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Mt. Scott Herald

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Lents, Multnomah County, Oregon, Sept. 28, 1916.

Vol. 14. No. 39.

REPUBLICAN CLUB FORMED

Organization Adopted, Officers Elected, Committee Appointed and Rousing Program, all in Week.

The Lents Republican Club was organized on Friday evening of last week. Finley McGrew was elected president and E. L. Rayburn secretary. Fred Tussy, Marvin Hedge, Jess Dunbar and H. A. Darnall were appointed to the executive committee. Other committee members will be named later. The club will be open for men and women. The officers began work at once by securing speakers for the big meeting held Wednesday evening at the school house.

The Wednesday evening meeting was a surprising success. Posters were circulated resulting in the largest attendance at a political meeting in Lents in years. There were over 150 people present. It is evident that Republicans in this part of the city are alive to the occasion.

Several candidates were present. H. A. Lewis, independent candidate for senator was on hand making acquaintances, and his friends were enthusiastic in handing out his cards. Friends of Judge Tazewell were active and J. W. Amador was boasting for E. E. Covert. Mr. Amador by the way, is understood to be looking after the political interests of the Warren Construction Company.

The evening's program was opened with a song by Mrs. Beveridge. F. S. Grant, candidate for Circuit Judge was first speaker, followed by Judge Bronsagh. Geo. A. Brown made the principal address, devoting himself to the Underwood Tariff, the Mexican tangle, Wilson's attitude on preparedness and general disposition to reverse his position on important public questions, as the canal tolls, preparedness, embargo on arms and munitions to Mexico, European affairs and his position on questions involving labor and capital. Mr. Brown pointed out conclusively that Mr. Wilson had absolutely repudiated his own platform, reversed positions on every issue that had come up, that was of national importance, and had shown himself to be a cheap politician in his handling of the suffrage question and the recent labor legislation.

Following Mr. Brown Jos. Beveridge, nominee for county clerk, made a short talk after which Mrs. Beveridge gave another musical selection.

President McGrew announced another meeting in two weeks. He hopes to get Congressman McArthur out for the leading address on that occasion.

Advertised Letters

Advertised letters for week ending Sept. 23, 1916: Albiny, Vinita; Blane, A.; Conrad, Mrs. John; Edwards, Mrs. W.; Griffith, Edna; Husmann, Ch. L.; Johnson, W. E.; Link, Mrs. Etta; Livingston, Mrs. Ethel; McKinister, Mrs. Ray; McKinister, Mrs. Ray E.; Pears, Mrs. Hulda; Ritter, Mrs. Ivy; Rigotto, Fred; Valentine, Elsworth; Wyttenberg, John; Whitney, Mrs. Margaret; Window Cleaning Man; 5927-92 St. S. E. Geo. W. Spring, Postmaster.

A. V. Kent Sentenced

A. V. Kent of 82d street, near Kendall, was convicted of stealing money from the mails and sentenced on Tuesday to 13 months at McNeil's Island Federal prison. Kent took at least \$1700, adroitly placing the blame on his superior officers in the mail service.

Couldn't Fool Him.

Lecturer (in small town)—Of course you all know what the inside of a cornucopia is like. Chairman of Meeting (interrupting)—Most of us do, but yet better explain it for the benefit of them that has never been inside one.—Puck.

Get Familiar With Them.

Professor Fugue—What do you mean, Mr. Jones, by speaking of Dick Wagner, Ludie Beethoven, Charlie Gound and Fred Handel? Jones—Well, I never happened to run against any when I've been going through his pockets at night.—Yonkers Statesman.

Just Change.

Mrs. Bacon—Does your husband carry any life insurance? Mrs. Egbert—Well, I never happened to run against any when I've been going through his pockets at night.—Yonkers Statesman.

Children and Reading.

That the child who reads rapidly gets the most thought out of the books read is the result of every experiment that has been made in this line.—Miss Mary Downey at Chautauque.

Danish Treaty Seems Assured

The treaty which, if adopted, will make the Danish West Indies the property of the United States consists of twelve articles compared with seven in that of 1902. In many respects they are similar. The most important changes are found in article 3, in which are enumerated the grants and concessions the United States will maintain in accordance with the terms of the grants when made by the Danish government.

Article 1 describes the territory ceded as the "islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, together with the adjacent islands and rocks," and including the government lands and buildings.

In article 2 Denmark guarantees that the cession is free and unencumbered "by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants or possessions held by any governments, corporations, syndicates or individuals, except as herein mentioned."

This article also provides for the protection of the property of the Danish national church.

Article 3 contains many special provisions. The arms and military stores of the Danish government are to remain its property, to be removed as soon as practicable.

The United States agrees to maintain certain grants, concessions and licenses given by the Danish government in accordance with their terms, including the following:

Concession to Det Vestindiske Kompagni (the West Indian company) granted Jan. 18, 1913, and April 16, 1913, being a license to drain, deepen and utilize certain areas in St. Thomas harbor and preferential rights as to commercial, industrial or shipping establishments in that harbor.

Concession of June 29, 1914, for establishment of a Danish West Indian bank of issue.

Article 4 provides for the appointment of proper agents for the purpose of formally delivering and accepting the territory ceded.

Price \$25,000,000.

Article 5 provides for the amount to be paid for the islands, the sum stipulated being \$25,000,000 "in gold coin of the United States," to be paid within ninety days from the date of the exchange of ratifications and to be paid in Washington to the representative of the Danish government.

Article 6 relates to citizenship. Danish citizens may remain or remove from the islands at will, including the right to dispose of their property or its proceeds. In case they remain they will continue to enjoy all the rights, political and religious, secured to them by laws now in force. If the present laws are altered, the inhabitants shall not thereby be placed in less favorable position in respect to their rights and liberties than they now enjoy.

Those who remain in the islands may preserve their Danish citizenship by making within one year from the date of exchange of ratifications a declaration of their decision to preserve such citizenship. In default of such declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and accepted citizenship in the United States.

Article 7 provides that Danish citizens residing in the islands shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the islands, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same, etc.

Article 8 relates to judicial procedure pending at the time of formal delivery of the islands ceded and provides for the disposition of civil and criminal litigation then under way. Cases pending before the superior or the supreme court in Denmark shall continue to be prosecuted before the Danish courts until final judgment according to the law hitherto in force.

Article 9 provides that the rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Danish subjects in the islands ceded at the time of exchange or ratification shall continue to be respected.

Article 10 stipulates that treaties, conventions and all other international agreements of any nature existing between the United States and Denmark shall so ipso extend, in default of a provision to the contrary, also to the ceded islands.

Article 11 provides that in case of differences of opinion regarding the interpretation or application of this treaty, if they cannot be settled through diplomatic methods, the questions shall be referred to the court of arbitration at The Hague.

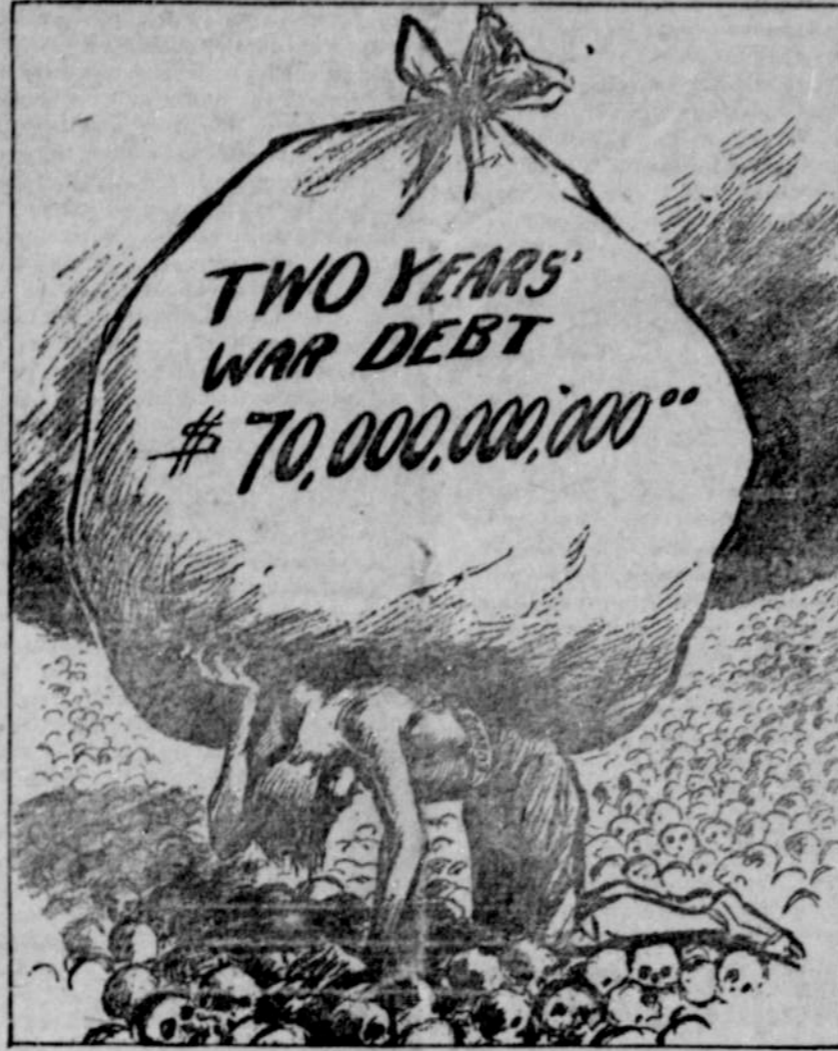
To Domesticate the Mink.

The United States department of agriculture will attempt to domesticate the mink, which has been bred sporadically in captivity for fifty years or so. The large number of types of American mink, no less than ten, prove it to be a "plastic" animal, and the governmental purpose is to develop a higher and more valuable type than any of those now known.

As Regards Vanity.

"All is vanity. At least so says the philosopher."
"I don't know about that," chimed in the Plunkville sage, "but there is enough of it to keep the drug stores doing a good business in complexion contraptions."—Exchange.

A CRUSHED ATLAS.



—Bronstrup in San Francisco Chronicle.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

A cruise of the timber in Lake county is being made for assessment purposes.

The increase in freight business in Bend for the year ending June 30 was nearly 300 per cent.

The car shortage on the Southern Pacific Saturday broke all previous records, reaching a total of 1607 cars.

Work on the Sutherlin-Coos Bay railroad was started last week by the Roach Timber company of Muscatine, Iowa.

The first solid trainload of livestock over the Willamette Pacific railroad arrived in Eugene from Marshfield Monday.

D. C. Holt, a pioneer of Harrisburg and a retired business man, was drowned in the Willamette river while bathing.

The Portland hunt club has undertaken to put on another horse show in Portland. The selected dates are October 21 and 22.

Seventy-two graduates of the university of Oregon were placed in teaching positions this year by the educational bureau.

Work has commenced on the construction of the track and buildings for the Western Oregon Round-up at Albany next month.

Mrs. May E. Vinson has been appointed postmaster at Holdman, Umatilla county, and Mrs. Nora E. Cannon at Linville, Lincoln county.

Observance of "Fire Prevention day," October 9, the anniversary of the Chicago fire, is urged by Harvey Wells, state insurance commissioner, in a bulletin recently issued.

The sixty-fourth annual conference of the Methodist churches in Oregon convened at Lebanon September 27, and will last until October 2.

More than \$12,000 will be spent by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company this fall in extending and improving its system in Bend.

The Douglas county court has changed the state highway survey through Pass Creek canyon so as to cut down the cost for damages.

The annual pioneer reunion of southern Oregon was to have been held in Medford September 28, but has been postponed until October 5.

Earl G. Love, a convict, was shot and killed by guards of the state prison when he attempted to escape from a gang on its way to the flax fields.

To relieve the congested condition of the Bend schools the directors of the district have arranged to have two temporary one-room schoolhouses built.

Lane county farmers have received an order for a carload of vetch seed from the Farm Bureau at Auburn, Cal. The price paid will be \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

Mining engineers in Sutherlin have received instructions from Portland to proceed at once on the work of developing the big cinnabar properties seven miles east of Sutherlin.

Jens Jensen, a fisherman who resided at Blind Slough, near Astoria,

was the first to be killed by a five-gallon can of coal oil.

Conservative estimates place the total value of the agricultural products of the Hood River valley for the year 1916 at \$1,500,000, a sum approximately 50 per cent in excess of that of last year.

Permission has been granted by State Engineer Lewis to the town of Myrtle Creek to appropriate the waters of the South Umpqua for power purposes. The cost of the works is estimated at \$30,000.

During the week ending September 21 there were 294 accidents reported to the state industrial accident commission, one of them fatal. The fatal case was that of Jack Fisher, of Portland, who was killed in logging operations.

In the death of J. G. Martin at Medford last week Jackson county lost one of her oldest and best known pioneers. Mr. Martin was born in Clinton county, Missouri, in 1845, and came to Oregon with his parents by ox train in 1862.

Hereafter students of Willamette university at Salem who indulge in intoxicants or cigarettes will sever their relations with the institution. Dances are also forbidden, and students are discouraged in the use of tobacco.

Coos Bay coal mine operators are receiving urgent inquiries from several points in the Willamette valley about coal shipments and it is believed that the fall and winter business will develop an extensive and steady demand.

One of the largest deals in the vicinity of Pendleton was consummated when Henry Bain, a resident of Havana station, sold his 600-acre farm to Elmer McCormack for \$60,000. The farm is considered one of the best in Umatilla county.

A. C. Allen, district horticulturist, has recently taken moving pictures of the pear industry in the Rogue river valley which will be shown throughout the country. The pictures show in detail the growing of pears from the nursery to the bearing tree.

One hundred men are now employed on the Crater Lake highway, and 100 more men could be used, if obtainable, until the first of November. By that time it is estimated that 45 miles of highway will have been graded, leaving only the rim around the lake.

Under the auspices of the university of Oregon extension department, a debating league among the most important schools of the state of Oregon has been formed. The league was first formed in 1907 and at the present time there is a membership of 57 high schools.

The Freewater cannery, representing an investment of about \$13,000, has been leased to the Twin Falls, Idaho, Vinegar and Cider company. The new concern is already in the field and expects to operate the plant to its capacity as a vinegar and cider factory this fall.

Richest Woman Peculiar Character

Hetty Howland Robinson Green, known to a few as "Ready Money Hetty," without doubt the richest woman in the United States, whose income is roughly judged at \$5 a minute and who hates a newspaper man, despises a fool and loathes a lawyer—what a character! Columns have been written about her, and yet the interest in this remarkable woman could not be exhausted—received at the courts of Europe, yet wearing a \$2 bonnet that will last her a couple of years; clinging closely to a dollar, yet paying \$12,000 for a red automobile; full of energy, aggressive, grasping, epigrammatic, honest, fearless, clear headed, suspicious, relentless, yet an advocate of the gentler qualities in woman, a firm believer in the Bible—a Quakeress.

Hetty Green's fortune now is conservatively estimated at \$50,000,000. Some persons say she is worth \$125,000,000, and they may not be far from right. Her known investments foot up an enormous sum. For instance, she has a real estate, bonds, mortgages and notes on Manhattan security to the amount of \$25,000,000; in western railroads, Florida lands and coast investments she has \$20,000,000; in stock investments, including industrial shares, she has \$15,000,000, and in farming lands throughout the west and in Chicago holdings she has \$20,000,000. She put \$20,000,000 in western railroads that her son, Edward H. B. Green, might become a railway magnate, a man of affairs, and have a chance to succeed in life.

An interview with Hetty Green is like five minutes in a shower bath—it is invigorating. Her sharp, decisive speech, her pungent remarks, ready wit, her scathing passages regarding all she disapproves, her approving grunt which goes as an indorsement, form quite a contrast to the commonplace interviewees usually have to endure. But Mrs. Green is not an easy woman to reach. She has not seen many newspaper men in her life. She hates them. And what is more, she is not backward in saying so. If she is in the midst of some litigation she will see a newspaper man. He becomes harmless beside lawyers. Not that she hates the newspaper men less, but that she hates the lawyers more.

As you approach Mrs. Green she will turn sharply and grasp her famous reticule in which she carries her keys, handkerchief, a few other oddments and frequently some securities worth a couple of millions of dollars. You will notice she signs her checks with a common steel pen. Every one else in the bank uses the usual bankers' gold pen, but one of the ordinary schoolgirl stripe is good enough for Mrs. Green.

Now, let us ask the complex creature to what she owes her business success. Here is her answer:

"My business creed is sound, and best of all, it is put in practice. It is not a theory to be ignored. If you owe a man a dollar pay him a dollar, a good dollar, on the day it is due. Don't pay him a dollar and a quarter, and don't try to pay him 99 cents. Then he will know you are neither a knave nor a fool. If you find a dishonest man in your employ get rid of him quietly if you can, but let him go. This is not harsh. It is justice to honest men and proper justice to men who violate their faith. If you have a fool around you let him go. I can't abide a fool, and I have no use for a crook. There may be some about me but most of the time I know it."

"What about women, Mrs. Green?" "I have told you every woman ought to work. If women worked more we would see fewer divorces. But what can you expect? Some women never learn to keep house. They get married, and their sole ambition is to wear fine clothes, bleach their hair and wear fine ribbons and laces. Home is the last place they want to think of. They go parading around with their vulgar style and think they are beauties. Poor things! They never get sense."

Power of the Press.

The productions of the press, fast as steam can make and carry them, go abroad through all the land, silent as snowflakes, but potent as thunder. It is an additional tongue of steam and lightning by which a man speaks his first thought, his instant argument or grievance to millions in a day.—Chapin.

All Yours.

All the books in the great libraries are yours if you can read them. All the paintings in the great galleries are yours if you can enjoy them. Legal ownership could only enable you to prevent others from using them or empower you to give them up for money.—Youth's Companion.

Those Queer Girls.

He—Why didn't you answer my letter? She—I never received it. He—You didn't? She—No, and, besides, I didn't like something you said in it.—Boston Transcript.

So Unexpected.

"Is Plunkers a confirmed pessimist?" "One of the worst you ever saw. If a happy thought should strike him he would be stunned for a week."—Exchange.

COUNTY AGENT

BUSY MAN

Helps Builds Silo, Inspects Potato Fields, Promotes Canning and Corn Contests and Attends State Fair.

County Agent, S. B. Hall, assisted D. Hood of the Lake Farm Dairy to construct a silo the past week, thereby making a saving to Mr. Hood over the price of a so-called patent silo.

The potato blight is doing damage in practically all parts of the county. The early potatoes will not be cut in yield very heavily but will probably suffer from storage rot. Some of the late planting in the eastern section of the county was hit severely. This is the case when the growers realize that it does not pay to invest money and labor the amount of \$50 per acre or more in a potato crop and let them be destroyed, when \$6 or \$8 more in the way of spray would insure a good crop.

The two boys and the two girls from this county, who won the highest score in the Industrial Club Work will leave for Salem Wednesday morning where they will go into camp with the Club winners from other counties. They all took their project work with them and will compete at the State Fair. They will return from camp either Saturday or Monday.

The Fairview canning team which won first at our County Fair will compete Wednesday at the State Fair. They will compete with teams from other counties for the State Championship.

Any person going to the State Fair should observe the four lots of five pigs each shown by the Oregon Agricultural College, which are the result of an experimental feeding trial. They will talk for themselves.

S. B. Hall, County Agent.

DRINKING WATER WITH MEALS IS SOMETIMES BENEFICIAL

Occasionally one hears conflicting assertions in regard to the wholesomeness of the practice of drinking water at meal time; these assertions being often based upon hearsay or unfounded impressions. Somewhat recent physiological studies indicate that while the drinking of water with meals has no apparent effect upon the utilization of the fats, sugars and starches, its copious use does result in the better digestion and absorption of the ingested protein—that tissue building constituent which is the most abundant of the solids in lean meat, eggs, and cheese, and that constituent which also characterizes certain other foods.

The conclusion to be arrived at, then, is that the use of water as a beverage, with meals, is a desirable practice. It may be added that drinking generous quantities of water during the course of the day is an important health measure in the up-keep of the general health of the body.

An unfortunate eating habit is that of depending upon water as an aid to swallowing food. If one has not learned to thoroughly masticate food—swallowing it without the aid of a beverage—then it would seem wise to subscribe to the creed of the "dry eaters."—L. M. K. A.

Bee's Double Stomach.

The bee has two distinct stomachs. In the first it stores away the honey it so industriously gathers up from the flowers until such time as it is ready to yield it up, while the other stomach is used simply and solely for digestion purposes. Thus the food and the honey are never mixed. When the bee returns to the hive and is ready to deposit the honey it has gathered it contracts the muscles of the stomach, by which act the honey is ejected through the mouth. As to bee food, it is various in kind, consisting largely of the honey it so patiently makes for others.

No "Poor Land."

"That land of yours was mighty poor when you bought it," a friend of ours remarked to the wide awake owner of a beautiful farm we passed the other day, whereupon the owner delivered himself of a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance—or mighty nearly so. "You're mistaken," he said. "There's not any poor land when you manage it right." It is a true rule that "there is more in the man than there is in the land."—Progressive Farmer.

Superstitions of Royalty.

Caesar, Napoleon, Bismarck and others were not above the superstition of "lucky" and "unlucky" days. Thursday was the "unlucky" day of Henry VIII, of his son Edward and of his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. It is strange that they should have died upon this day.