

# Mt. Scott Herald

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## BUILDING PORTLAND

Have you noticed in the Herald the building, plumbing and electrical permits and the news items of this and that citizen building, going to build, having built? If you haven't you have missed the news of the week. For the main news is that with the advent of spring, people are planning new houses, garages, better houses and buildings. Notice that electrical extensions are being made in many places and that people are finding that the electrical way and the gas way are better than the more laborious ways. Have you noticed that a number of churches plan new structures? Have you noticed that the people of Mt. Scott are beginning to buck up, think up, build up? If you haven't you're missing the dessert that is coming after a frugal winter's meal.

## TRIBUNE EDITOR'S OFFER

This week the Herald prints the story of the Pendleton Tribune editor's offer to the pastor of the First Christian church, Pendleton.

The Herald editor learned of the offer through reading a copy of the Tribune, though Mr. Kuck, Tribune editor, was a fellow student of Mr. Dinneen at the University of Oregon and for three years was a member of the same United States infantry company, in America and France. For the benefit of those patriotic (?) Americans who deem it their business to demand of a fellow citizen that he shall worship God in the way they wish him to worship, The Herald editor states that through five or six years intimate association with Mr. Kuck we did not see Mr. Kuck going to the services of any church, we never asked him to what church he belonged, and the information was never volunteered.

## AN INVASION OF CIVIC LIBERTY

An attempt will be made this year by means of an initiative measure to legislate the private elementary schools of Oregon out of existence. Though the success of the measure would involve the destruction of all private elementary schools in the state, it is aimed in reality at the Catholic parochial schools. The promoters of the proposed legislation, in attempting to establish in Oregon the anti-Catholic educational regime set up in England in the seventeenth century, have omitted, however, to provide suitable penalties for those parents who send their children outside the state to be educated.

In looking at the proposal from the viewpoint of a mere American citizen various thoughts come to mind. In the first place it is hard to believe that the people of this commonwealth have so completely lost touch with the American tradition of freedom as to perpetrate an injustice of this character. The religious school, whether elementary or advanced, has an honored place in the history of American education, in Oregon no less than in the older states of the Union. To deny parents the right to set up schools where the teachings of the Christian religion may be imparted to their children would have appeared to earlier generations of Americans as a denial of the very purpose of education. The healthy individualism which has characterized the American people has recognized that, as the family is older than the state, the duty of educating the young is first of all a parental duty and only becomes a political duty when the parents neglect to undertake it. For the state to shoulder the duty of educating the children when the parents are willing to fulfill their duties as educators is to set up a socialism far beyond anything which the American people have yet accepted.

From the American notion of freedom it follows also that the courts would not enforce legislation of the character proposed. The right of parents to educate their children in their own homes or in schools of their choice is undoubtedly among those privileges which the states, by the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution, are forbidden to abridge.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Even the least optimistic person has to admit that the people of Ireland have improved their position greatly since last St. Patrick's Day when the Black and Tans were running wild in their career of murder

and looting. No matter how difficult may be the problem of setting up a real Irish government the ridding of the land of the invading army is a substantial achievement which is not likely to be reversed. The present state of world opinion and the burden of imperial troubles on John Bull's shoulders make a situation favorable to Irish liberty.

As to the form which an Irish government should take the general American view must be that the Irish are entitled to choose that form of government which they regard as best suited to their needs. It is for them to decide whether the treaty now under consideration will promote or hinder the accomplishment of their legitimate national aspirations. There is a tendency noticeable in American comment on Irish affairs to condemn out of hand the Irish opposition to the treaty. But even ordinary political common sense ought to show the wisdom of keeping the demand for complete Irish independence in the foreground. Past experience has taught the Irish that English promises are too likely to be of the kind that are made to be broken. Lloyd George himself in asking the British parliament to ratify the treaty admitted (February 7) that "nothing has done more harm in the history of Ireland than the fact that the path of our relations is strewn with broken pledges". In the face of a record like that ordinary prudence requires that the Irish be not too quick in accepting the Georgian offer.

## NOTES AND NEWS

A contributor to the Dearborn Independent, himself the editor of a daily newspaper, roundly condemns what he describes as the growing indecency of the daily press. He says, moreover, that "irrespective of its deeper and psychological causes the modern phase of journalistic salacity originated in the desire of certain publishers about 1912 to obtain a substitute for political and industrial muck raking as a means of stimulating popular interest and circulation. The search for this substitute was cold blooded and sex was picked after careful consideration.

The same writer tells of a federal district attorney who asked the newspapers in his city not to publish a scandalous story on the grounds that publication would be of no value to the community while it would injure greatly the family concerned. "The following day the reportorial representative of the particular yellow that stands in that city for the most powerful aggregation of publications, daily, weekly and monthly, in the country, returned to the federal district attorney's office. 'Don't ever ask me to hold out anything again,' he told the federal official. 'I nearly lost my job. Why? Did your city editor understand the situation?' 'Oh, yes! he understood. He said that's what we're built on—broken homes.'"

A Chinese observer, after looking over our educational system, comes to the conclusion that an American university is "an athletic association in which certain opportunities for study are provided for the feeble-bodied."

Though we dwellers in the wild and woolly West have listened to the lure of worldliness, we have always sojourned ourselves with the thought that the country has not gone entirely to the dogs, and that new England, at least, would continue to preserve those traditions of saintliness from which we have sorrowfully departed. Now the spirit of revolt has hit Massachusetts. Two men were arrested recently for playing checkers on Sunday. To add to the heinousness of their shameful exhibition, they perpetrated the offense in a public park. Under the law they were found guilty of "gaming on the Lord's Day." As people glorying in their shame, there is actually a movement afoot to legalize the playing of checkers in Massachusetts on Sunday. Whither are we drifting?

That man Church, of Paris, Ill., who made an advertising hit with the phrase "Go to Church for insurance" had an easy time writing his "dope" compared with a chap in Missouri named Hessler, who tried to do the same thing, observes the "Western Review" with considerable truth.

He that loveth correction, loveth knowledge; but he that hateth reproof is foolish.—Proverbs.

A cautious man concealeth knowledge; and the heart of fools publisheth folly.—Proverbs.

"ALASKA," will be the subject of a stereoscopic lecture by Mrs. May Bliss in Lents M.E. church, Thursday evening, March 23. There will be a musical program. Admission 25c, benefit of the church. Adv.



## ROSES SUITABLE FOR HOME LAWNS

Native Species Are Most Suitable for the Yard and for Border Planting.

## THE PRUNING IS IMPORTANT

Different Treatments Required Where Blossoms Are to Be Produced for Different Purposes—Heavy Manuring Essential.

Advice as to the varieties of roses best suited to a particular region is best obtained from the nearest grower or nurseryman. A different type of rose is needed for each of the various purposes for which roses are used. Those which are suitable for lawns or borders will not give satisfactory cut flowers; special kinds are best for arbors or trellises and other ornamental purposes. In the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture, roses are not very satisfactory for hedges, as most types are



The Hybrid Tea Rose.

neither sufficiently compact nor sufficiently branched to make a really good hedge.

Native species, and those least modified by man's crossing and selection are most suitable for lawn and border planting. Border roses should have little pruning, the removal of the dead wood and the cutting of the whole bush to the ground every five to eight years being the best way of handling most varieties.

Climbing roses used for arbors and trellises may be managed either to give an abundance of bloom or to produce shade, but they cannot do both satisfactorily, and they are not well adapted to the production of shade as many other plants. Climbing roses should be pruned just after blooming by having the wood of the previous year's growth removed.

Cut-flower roses need clean culture, severe pruning and special care; therefore they should be planted by themselves in secluded beds and should not be used to beautify the grounds in place of the roses appropriate for lawns and borders. Cut-flower roses should be cut each spring to within six inches or one foot of the ground for finest blooms, or one-third to one-half the wood should be left if the object is a large quantity of blooms.

The essentials for satisfactory rose-growing are a well-drained retentive soil, thoroughly enriched, preferably with rotted manure. Cut-flower roses particularly need heavy annual manuring. Special care must be exercised to prevent the roots from drying when out of the ground for transplanting. Dormant roses should have from one-half to two-thirds of the wood removed at the time of transplanting. Watchfulness is the price of success with roses.

## MAKE GARDEN PERMANENT

With Little Attention Hardy Plants Will Produce Crops That May Be Depended Upon.

A bed of asparagus is known to have given continuous service for more than 30 years, and asparagus is one of the first of the spring vegetables. A row of blackberries along a garden fence has produced abundant crops for 12 successive years. A few hills of rhubarb have provided a delicious sauce and helped with the making of pies season after season, with very little cost or attention. Strawberries require more care, but they furnish the first ripe fruit in the spring, and a very small plot of ground in one corner of the garden will supply the family, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

## WATCH FOR PLANT LICE

If you would be sure of getting a crop of egg-plants, cucumbers, cantaloupes, as well as other garden vegetables, watch for plant lice. A nicotine spray will get them, but don't wait until the under sides of the leaves are covered before you begin the treatment.

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## SHRUBS YOU WILL LIKE

Home builders who are planning to plant shrubbery on their lawns will find it worth while to make a study of shrubs. Set out shrubs that you will not tire of in a few years. It pays to take your time in selecting. To select plants intelligently a careful study should be made of the lawn, soil, position of buildings, walks, drives, bodies of water, the surrounding area, and adjacent buildings. Evergreens will not thrive in smoke zones of cities or near factories.

## ASPARAGUS MUST HAVE RICH SOIL

Delicacy Will Grow in Drained Ground If Plant Food Is Properly Applied.

## ROOTS BETTER THAN SEED

Spring Is Good Time to Transplant—Shoots May Be Blanched by Ridding Up Over Rows With Loose Sandy Soil.

Asparagus should have a place in every home vegetable garden where it will thrive. This crop can be grown on almost any well-drained soil, but will do best on a deep, mellow sandy loam, says the United States Department of Agriculture. There is little possibility of having the land too rich, and liberal applications of partly rotted barnyard manure should be made before the plants are set. The seeds of asparagus may be sown during the early spring in the rows where the plants are to remain and the seedlings thinned to stand 14 inches apart in the row at the end of the first season. It is usually most satisfactory to purchase two-year-old roots from some seedsman or dealer. The roots should be transplanted during the late autumn or early spring.

Before setting out the plants, the land should be loosened very deeply, either by subsoil plowing or deep spading. It is a good plan to remove the topsoil and spade manure into the subsoil to a depth of 14 or 16 inches; then replace the topsoil and add more manure. There are two methods of setting an asparagus bed, depending entirely upon the kind of cultivation to be employed in the garden. If the garden space is limited, the plants should be set in a solid bed, one foot apart each way. In setting asparagus the crowns should be covered to a depth of four or five inches.

The part of the asparagus used as a vegetable is the young shoot that is thrown up during the early spring. The shoots are removed when about four or five inches in length by cutting slightly below the surface of the ground, but care should be taken that the knife is not thrust at an angle or the crowns will be injured. If so desired, the shoots may be blanched by ridding up over the rows with loose sandy soil or by allowing the mulch to remain and the shoots to make their way through it; but unblanched as-



Asparagus Ready for Market.

paragus always has a better flavor than blanched, is more easily produced, and is more satisfactory for home use. Too heavy mulching has a tendency to retard the growth of the shoots by keeping the ground cold until late in the spring.

No shoots should be removed the first year the plants are set in the permanent bed, and the period of cutting should be short the second year. After the second year the plants become well established, and with proper fertilizing and care the bed will last indefinitely. During the cutting season all the shoots should be removed, as the roots will cease to throw up shoots as soon as one is allowed to mature.

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## Short Stories

A small girl asked her mother: "If I grow up, will I have a husband like papa?" "Yes, my dear," mother replied. "And if I do not get married, will I be an old maid like Aunt Susan?" "Yes," was the reply. The little girl thought for a minute, put her hands to her head, and said: "Well, I am in a fix."

Willie finally persuaded his aunt to play train with him. The chairs were arranged in line and he issued orders. "Now, you be the engineer and I'll be the conductor. Lend me your watch and get into the cab."

Then he hurried down the platform time-piece in hand. "Pull out there, you red-headed, pie-faced jay," he shouted.

"Why, Willie," his aunt exclaimed in amazement.

"That's right, chew the rag," he retorted. "Pull out; we're five minutes late already."

Willie's parents had to forbid his playing down by the tracks.

A Week's Food for an Average Family is the title of farmers' bulletin 1228 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which will appeal to housekeepers whether on the farm or in the city.

F. L. Goedeck, 109th and Gilbert Road, is so proud of his billy goat that he will talk to you over the telephone about it.

Burton Dearford of Sunnyside, Oregon, the young man who was recently gored by a bull, is reported as rapidly recovering.

Mary, 5, and Albert, 4, children of Mr. and Mrs. T. Inuzuka, of the Nippon Florist, are looking forward to their visit in Japan this year.

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