

# Mr. Scott Herald

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## OUR PEACE AIMS

President Wilson in his memorable address to congress April 2, 1917, requesting a declaration of war on Imperial Germany, said:

"We are now about to accept the gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples . . . for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty.

"We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them. . . . To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

After the purpose for which our brave troops went to France had been accomplished on November 11, 1918, the president paid the following tribute to our soldiers on December 2:

"The gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea have consciously fought for the ideals which they know to be the ideals of their country. I have sought to express those ideals; . . . I owe it to them to see to it, so far as in me lies, that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them, and no possible effort omitted to realize them. It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their life's blood to obtain.

Upon the platform announced in his address of April 2, 1917, and none other did the people of this country give up their peaceful pursuits and turn to war, and President Wilson is now using his every effort to bring about such a peace of justice and liberty to all nations, great or small, instead of the usual and much easier method of division of the spoils among the victors, thereby laying the foundation for another period of preparation in which the whole world would have to take a part.

## THE WHEAT SITUATION

By Milton P. Wiley

We are confronted with a serious economic crisis. We are now in a swirl in the tide of events, when things which have gone up must come down. Artificial sustained prices for food-stuffs are seeking natural levels. Yet the price on wheat is here to stay in some form until the wheat produced this year is marketed. How prices can be maintained to carry out the Government guarantee to the producer and at the same time appease the consumer when literally thousands are being thrown out of jobs is one phase of the question which the people of America cannot understand. It is a complex problem in all respects, and yet one for which a simple solution must be found.

There is a constructive plan on foot waiting for a hearing of congress which is known as the "Mitchell plan."

Mr. Mitchell is a New York man. It will be the irony of

fate if we westerners are called upon to uphold it. Yet we've got to render unto Caesar that which is his due, and we can conceive of nothing better than that which the New York Produce Exchange proposes.

A group of representative men met with Mr. Hoover on May 25, 1917. He told them of the food conditions in Europe as he saw them and asked the representatives to draw up a plan, based upon information and figures which he furnished. When the plan was finished Mr. Hoover remarked that many had been to him with schemes, but the proposed plan was the first constructive one he had heard. He naturally felt much pleased with it.

Mr. Hoover insisted from the very moment of our entering the war that as soon as it was ended the food administrator should go out of business. He expressed his feelings many times, and he privately illustrated it by telling of the satisfaction he would find in putting on his coat, locking his office door and slipping back into private life. He reinforced his views by pointing out the danger of continuing such action in times of peace.

Yet we find the grain men meeting again in 1919 to consider among other things the perpetuation of the food administration well through 1920 with Mr. Hoover as the director general of an international commission to distribute the food-stuffs of the world.

We should not overlook the point that Mr. Hoover could not foresee the guarantee of the resident to the producers for this year's wheat crop. At no time has Hoover been known to favor price fixing. But we have the price fixed and we have the resident's guarantee, and thus we have a problem.

Mr. Mitchell would no doubt solve it in this way. He would abolish government control of wheat for the coming crop and allow the business to return to pre-war channels. He would place the farmer in the same situation as the manufacturer who has manufactured an enormous supply of munitions for which the government now has no use, but for which it will settle with him.

When the farmer delivers his grain to the country merchant, let the buyer pay him the market price, receiving from him affidavits from the country agent, the thrasher, the banker or any other authority, showing how much grain he has actually marketed, and the price which he was paid, to which should be attached a statement of the differences which the government owes him. Collections could be made through the federal reserve banks. The wheat could then pass into its natural channels of trade and the farmer would get his guarantee. This would provide a speculative market, which seems absolutely necessary for handling this year's crop, and it would mean that the millers and the exporters could compete in the world's market for trade, based upon the law of supply and demand.

It is quite evident that this will be the solution of the wheat problem because the government can not afford to buy up all the wheat in the country through the grain corporation as it did last year. The grain corporation has been paying much more than the wheat is worth according to the world's visible supply.

It must be remembered that the United States government is in competition with Australia and Argentina. The difference in price between Argentine and American wheat is approximately \$1.25 per bushel. According to reliable reports it is estimated that Argentina has between 100 and 150 million bushels of grain carried over from last year's crop.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among property owners along Fifty-fifth avenue with the "mud paving" which the county laid on that thoroughfare, and there is talk of filing a vigorous protest with the county commissioners. So far as anyone knows there is no necessity of leaving county roads with nothing but a covering of dirt over the crushed rock and as far as permanence is concerned it is apparently a waste of money. Instead of an occasional pool of water in the road there is now a continuous mud wallow from Ninety-second street to Buckley avenue, and

when the dry weather of summer comes the "paving" will no doubt turn to dust to be deposited on lawns and in houses along the road.

## LARGE EASTERN MOTOR TRUCK CO. OPENS AGENCY

Will Take Active Interest in Developing the Northwest and Establish 6% Rate on Time Sales.

"If it is worth doing, it is worth doing well," said W. G. Cronkright, western states factory sales manager for the Gary Motor Truck Co., of Gary, Ind., whose ad of the Gary motor trucks appears elsewhere in this issue. While a considerable number of Gary trucks have found their way into the Northwest territory during the past few seasons, through the agency of various dealers, we realize that "in union there is strength," and to secure satisfactory and successful results and grant the service and give the attention to which truck purchasers are entitled, demanded more than the cold commercial interest usually accorded to buyers by dealers whose only ambition is to realize the retailer's profit.

The wonderful resources of the great Northwest, the development of which depends so largely upon economical and expeditious transportation, has prompted us to bring to this territory the same system, methods, terms of payment and rate of interest that have resulted in the unprecedented use of Gary motor trucks in the east. We consider this could be best accomplished by having a central establishment with an organization consisting of agents and representatives located in every locality under direct control and in close touch with the actual factory interests; hence, the establishment at Portland at No. 71 Broadway of the Gary Coast Agency and our campaign for the organization of the interior sections where the great market for trucks is yet to be developed.

Many are unfamiliar with the great importance of Gary as a manufacturing center, located in the shadows of Chicago and practically a suburb. It is here that there is concentrated in the middle west investments of untold millions of the U. S. Steel Co. in the Gary steel mills and affiliated manufacturing interests. To this fact is attributable the establishment at Gary of the Gary motor truck factory and the existence of Gary motor trucks.

For years Gary trucks have supplied the transportation and haulage departments of leading concerns in the industrial centers of the country and now the object is to extend Gary service and the Gary system of distribution to rural and agricultural sections.

Not the least factor of importance to the Northwest is our ability to handle times sales at an interest rate of 6% per annum. It is our established rate in the east and we see no reason why citizens of the Northwest should pay more. While our headquarters are established at Portland, we shall be as well represented at Seattle, Spokane and other points where truck distribution can be conducted and service given to the advantage of our agents, dealers and purchasers. We invite a visit to our office and showrooms at 71 Broadway, Portland, and to our warehouse and storage rooms an inspection of the full line of Gary trucks from the capacity of one ton up, and we predict a surprise for prospective purchasers, dealers and garage men who are interested in this next big coming industry, in our product, our prices and our proposition.

## W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Elva Scheuerman was the hostess, and Mrs. Frances Swope the speaker at a most interesting meeting of the Mt. Scott W. C. T. U. Tuesday. Also the Misses Esther Mitchell and Dora Dunbar furnished music, while little Alma Scheuerman gave a fine little speech about the girlie who lost her missionary box. The relation of temperance and missionary work was the subject for the day. Mrs. Swope was prepared with charts and statistics, as well as statements from missionaries to show that prohibition in the home land will be one of the greatest helps to foreign missionary work. Our appeal was made for apples to be given as a treat to the soldiers in the Vancouver hospital. It met with ready response, and one day since then Mrs. J. L. Scheuerman was seen with her arms full of baskets, gathering up the fruit for this purpose. Mrs. Honey, president of Gresham Union, visits Vancouver hospital every Tuesday, and it frequently occurs that she calls on the sister unions to help in some little treat for the men there.

Our next meeting will be with Mrs. Rowley, 5622 Eighty-fourth street. All are invited. It is time to consider our Willard memorial service, and all members should be present.

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