

Good roads throughout Oregon will be the chief topic discussed at the annual convention of County Judges and Commissioners of the state, which will be held in the Portland Commercial Club convention hall December 12-14. Road legislation will be considered with a view to permanent highway construction throughout the state.

A Redmond bank has made arrangements to bring in several carloads of good dairy stock for ranchers of that section, following the same plan as that of Bend capitalists in furnishing brood sows to the farmers of that locality. Redmond, with a large area of irrigated alfalfa growing all about it should make an ideal dairy center.

A petition is being circulated for the reappointment of Post Master Spring to the position which he has so well filled during the past three years. We were not aware there was any opposition to Mr. Spring's appointment and scarcely see the need of such a movement, however it may be well to let him know how many of the people served at the Lents office appreciate the service they enjoy. We dare say there is not another where there is as little cause for complaint. Not only has George been an efficient administrator but he has been an entirely trustworthy one. No one doubts that from George Spring. Then why should anyone consider a change with some possibly less competent, and for many months less efficient service. It is the skilled man that always gives us most for our money. Why should this not hold true for those who serve us in a public position?

In the sentencing of Ex-president J. F. Meyers, of the defunct Mt. Scott bank, to the limit of the law, \$1000 fine and two years in the penitentiary, a considerable number of people of the Mt. Scott district will find a lot of satisfaction. While the money would have been good, the fact that a scheming slyster has gotten pretty near all that was coming to him is even more satisfactory. Many were surprised that the limit was so low. It ought to have been ten years, and perhaps the judge could have been justified in allowing something for his pleading guilty. But whether he deserved any consideration for having plead guilty is a debatable question. He did not intend to plead guilty. He ran away to prevent it and only when it was evident that he would be convicted did he assent to do so, and that he admitted in open court was due to the belief that he would secure a parole by so doing. It was not his honor that actuated him. He and the two Mc.s are in the same catalogue.

We are called to explain why we are defending the trio of Los Angeles criminals, as seemed to be the case according to a paragraph in our last issue. We are willing to explain. The article in question was ordered to be left out on Thursday evening. Being away on Saturday we were very much surprised on returning home and finding that item at the head of the editorial columns. That is not the sentiment of the Herald whatever and do not wish to be so understood.

In line with the above it would not be amiss to explain what we mean by the "trio" of criminals. It is admitted by Mr. Darrow

that he has known for several months that the defendants were guilty. In spite of this fact he has gone on collecting money for their defense, and has exacted an enormous fee for his services. He makes a business of handling that sort of cases. While doing this he played on the credulity of thousands of poor people and in the name of charity and justice has divided their hard earned money for the purpose of fattening his own purse and keeping up a sham front. In so doing he divides the profit of criminals with himself and becomes a partner in looting the people. He, like most so called labor leaders, has played on the miseries of others to his own benefit and the sooner the people who have been accustomed to follow their instructions and believe in their advice, understand that these promoters and walking delegates are simply feathering their own nests the better off they will be. The man who orders a strike generally does so only after he finds there is nothing in it for himself—when there is no money in a compromise. When the strike has been made effective, closed up all avenues for the workman's source of income, the "walking delegate still gets his pay. If the average workman would quit his job when it was unsatisfactory to him for any cause, he would be far more independent, and the chances are he would be much better off. There would be practically the same wages, or if the rate per hour were not so high there would not be so much time lost in lay offs and the year would probably see a greater amount to credit. Then the attitude of such organizations toward employers and accumulated wealth is not economical either for themselves or the state. Limiting the product by cutting the time or delaying the production in any way simply raises the price on the product. The end is a circle of oppression in which all of those directly concerned suffer, and a good many of those outside of this circle.

The McNamars have admitted their guilt. They did not do it because they wished to save the state unnecessary costs, or because their consciences oppressed them, or their standard of honor demanded it. In this they deserve no credit or diminution of punishment. Mr. Darrow says they confessed because the case was absolutely indefensible, and he has known it from the first, and it is evident that he has simply been playing for the money he could wring out of the laboring people of the country. The one good thing that is commendable is that the confession clears up the case to everyone's satisfaction. Just who deserves the credit for this in the highest degree is not certain. Probably Mr. Burns, for Darrow admits it was only the absolute certainty of conviction that secured, and it, and Burns provided that certainty.

Lightning Kills Few.

In 1908 lightning killed only 169 people in this whole country. One's chances of death by lightning are less than two in a million. The chance of death from liver, kidney, or stomach trouble is vastly greater, but not if Electric Bitters be used, as Robert Maaden, of West Burlington, Ia., proved. Four doctors gave him up after eight months of suffering from virulent liver trouble and yellow jaundice. He was then completely cured by Electric Bitters. They are the best stomach, liver, nerve and kidney remedy and blood purifier on earth. Only 50c at all druggists.

Plant an ad in these columns and watch your business grow.

Shop Early.

ONCE more we hear the cry, "Do your Christmas shopping early." The apparent motive of the outcry is a humane one. Particularly in the cities and on the trains handling mail packages, and at the postoffices, this seems to apply in a rational way. The custom of making the employees of the down town stores work through the holiday season far into the night to satisfy our wants is a bad one. The exhaustion caused by such long and severe labors is not overcome in a day. However there are other features to be considered. The family that begins to do their Christmas shopping early will do more than the one that waits till the last week, or the day before Christmas. Buying early does not relieve the desire to buy other things that appeal to us as suitable for presents. We suspect the cry of early shopping is a proposition of the shopkeeper. Things bought rarely look so well as they looked on the counter or in the show case. You buy today, and returning that way tomorrow, find that there are other things that appeal to you as being more suitable for the purpose than the one you have already secured. You are tempted to buy again, and again, and again. Now who gains by the early shopping? Not you, the buyer. Not the clerk. On the other hand the chances are that even you have over-bought. Your necessities must be set aside for the accumulation of notions. Early Christmas shopping means extravagance and waste, and perhaps want. The longer you put it off the less you will get of the unnecessary and the more you will have to put into the useful things for your home.

THEY WANTED HUGHES

IN a recent speech in New York, George W. Perkins, late partner of J. P. Morgan, said that Gov. Hughes was put forward in 1908 by Wall street to represent the Republican party's position on the trust question, and that Gov. Hughes, in his speech at Youngstown, O., construed the Republican promise to amend the Anti-Trust law as follows: "In our progress we must avoid false steps. Ours must be the rule of reason, etc." Congress refused to legalize "reasonable" or any other kind of monopolies, so Gov. Hughes was put on the Supreme bench and helped twist the law to make it conform to the trust idea of what the Republican promise meant.

Add to Mr. Perkins' significant remark, the further fact that Hughes bitterly opposed an income tax, and his qualifications as the Taft choice for the Supreme bench become readily apparent.

A STARVING INDUSTRY

THE Woolen trust is the most insistent of all the trusts in its demand for a high tariff. This trust still calls itself an "infant industry," and its agents told the members of the Ways and Means committee that the trust would starve to death if the tariff were taken off of wool. At Boston, recently, William Wood, President of the Woolen trust, was a witness in a suit filed against him by a man whom he had knocked down and run over. The judge asked Wood how many automobiles he owned. "I don't know," Wood replied. "How many chauffeurs do you employ?" asked the court. "I never tried to keep track of them," Wood answered.

Imagine a man so rich he cannot keep track of the number of automobiles he owns! Then reflect on how many of the workmen who purchase Mr. Wood's highly protected products are unable to keep track of the number of woolen suits they or their children own.

MEYERS GETS GOOD SENTENCE

(Continued from page 1)

ation will be extended the defendant. It occurs to me that a man who is down and out, and steals a loaf of bread, should be given some consideration. But, a banker who deliberately takes deposits, when he knows the bank is insolvent, is worse than the other fellow and deserves no leniency."

Banker Myers asked to speak a word, and said that he pleaded guilty with the understanding that he would be given a parole and be allowed to assist the receiver in getting more money for the depositors. The judge replied that no arrangement had been made with him, and that he would not permit any man parole upon a plea of guilty.

"If a man wants to plead guilty before me," said Judge Gatens, "he must take his chances. I never have, and never will, enter into any compromise when a man acknowledges his guilt."

Attorney William La Force made a plea for leniency, explaining that Mr. Myers is helping the receiver in the suits now pending to recover money for the depositors. Attorney J. B. Cleland who is counsel for the bank receiver, said that the bank would be able to pay about 65 per cent of the deposits if all suits are successful against persons who owe the institution.

Attorney C. M. Idleman, representing the depositors, said that his clients have not been satisfied. He could offer no excuse for the actions of Mr. Myers, and that his depositors still demanded justice.

The argument put up by Myers after being sentenced consumed three times the time that had previously been used. It was evident that he had not expected such speedy administration of the law. When asked why he had not made his explanations earlier he said that he had no money and that he had only secured an attorney the night before, and that he was serving him only as a friend. The judge, however, had made his decision of sentence and he was not to be begged or bullied into changing it and so stated. By agreement with the prosecution thirty days was allowed before carrying out the sentence in which Myers would be allowed to recover the losses. Then, the judge said, would he consider a parole, provided every dollar was paid and when no one sustained any losses.

The sentence generally meets with approval. The judges' attitude in the case has won him many friends among the depositors. He seemed to be well informed as to the handling of the bank and the conditions at the present time.

Myers objected to the sentence saying that he had pled guilty with the understanding that it would gain him leniency from the court. It was thus evident that the same attitude that he has maintained all the while in the conduct of the bank determined him in his plea—namely himself, his own interests and safety. The history of the Mt. Scott bank proves that the institution was one continuous series of illegal proceedings from start to finish. It opened its doors with less than \$1000 in the till, practically none of the stock was ever paid up. Probably one tenth of it. Notes were loaned from time to time by friends of the bank, through the solicitation of the officers for the purpose of making a showing. This was continued down to the closing of the bank, and at least one person friendly to the bank as an institution of the town, stands liable today of losing a \$1000 by having such a note caught in the final closing and having to stand good for it.

During all the time of the bank's existence it practically rendered no service to the town other than to serve as a depository. It received deposits and advertised loans, but rarely did it serve the people in such a way. The records seem to show that the only persons that secured loans of any considerable size were Myers or some of his relatives. A considerable part of it was used to promote the Italian-American Bank, which was promoted to sell but which seemed too good and which would have been run as Myers' bank had he not become entangled at Lents. He intended eventually to close up the bank here. From the remarks made in court it was evident that it was not due to any awakening of conscience that led him to plead guilty after being returned from Montana under arrest. Honor did not lead him to do that. He expected to escape punishment. In that he was surprised to hear that he could not withdraw his plea and that it was too late to change the sentence. Deputy Sheriff Jack Dolan took Myers to the jail, where he is detained. A stay of 30 days was granted, however, to give the prisoner another chance to try and raise money. At the end of 30 days he will be taken to the state prison if the money is not at hand.

Wheezing in the lungs indicates that phlegm is obstructing the air passages. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP loosens the phlegm so that it can be coughed up and ejected. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Lents Pharmacy.

Children take BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP willingly because it tastes nice. There isn't a better remedy anywhere for children's coughs, hoarseness and bronchitis. It's a good medicine and easy to take. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by the Lents Pharmacy.

Deep-seated coughs that resist ordinary remedies require both external and internal treatment. If you buy a dollar bottle of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP you get the two remedies you need for the price of one. There is a HERRICK'S RED PEPPER POROUS PLASTER for the chest, free with each bottle. Sold by the Lents Pharmacy.

TEN REASONS

Why You Should Have a Bank Account

- 1 It helps your credit.
- 2 It creates business habits.
- 3 It stimulates your courage.
- 4 It brings opportunities to you.
- 5 It creates the "Savings Habit".
- 6 It guards you against extravagance.
- 7 It gives you confidence in your Judgment.
- 8 It protects you against losses by robbery.
- 9 It furnishes the best receipt for money paid.
- 10 It enables you to squarely meet that "Rainy Day".

WHY NOT OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH A GOOD BANK IN A GOOD TOWN?

MULTNOMAH STATE BANK OF LENTS, ORE.

CORNER MAIN STREET AND FOSTER ROAD

The cause of scientific agriculture lost one of its most able and devoted advocates in the death of Professor F. H. King, who died at Madison, Wis., a short time ago. Besides writing a number of books on drainage, irrigation and soil physics, he devised the system of ventilation for barns which bears his name and has been so generally used by progressive farmers everywhere.

"Our hens are fat and in fine condition, but don't lay" is a summary of the complaint of hundreds of poultry keepers—in fine condition perhaps for the roasting pan or kettle, but not for producing eggs. It's their fatness and fine condition that are the cause of the trouble. Switch them from a diet consisting chiefly of corn to one of wheat, bran, skim milk, green stuff, meat scraps and the like, and the hens will sing a different tune and fill the egg basket.

No finer co-operation is exemplified anywhere than that which is being put into practice by many country pastors in connection with the varied practical problems which confront their parishioners and by these same hardworking parishioners in relation to the moral and spiritual problems which the dominion has on his hands. This co-operation carried out to the fullest extent possible has more in it of contentment and happiness for the American than any other agency that can be named.

Kerosene is sometimes used as a means of accelerating a lazy fire, but in the case of an Illinoisan the other day there was so much acceleration that the unfortunate members of the family could not adjust themselves to it. The stove blew up, setting fire to the house, and five members of the family were burned to death before they could make their escape from the house. When kerosene is put on a smoldering fire a gas is at once generated that is as dangerous as gasoline. It is the ignition of this gas that raises havoc in such cases.

One living in central or eastern states and who has not been in the Golden State is sometimes at a loss to understand how orange ranches can have a value of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per acre. But such prices are intelligible when one takes into account the value of single crops which are got from such orange groves. One lady, a Mrs. Sears, who owns a fifteen acre ranch in the southern part of California, recently sold her crop of Valencia on the trees for \$16,500 and had nothing to do in the transaction but endorse a draft for the amount. Of course this orange ranch did not come by chance, but was given painstaking care and spraying for a multitude of enemies to bring it to a profitable bearing condition.

One level headed farmer's wife we know who keeps many laying hens presents the idea of having her nice fresh eggs serve as a cork to float the prices of the great quantities of eggs of uncertain reputation that are marketed in violation of pure food laws. She has made a deal with a hotel in a large market center 350 miles from where she lives and every three or four days crates her eggs and ships them to her customer by express. Each egg is stamped with the date on which it is laid. For eggs marketed under these conditions she receives 50 per cent more than if they were sold locally and marketed in a miscellaneous shipment. She has assumed that relation to the egg market which gives her a higher price in just the proportion that other folks market stale eggs, thus increasing the demand for those strictly fresh. She takes pains and is well paid for her trouble.

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J. J. JOHNSON FOR CONGRESS

(Continued from Page One)
opens up favorably it is entirely probable that he will consent. It is needless to say that should he give favorable assent to undertake the race that this section of the district will rally to his support undividedly. The Herald will do what it can to help should he decide to try for the nomination, and it suggests that the attitude of those friendly to the movement should make Mr. Johnson acquainted with their views.

FOR SALE—One of the best paying business in Lents. Might consider trade. Enquire of Herald office.

Ends Winter Troubles.
To many, winter is a season of trouble. The frost-bitten toes and fingers, chapped hands and lips, chilblains, cold-sores, red and rough skins, prove this. But such troubles fly before Bucklen's Arnica Salve, A trial convinces. Greatest healer of Burns, Boils, Piles, Cuts, Sores, Bruises, Eczema and Sprains. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

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