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Mt. Scott Herald

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Lents, Multnomah County, Oregon, July 20, 1916.

Vol. 14. No. 29.

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE ON BOOM

Eighty-Seven Candidates Submit
Offer for Membership, Contest
Ends With Big Banquet and De-
lightful Program.

How did it happen? And who is responsible? are questions being discussed in this community just now. We will make no attempt to expound the questions, however we will suggest that the psychological moment had arrived and leaders capable of grasping the situation seized the opportunity, got busy and the result of their efforts is a record of which Pleasant Valley Grange No. 348 may justly feel proud.

At the last regular meeting of the grange held on the fourth Saturday in June, it was decided that a campaign for membership be opened. The plan adopted was in form of a contest. Two captains were appointed, they in turn choosing sides from the membership. E. L. Anderson and T. P. Campbell were the leaders chosen. The entire membership was lined up alternately on either side and immediately the titanic struggle was on and it has been the absorbing theme of discussion in the community ever since and terminated Saturday evening, July 15th in the largest and most successful get-together meeting ever assembled in this neighborhood. The commodious grange hall was filled to capacity. A fine program was rendered and greatly appreciated by everybody present. Piano solos were rendered by Miss Hazel Stradley, Miss Beatrix Lang, Miss Margaret Kersting and Miss Florence Roney. Violin solos were played by Mr. Westfall of Portland and Mrs. Frank Eberhard. Vocal solos were given by Miss Florence Roney, Miss Lucile Lang and Mr. Tussant and were highly appreciated by the audience. A quartette from Portland, Mr. Tussant, Mr. Westfall, Mrs. Roach and Miss Lucile Lang sang beautifully. J. D. Chitwood of Damascus, who has been a member of the grange for thirty-two years delivered an address on the grange and what it stands for. F. A. Lehman acted as toast master and in his usual affable manner introduced the result of the contest and introduced Captain Anderson and Campbell to the audience.

Captain Campbell having secured the largest number of applications for membership was declared the winner. The total number of applications secured by both sides was eighty-seven. Initiation of this class will bring Pleasant Valley Grange No. 348 into the front rank of granges in the state in point of numbers and raise the grange from sixth to second place in Multnomah County.

After the program refreshments were served after which games were indulged in until near midnight, when all returned to their homes feeling that they had spent a most pleasant and profitable evening. The hall had a most home like appearance, with rugs spread upon the floor and the walls, desks and tables being decorated with a wealth of evergreen, ferns and flowers.

IS "CHARLES EVANS" NO. 1.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Baby Was Born
Day Justice Was Nominated.

With returns from many other cities still missing, it was estimated at the Hughes campaign headquarters that Bridgeport, Conn., deserved the honor of having the first baby named for the Republican candidate.

The youngster is Charles Evans Williams. He was born the day Mr. Hughes was nominated. A letter from the father was received by Mr. Hughes imparting the joyful information. The candidate replied, saying he hoped Charles Evans Williams would some day be a presidential candidate himself.

To Get Horse Out of a Hole.
Unusual methods were employed at Vandallia, Mo., in effecting the rescue of a valuable mare that fell into a well twenty-two feet deep. The owner, assisted by neighbors, began throwing hay in the well, the mare climbing on the hay as fast as she could and at last reaching the top safely.

Advertised Letters

Advertised letters for week ending July 15, 1916: American Can, or Canning Co; Warn, Chas.; Blake, James Mrs.; Curry, Wm. Q. (Registrar); Eaton, Frank A.; Jones, G. W.; Lortze, Charles; Shrove, Cora; Stitzel, J. N.; Tarapiek, Mrs. Ano.
Geo. W. Spring, Postmaster.

The Portland woolen mills has bought and is moving the Ellensburg woolen mill here

BIG INCREASE IN NATIONAL BANKS

Reports: 2,021,878 Depositors—New York, With 1,199,471, Second—Total of 14,288,059 In Entire Country—Other Statistics Show Prosperous Condition of Nation.

Comptroller Williams has given out a statement showing that there are 14,288,059 national bank depositors in the country, the number having increased 86 per cent since 1910.

Pennsylvania leads all the states in the number of depositors, reporting 2,021,878 as against 762,738 in 1910. New York shows the next largest number, 1,199,471.

Illinois comes third with 847,687 national bank depositors, an increase since 1910 of 876,910. Ohio ranks fourth in the number of national bank depositors with 791,760, an increase of 281,076 since 1910. Texas comes next with 628,778, an increase of 291,161. California follows with 529,280, an increase of 294,780.

The largest actual increase by geographical divisions was shown in the middle western states, which give an increase of 1,775,970 depositors, although the southern states had in the largest percentage of increase. The number of depositors in the southern states June 30, 1916, was 1,373,748. On May 1, 1915, this had been increased to 1,316,000, the increase being 57,748 or 4.37 per cent.

The Pacific states increased 598,688, or 117 per cent. The New England states show an increase of 328,688, or 86 per cent. The western states increased 1,775,970, or 86 per cent. The middle western states show an increase of 1,775,970, or 86 per cent.

Other interesting features:

Reserve deposits from the country:

Of the 14,288,059 deposit accounts in the national banks of the United States 350,000 are carried in the national banks of the central reserve cities of New York, Chicago and St. Louis; 1,175,000 are with the national banks in the other reserve cities, while the country banks report 12,763,059 depositors, or over 88 per cent of the total.

Of the 14,288,059 deposit accounts 9,484,328, or 66 per cent, are demand deposit accounts. Of the 9,484,328 demand deposit accounts 1,400,000 are in the form of checking accounts, 1,000,000 are in the form of passbook accounts, 1,000,000 are in the form of other demand deposit accounts.

In the three central reserve cities 500,000 of all depositors are in demand deposits. In the other reserve cities 500,000 are in demand deposits. In the country banks 60 per cent of the total deposit accounts are demand deposit accounts.

The total number of deposit accounts in the United States in 1916, as reported by all the national banks, is 14,288,059. This is an increase of 86 per cent over the number reported in 1910. The increase is due to the fact that the number of depositors in the country banks has increased 88 per cent, while the number in the reserve cities has increased 86 per cent. The increase in the country banks is due to the fact that the number of depositors in the country banks has increased 88 per cent, while the number in the reserve cities has increased 86 per cent.

GERMANS BUILD SHIPS.

70,000 Tons in New Vessels Are Now Under Construction.

Mary Hall, general manager of the Hamburg-American line, says her company is building the turbine ship, Blumhardt, of 55,000 tons, the world's greatest steamer; the Tirpitz, 30,000 tons, and three other vessels of 22,000 tons each.

At Bremen there are building nine vessels, four of them with a carrying capacity of 18,000 tons, being the world's greatest freight steamers; at Flensburg two steamers of 13,000 tons each, three larger passenger freight steamers, and at Geestemunde two freight steamers of 17,000 tons each for traffic through the Panama canal.

The Hamburg-South America line is building the Cap Polonio, a sister ship to the auxiliary cruiser Cap Trafalgar.

The North German Lloyd is building two fast steamers, the Columbus and Hindenburg, of 30,000 tons each; the Munchen and Zeppelin, of 16,000 tons each; twelve vessels of 12,000 tons each. Twenty-four ships of from 9,000 to 13,000 tons are being built for other lines.

URGED TO PRAY FOR PEACE.

Neutrals of the World Asked to Unite in Prayer on Aug. 1.

The neutral conference for continuous mediation has decided to request all neutral nations in the world to hold peace demonstrations on Aug. 1, the anniversary of the beginning of the war.

The conference suggests public meetings, street parades, pageants and church services, but particularly urges a five minute pause throughout the neutral world. This would mean a complete cessation of all activities at 11 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 1. Demonstrations are now being arranged in Scandinavia.

THE FOUR PLANTS

An old teacher was once taking a walk through a forest with a scholar by his side.

The old man suddenly stopped and pointed to four plants close at hand. The first was just beginning to peep above the ground, the second had rooted itself pretty well into the earth, the third "was a small shrub, while the fourth and last was a full-sized tree. The tutor said to his young companion:

"Pull up the first."

The boy easily pulled it up with his fingers.

"Now pull up the second."

The youth obeyed, but not so easily.

"And now the third."

The boy had to put forth all his strength and use both arms before he succeeded in uprooting it.

"And now," said the master, "try your hand upon the fourth."

But lo! the trunk of the tall tree, grasped in the arms of the youth, hardly shook its leaves.

"This, my son, is just what happens with our bad habits and passions. When they are young we can cast them out readily, but only divine power can uproot them when they are old."

THE HORSE'S POINT OF VIEW IN SUMMER

If a horse could talk he would have many things to say when summer comes.

He would tell his driver that he feels the heat on a very warm day quite as much as if he could read a thermometer. He would say: "Give me a little water many times a day, when the heat is intense, but not much at a time if I am warm; if you want me to keep well don't water me too soon after I have eaten."

He would say: "When the sun is hot and I am working let me breathe once up a while in the shade of some house or tree; if you, barge to leave me on the street leave me in the shade if possible."

Anything upon my head, between my ears, to keep off the sun is bad for me if the air cannot circulate freely under it."

He would talk of slippery streets, and the dangers of falling, of cruel city copolations, the pressure of the horse pushing him to the fall, the bruised knees and wracked joints, and the heat of the driver's leg.

He would tell of the luxury of a fly net when at work and of a fly blanket when standing still in fly season, and of the boon to him of screens in the stable to keep out the insects that bite and sting.

He would plead for as cool and comfortable a stable as possible in which to rest at night after a day's work under the hot sun.

He would suggest that living through a warm night in a narrow stall neither properly cleaned nor bedded is suffering for him and poor economy for the owner.

He would say that turning the hose on him is altogether too risky a thing to do unless you are looking for a sick horse. Spraying the legs and feet when he is not too warm on a hot day he would find agreeable.

He would say: "Please sponge out my eyes and nose and dock when I come in tired and dusty at night, and also sponge me with clean, cool water under the collar and saddle of the harness."

Frozen Food in Siberia.

The markets of Irkutsk, in Siberia, are an interesting sight, for the products offered for sale are in most cases frozen solid. Fish are piled up in stacks like so much cordwood, and most likewise. All kinds of fowl are similarly frozen and piled up. Some animals brought into the market whole are propped up on their legs and have the appearance of being actually alive, and as one goes through the markets one seems to be surrounded by living pigs, sheep, oxen and fowls standing up. But, stranger yet, even the liquids are frozen solid and sold in blocks. Milk is frozen into a block in this way and with a string or a stick frozen into and projecting from it. This, it is said, is for the convenience of the purchaser, who is thus enabled to carry his milk by the string or stick handle.

PROHIBITIONISTS' ISSUE TELLING STATEMENTS

The Oregon Prohibition State Committee with the assistance of allied organizations, secured 32,000 names to their new prohibition amendment in 31 days. Every one by volunteer solicitation. The liquor people secured 42,000 signatures in 44 days with the assistance of paid circulators. In other words, 1632 signatures per day were secured to the dry petition without a cent of expense for circulation, while the liquor amendment secured 954 per day by means of paid circulators. The people of Oregon are more ready to go forward on the prohibition question than to go backward.

The brewers claim that the names on their petitions were all secured by voluntary circulation, which is not true. They ask the editors of Oregon newspapers, for favorable mention of their amendment on the grounds that it merely permits legal brewers to manufacture beer and sell it upon the same conditions and in the same quantities as at present allowed, although their amendment, as filed, calls for the manufacture, sale and distribution of beer "in such quantities or under such regulations as may be prescribed by law," which means that the Legislature, and not the people will have full power to regulate the liquor traffic.

Another wrong impression is to the effect that both measures might carry and be in operation at one and the same time. The Attorney General states that the one which secures the largest vote will automatically annul the other. The new dry amendment is an amendment to the amendment now in operation, and not a substitute and includes by reiteration the manufacture and sale as already provided for, as well as adding the importation clause. The liquor traffic must be expelled entirely if we are to avoid further attacks of this nature, and common sense demands that a prohibition state should be run by dry officials, in Supreme Court, Legislature and other positions.

HIS HONEYMOON HALTED.

Returns to New York From Far North-west to Answer Call to Arms.

"Major, I'm ready to report for duty," said a tanned and almost breathless youth who dashed into the armory in New York. "I had some time getting here, but I'm on the job."

The young man was Felix Mandell, a private. He married three weeks previously and went to the Canadian northwest to spend his honeymoon. He learned from a guide that trouble with Mexico was expected, and he sent a messenger to the nearest point of civilization to ask his mother about it by wire.

Mrs. Mandell replied informing him of the mobilization order. It cost her \$30 to get her dispatch to him by runners. The young chap immediately upon receipt of the news started for civilization and traveled day and night until he reached New York. He sped from the railroad station to the armory.

Prisoners Ask Governor Whitman For Chance to Serve Country.

Permission to form a convicts' regiment to fight in Mexico has been requested of Governor Whitman by members of the Mutual Welfare league at Sing Sing both by telegram and through the official organ of the league. The leading article of the Bulletin, published by the league, is entitled "The Call to Arms—A Regiment For Prisoners. Why not?"

Warden Kirchwey said that undoubtedly 200 or 300 men in the prison would like to go to the front, but expressed himself as very skeptical of the governor's acceptance of the proposal. "It is easy to guess what the governor will answer to that," he remarked.

His Excellent Defense.

Arrested on a charge of attempting suicide, Brooklyn man said he was only trying to shave with a safety razor.

ARTISTS DESCRIBE THREE NEW COINS

Liberty is a Full Length Female Gown-
ed In Folds of Stars and Stripes on
the Half Dollar—Wears a Winged
Cap on the Dime—Quarter Shows
Her Uncovering Shield.

Adolph Alexander Weinman, designer of the new United States fifty and ten cent pieces, and Herman A. MacNeil, designer of the new twenty-five cent piece, have given the following descriptions of their designs and the artistic thought back of the drawings.

Mr. Weinman said:

"While I was given an entirely free hand in the designing of the coins, the subject of the designs was determined by the law governing the coinage of the United States, which law sets forth just what is to appear upon the obverse and reverse of each coin. The manner of representation is, of course, left to the artist, subject to the approval of the director of the mint and the secretary of the treasury. Thus the obverse of the half dollar bears an impression emblematic of Liberty, with an inscription of the word 'Liberty' and the year of the coinage. The same applies to the obverse of the dime."

"Upon the reverse there is the figure of representation of an eagle, with this inscription, 'United States of America.'"

"The character of the subject for the reverse of the dime has not been mentioned in this law on coinage."

"In my design for the half dollar I have represented Liberty in a full length female figure, enveloped in the folds of the stars and stripes, progressing in full stride toward the glorious dawn of a new day; carrying branches of laurel and of oak; symbolical of civil and of military glory. Her right hand is extended in bestowal of the spirit of liberty upon the 'land of the free and the home of the brave.'"

"The design for the reverse of the half dollar shows the American eagle perched high upon a mountain crag, his wings unfurled; fearless in spirit and emotions of his power, spreading from a crag in the rock is a setting of mountain peaks, symbolical of America."

"The design for the dime, owing to the smallness of the coin, has been held quite simple. The obverse shows a head of Liberty with a winged cap. The head is firm and simple in form, the profile forward."

"The reverse shows a design of a shield of stars with little at the 'Union' emblem of unity and symbol of strength and progress. Surrounding the shield is a full foliated branch of olive, symbol of peace."

Adolph Alexander Weinman, sculptor, was born in Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, Dec. 11, 1859. He obtained his education in Germany and in this country.

Typical Proceedings

Mr. MacNeil said:

"It seemed to me that the design for the dime should be a simple, firm, and strong, but also of a character that would be fitting for the development of the country itself. Since the last issue, some twenty-five years ago."

"With this in mind it seemed to me that the design for the dime should be a simple, firm, and strong, but also of a character that would be fitting for the development of the country itself. Since the last issue, some twenty-five years ago."

"From the point of view of numismatics, as well as carrying out this idea, I placed the figure, stepping forward to what might be called the gateway of the country. Artistically you will understand that it is a very difficult thing anyway, even without the prescribed limitations, to express in so small a thing as a coin anything more than the mere kernel of an idea."

Herman Atkins MacNeil, sculptor, was born in Chelsea, Mass., in 1868. He was graduated from the Massachusetts State Normal school in 1888. He was a pupil of Chapin at Julien academy and spent twelve years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

PLAN SING SING REGIMENT.

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His Excellent Defense.

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ANNUAL FARMERS "MEET" JULY 29TH

Biggest Event in Years' Farmer's
History, Saturday, the 29th at
Gresham. Speeches and Sports
the Program.

The annual Farmer's Outing and Field Day will be held on the fair grounds at Gresham on Saturday, the 29th. Plans have been in process of development for some time and the next two weeks will see them fully worked out. The various committees are each carrying out certain parts of the arrangements. The committee on music, composed of three persons from each grange in the county got its selections together Saturday at Lents grange hall to practice the chorus which will be sung by a hundred voices, and the other songs. They will meet again next Sunday afternoon at Gresham.

The committee on speakers announces that it has assurance that State Master C. B. Kegley of Washington will try to be present and appear on the program. C. E. Spence, the Oregon State Master is also an expected speaker. Pres. W. J. Kerr of the Oregon Agricultural College has indicated that he will also take a part in the program. Governor Withycombe and the Governor of Washington have been invited to be present and speak.

The picnic dinner will be an important feature in the day's events as it is expected that every family will carry a well filled basket and big dinner parties will be the proper arrangement. Every farmer in the state will be welcome, particularly from adjoining counties. The picnic will be held at the fair grounds and ample room will be found for all that come.

A program of sports is being arranged for the occasion and the Gresham Driving Association has consented to stage a couple of horse races. It will be a genuine "bumdinger" of a day and every farm in Multnomah and Clackamas ought to have a representative.

Portland Kansans Will Picnic

Former residents of Kansas will have a picnic Friday, afternoon at Holladay Park, West 12th and Broadway. The program will begin at 3 o'clock to consist of short speeches by local Kansans and an address by Victor Murdock, the congressman from Wichita, Kansas.

Male will be rendered by the Royal Male Quartet and picnic diners will be served after 4 o'clock.

Grange Officers Will Meet

The regular quarterly meeting of the Masters and Lecturers of Multnomah County granges will be held at Multnomah grange hall, near Pleasant Home, July 22, at 1 o'clock. A good attendance is desirable.

Do You Know That

Intelligent motherhood conserves the nation's best crop?

Heavy eating like heavy drinking shortens life?

The registration of sickness is even more important than the registration of deaths?

The U. S. Public Health Service co-operates with state and local authorities to improve rural sanitation?

Many a severe cold ends in tuberculosis?

Sedentary habits shorten life?

Neglected adenoids and defective teeth in childhood menace adult health?

A low infant mortality rate indicates high community intelligence?

OREGON NEWS NOTES

Some towns take more interest in Sunday baseball than in a cheese factory.

Williamina is to have a new M. E. Church.

Grants Pass will have a sugar beet silo to feed 150 head of cattle.

Black Eagle Mines near Stayton have developed \$200 per ton ore.

Estacada will hard surface its main business street.

Railroad men say strike sentiment is dead. An industrial plant can stop work at the end of eight hours, but trains bearing livestock, fruit merchandise and other products of ranch, orchard and farm must be kept moving to final destination. To stop them at the end of eight hours would spell ruin to the railroad and public alike.