctor is agast at the presumption of a layman having any opinion at all in medical matters. By way of illustration, he mentions the calm assurance with which successful surgical operations are announced, where the patient dies, "but not as the result of the operation." Similarly the deaths following vaccination for smallpox and typhoid, which our medical experts assert not to be due to the vaccination. He thinks in these cases the unqualified opinion of laymen rather more likely to be correct than the qualified (and interested) opinion of experts.

The article moved me to look over some clippings and give here a list of operations not entirely successful from the point of view of the patients' families.

Let me say first, that surgery cures nothing, save poverty in the doctors. The knife may partially correct malformations, but as a cure of disease it is worse than useless. Its victims often survive, and in a small proportion of cases they recover a good measure of health, but this is due to other causes than the operation itself. I am watching numbers of operated people to see how long they last and what in the interim is their health. One reason why few get really well is, that, relying on surgery, they do not know they must correct the wrong habits that produced the trouble for which they resorted to the surgeon. If, however, they learn the cure is yet to be effected, they may in many cases recover a fair degree of health.

Theodore Roosevelt is one of the cases I am watching with interest. He has had an operation at some time in life for the removal of enlarged glands in the neck, evidently. That it has not cured him, and that only his outdoor life and strenuous exercise are all that save him, is plain to all who understand these things. But even these advantages will not long serve him, for he is now resorting to the superficial and silly practice of having his throat sprayed that he may speak at all in public. If he would even now go in for a thorough and correct reform in his diet, he could clear up his system and live out something like his natural term of life. But, great man that he is, he is ignorant of the science of health and will have to pay the price, or learn. It ought to sidebe conred as much a disgrace not to know how to care for one's health as not to know how to read and write.

My list is only casual. Other cases will occur to every reader. But here it is. King Edward of England was operated for appendicitis or "typhlitis," a few years before his death. He died at an age when he should have still been sound.

Queen Carmen Sylva of Roumania was operated on for appendicitis in 1910, and died the past winter.

The Duchess of Cornwall, wife of the Canadian governor-general, was operated for intestinal trouble about 1912 and soon after was reported critically ill.

Prince Francis of Teck, brother of Queen Mary of England, died in 1910, not long after two surgical operations. Edward H. Harriman, railroad magnate, died within a few years after one or more surgical operations. Cancer

was rumored. William Collins Whitney, President Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy, died in 1904 at the age of 64 while being prepared for operation a second for appendicitis.

U. S. Senator Robert Love Taylor of Tennessee died in 1912, aged 61, under operation for gallstones.

U. S. Senator George S. Nixon of Nevada died shortly after operation for catarrh in Washington hospital, of spinal meningitis, aged 52.

Ex-Gov. Horace N. Austin of Minnesota died in a Minneapolis hospital ten or fifteen years ago, after a "slight" operation.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota died of second or third operation for intestinal trouble, in 1910 or 1911. A French surgeon who was present to see the great Mayo perform, told a reporter it was a brilliant and successful operation, but that the patient would probably die.

President William Rainey Harper of the Chicago U. died in 1905 of cancer following operation for appendicitis a few years before.

Frederic Remington, famous artist, died under the knife at the age of 48 in 1906. Appendicitis.

Sam Walter Foss, poet, died during or shortly after operation, a year or so later than Remington.

Victor Smalley, writer, novelist and composer, died aged 32, of pneumonia following operation for appendicitis, in New Orleans, in 1910.

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, suffrage leader, died shortly after operation in a San Francisco hospital, while attending Federation of Women's Clubs Biennial, two or three years ago.

Robert Cameron Rogers, newspaper man and author of "The Rosary," died in 1912 aged 50 of second operation for appendicitis.

Professor von Bergman, famous surgeon, died in Wiesbaden in 1907 of operation for appendicitis.

George William Catt, husband of Carrie Chapman Catt, died of operation for gallstones, four or five years ago.

Dr. Lapponi, physician to the Pope, died of cancer of the stomach in Rome in 1906 or 1907. Said he had never felt well after operation for appendicitis.

Henry T. Thurber, private secretary to President Cleveland, died in 1904 aged 50, two weeks after operation for appendicitis.

Miss Lena Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, Vice-president, died in Paris in 1904, aged 27, of blood poison following operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Carrie W. Joyce, widow of Bishop Joyce of the M. E. Church, died at the age of 68 shortly after operation for carcinoma.

Odin Louis Renning, author of the coronation ode to King Haakon of Norway, died in 1907 aged 27 in a Milwaukee hospital two weeks after operation for appendicitis.

Alberto Rositi, bandmaster and composer, died in a Kansas City hospital, aged 35, of operation for appendicitis, some ten years ago.

Edmond Roestand, famous French dramatist, died in 1907, in a Paris hospital, following operation for appendicitis.

John Bigelow, Harvard athlete and footballist, died in 1907 aged 21 at Pennsylvania hospital, of operation for appendicitis.

Virginia Drew Trescott, actress, wife of Melbourne McDowell, died in hospital, Flushing, N. Y., following operation for appendicitis, in 1911, aged 46.

ed for appendicitis in 1911, alarmingly ill a few months later, never well again and died recently.

Michael Cudahy, wealthy packer, had operation for appendicitis in 1910 and died in hospital of pneumonia.

E. A. Abbey, American painter, had operation for liver trouble, in London, several years ago, and died just as he was recovering.

Samuel W. Williams, candidate for Vice President on Populist ticket in 1908, died in 1913 of operation for appendicitis, aged 62.

Putnam Griswold, famous opera singer, died in N. Y. two weeks after operation for appendicitis, aged 38.

Jane Kelton, actress, died of surgical operation in Vancouver, B. C., in 1910. Now for a few local people.

Claire Austin Hume, son of Peter Hume, Sellwood, died in 1912 following mastoid operation.

J. M. Swirsky, Baron Shoe store, went to Mayo Bros., Rochester, Minn., for operation and died there. Age 39. Mrs. Wilma M. Sturges, Portland Heights, died in Good Samaritan hospital after operation, in 1912, aged 31.

Mrs. Zaidee McConaughy Hunter, former Portland teacher, died in 1912 at St. Vincent's hospital day after operation for appendicitis.

Frank Hardy, president Audit Co., of Oregon, died after operation to remove tubercular glands in throat, aged 38, a year or so ago.

George Baker, auctioneer, died in 1911 after several years illness as result of operation.

J. J. Boyle, E. Davis St., died in 1910 aged 36 of operation for appendicitis at Good Samaritan hospital.

Robert Craig Redman, Greeley St., died in 1911, aged 53, at Good Samaritan hospital after operation for intestinal trouble.

Harvey W. Scott went to Baltimore for his and came home in a box, as all remember.

Geo. W. Bates, banker, was operated on for appendicitis in the Good Samaritan hospital, two or three years ago. Died the past winter, after a period of failing health.

Miss Louise Harrington Carey, daughter of C. H. Carey, a few days before she was to have been married in 1911, was operated for appendicitis, and died a month later.

Dr. Eugenia G. Little, Sellwood, died in 1913 in San Diego, Cal., after operation for cancer.

Tad S. West, died in St. Vincent's after an operation for appendicitis, two or three years ago, aged 43.

Mrs. Henry S. Gile, Flanders St., died at St. Vincent's hospital in 1913 aged 63, as result of operation.

Mrs. T. M. Hurlburt, died under the knife in the Good Samaritan hospital in 1913.

G. F. Robertson, manager Blake-McFall Paper Co., died in the Good Samaritan hospital in operation for appendicitis in 1913, aged 47.

Mrs. Regina Rudd, Rockford, Wash., died under the knife at the Good Samaritan hospital, in 1913. Goitre.

W. H. Donaca, Lebanon, died after operation for appendicitis in 1913, aged 37.

Mrs. Harvey C. Manela, died at Forest Grove of effects of operation for appendicitis, in 1913, aged 39.

Miss Irene Poling, daughter of Rev. D. V. Poling, died at The Dalles hospital following operation for appendicitis, aged 17.

Mrs. Ellen Hackman, of Vancouver, died at St. Vincent's hospital after operation for appendicitis, aged 26, about 1913.

Harry W. Smith, banker, Olympia, Wash., died at St. Vincent's hospital after operation in 1912, aged 61.

Miss Jeannette Peterson, Astoria, died aged 24 of operation for appendicitis, the week she was to have been married, in 1912.

Elizabeth Monell, age 16, Oregon City, went to a picnic on Thursday, on Friday morning appeared in good health, was operated on for appendicitis that day and died the same evening. (1912.)

And a lot more Oregon, Washington, and California people.

Nearly all of these would have lived longer had they done nothing whatever. Most of them could undoubtedly have got well had they known how. Common sense and up-to-date hygiene teach that. The trouble is, we are too easily overawed by pretensions learning. Think for yourself. Trust yourself and your Maker. Live up to what you know, be on the lookout to learn more, and all the knowledge you need will come to you.

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ANY ONE CAN MIX COMPOUND

Professor Enricht Asserts That His Mysterious Green Mixture Will Take the Place of Gasoline—Religiously Guards His Secret, but Can't Find a Way to Make Money Out of It.

Louis Enricht, chemist and inventor, of Farmingdale, N. Y., claims to have a liquid that will make gasoline a thing of the past, put automobiles within almost every one's reach and prevent any possible control of the petrol market.

A transparent greenish liquid is the new genie of the automobile. Four ounces of it, Professor Enricht says, mixed with five gallons of plain water such as is used for sprinkling lawns will make five gallons of motive power more stable and explosive than gasoline. And the beauty of it is that the preparation, exclusive of the water, will cost only 1 1/2 cents a gallon.

He has been working on his fluid for three years, the chemist said, when newspaper men saw how it worked. At last he solved the problem, he said, and since then he has been driving his two automobiles about the little village without ever stopping at the local garage for a drop of the liquid that is advertised outside the door at 25 cents a gallon and still going up.

But it promised to become a white elephant on his hands. He cannot follow any of the usual ways of putting his discovery on the market. He cannot form a company and patent the fluid nor yet sell it to any big corporation. The ingredients of the super-gasoline are so simple, he confesses, that any layman owning a machine could go to the drug store and buy a few ounces of them, mix them together, stop at the town pump and then laugh at the garage man.

Patent Not Feasible. To patent it would be as bad, for 5 cents would bring a copy of the papers from Washington to any one, and the formula could be obtained. As long as the average automobilist made enough only for himself and did not sell it nothing could be done.

"The idea I have," said Professor Enricht, "is to get the government to pay me an award for my discovery as a public benefit. Failing in this, I may try to get the automobile makers, whose business has been injured by the high cost of gasoline, to pay me for my formula in the interests of their business. I do not want a fortune. I have twenty other patents issued to me and a fair income from them, but I only want a fair return for my years of labor on this discovery."

Professor Enricht gave a demonstration of his fluid. He filled the gasoline tank of each of his two cars with water and poured in a sufficient quantity of the greenish liquid. Then he cranked up the car, and off she went. One of the newspaper men brought his own automobile with him and two expert mechanics. He told the others who arrived later that the new preparation had been tried in his machine and had driven it.

The method of making the fluid is simplicity itself. No apparatus is needed beyond two dry batteries and an electrode in a water tank. His fluid, Professor Enricht says, decomposes water into its constituent gases, hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen, an explosive gas, is fed from the tank into the cylinders, detonated by the spark plugs and exhausted in the usual way. The only secret about the thing is the mysterious fluid which has the property of releasing the hydrogen.

Of this secret Professor Enricht is most jealous. His chemical bottles are marked in code, and he empties the automobile tank after each run. Each morning he mixes the fluid anew, so no thief breaking into his laboratory may discover its preparation.

Professor Enricht is sixty-nine years old. He was born in Mayence, Germany, and educated at the University of Carlsruhe.

GIRLS SEND CANDY TO TROOPS

Goes into Columbus, N. M., From All Parts of Country.

Candy is going into Columbus from all parts of the United States since it became known that the soldiers in the American army in Mexico are anxious for sweets and unable to get them. Sixty pounds arrived from a club of young women in Philadelphia the other day.

The candy is all being sent to the front as fast as possible, and as many of the girl donors inclose their cards or brief notes the soldiers are said to be busy writing their thanks and other things.

Lieutenant H. A. Dargue of the aero corps told how when he and Captain Benjamin Foulois flew to Chihuahua City the Carranzista commander sent back with them presents of candy and tobacco to the American troops. Lieutenant Dargue said that aviators were entertained at the home of the Carranza chief of staff. The leading paper of Chihuahua City, copies of which Lieutenant Dargue brought in, spoke of the aviators and urged the people to show them every courtesy.

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Go to Walsh's for gasoline and all kinds of motor oils at prices comparable with the lowest.

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. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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