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UNDER the caption "School System Trains Children to be Consumers," the first column of Sunday's Oregon Journal is devoted to the movement encouraging an interest in the farm and its problems. While all the ideas advanced may be true, we venture to say that the school system of the past and present is as much the fault of the country people as any one else. Perhaps the attitude of city society to people from the country has had something to do with it. City people have been accustomed to consider the average farmer as inferior intellectually to themselves. In a measure that may have been true. No one can doubt that the active competition which the city man is called upon to undergo develops a very keen mental attitude. The farmer may act a little slower, but his judgement will probably be better on what he finally undertakes to give expression. It is also true that the custom of the past has been to consider the occupation of the farmer as unnecessary to scholarly attainment and as a result there has been a tendency to compare physical activity as inferior to mental. People who have made their way through life by the exercise of their muscles are inclined to think they are the only ones who work and suffer the distress of exhaustion. They have been inclined to preach to their children that physical labor is more strenuous and to hold up to them the advisability of preparing for a life that will be less laborious and more "honorable." Every bright boy was advised to get an education and practice law or medicine, or to enter the ministry or to take up some other "profession." And of course the girls played with fortune expecting to marry bankers, lawyers, doctors, preachers, or themselves become "professionals."

Parents expressed the hope in the hearing of the children that "they would not have to work as we have," and the young folks went to a school which was designed to prepare them for anything else than a satisfied life on the farm. Not till the farmer comes to a realization of the advantages his land ownership and direct support by the soil he cultivates gives him over those who live in "hand to mouth" dependence on the whims of the public, will the farmer get the satisfaction out of his occupation that is due it. Then he must be shown that the mental strain of the commercially dependent is more exhausting than the physical weariness of the agriculturalist and not half so easy to throw off.

IT is no empty compliment, that which pretty much all the papers but Hearst's—the latter for obvious and disgusting reasons—are paying to William J. Bryan as the Warwrik at Baltimore. Few public men of any country or time, having his opportunities for self-service, would have undertaken what he accomplished: no other man in our time and country could have accomplished it had he made the effort. The convention had been well put together for a definite and treacherous purpose. This purpose contemplated the nomination of Speaker Clark with a view to his defeat at the polls by President Taft, or of Governor Harmon as second choice with a view to the election of either Harmon or Taft. Two things were necessary: First, that the affair should be labeled "pro-

gressive;" second, that the contents of the package should belie the label. Bryan detected the fraud and promptly denounced it. His fight had every appearance of a hopeless one. The scheme had been put together so well that the schemers held a majority of the convention under their control at first. But back of Bryan were the "folks at home." As he pummeled away, lonesome in leadership but not in support, the treacherous plans of the plutocrats slowly disintegrated; and Bryan's fidelity and courage were at last rewarded by the convention's nomination of the one principal candidate to whom the interests, from their sad experience with him in New Jersey, were unalterably opposed. Their solitary hope now is that before the November vote is counted they may "bring Wilson to his senses," divorce him from Bryan, entangle him with bosses, taint him with interest perfumes. A nicely groomed college professor in the White House, a publicist who appears classical and doesn't get in their way, would delight them; they would be equally well pleased, perhaps better pleased, if the game that was played upon Speaker Clark could be played upon Wilson, and Taft be consequently re-elected; but "a Bryanite from New Jersey," that is what they fear.

MR. Fred Mulkey is about to offer himself on the altar of the new progressive party. It cannot be otherwise understood. The prospects for Dr. Harry Lane have been exceptionally good ever since he announced his intention of entering the race for Senator from Oregon. If Mr. Mulkey enters the field to split the vote of "progressive" Selling there will be little chance for either of them. The fact that Dr. Lane is a good politician, and an able speaker will go a long way toward putting him to the front. Then people have faith that Lane will make good. Mulkey is something of a good looking poser who possesses a good supply of egotism and some publicity due chiefly to the fact that he has belonged to the "upper crust" of Portland society for a long time. It is hardly likely that the rank and file of the people will consider his candidacy very seriously.

We are in receipt of the 1912 copy of the "Orange", the annual student publication of the Agricultural College. It is finely printed and well arranged volume and reflects great credit upon the young people of the institution who had its publication in hand. It abounds in pictures and stories about the college and student life, the societies and military organizations and athletic associations.

A bad taste in the mouth comes from a disordered stomach, and back of that is usually a torpid liver.—A condition which invites disease. HERBINE is the remedy needed. It corrects the stomach and makes the liver active and regular. Price 50c. Sold by Lents Pharmacy.

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SECOND CHOICE VOTING.

(By F. M. Gill.)

One legitimate criticism of the direct primary is that a small minority of the party may nominate. Thus in Multnomah county at the last election there were nine republican candidates for sheriff. The successful candidate had a small proportion of the whole vote cast. Another criticism of our primary is that the machine politicians who are always organized can center their vote upon one man and by placing "decoy" candidates in the field split up the people's vote so that their (politicians') candidate is nominated by a minority of the total vote. This was done when Bowerman was nominated for governor. Senator Abraham, who ran for governor in that primary was frequently spoken of during the last session of the legislature as Bowerman's "decoy."

The remedy for these conditions is the preferential vote. In Washington and Idaho the voter expresses a first and a second choice in voting for candidates. In Washington the voter expresses a second choice when four or more persons are candidates for the same office. In Idaho the second choice vote is cast whenever there are more than twice as many candidates as there are offices to be filled. Of course it would be useless to express a second choice when there are but two candidates for one office, for unless there is a tie one of them must get a majority.

In voting under the second choice plan the X is not placed between the number and the name, but two columns are placed at the right of the candidates' names, one headed first choice, the other second choice. The voter places his X in the first column for his first choice and in the second column for his second choice but he must not vote for the same candidate for second choice for whom he cast his first choice vote, and he must mark both a first and a second choice, or his ballot cannot be counted.

When the votes are canvassed, if any candidate has a majority of first choice votes, he is declared nominated. If no candidate has a majority of first choice votes, the second choice votes are canvassed and added to the first choice votes received by each candidate. The candidate receiving the highest number of first and second choice votes so added together is declared nominated.

Second choice voting may be used in any election. Some are advocates of using a third or even additional choices. If a third choice were expressed a third column would be placed upon the ballot, and the ballots would be canvassed only in the event that no one received a majority of first or second choice votes added together.

Second choice voting would prevent dividing the people's vote as in the case of Bowerman, Dimmick, Hofer and Abraham. But the progressive vote was in majority two to one. It is safe to assume that very few votes that were first choice for Dimmick, Hofer or Abraham would be cast for Bowerman for second choice; but Bowerman's first choice votes, must of necessity, be cast for one of the three progressives. The result would probably have been the nomination of Dimmick, though there would have been a show for Hofer or Abraham.

MAKING NATURAL FRUIT JAMS

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Ore., July 13—That natural fruit jams are far superior to cooked jams is the opinion of Prof. C. I. Lewis of the O. A. C. department of horticulture. He describes his method of preparing them as follows:

"Such fruits as red and black raspberries and strawberries make the most delicious uncooked jam, and one can enjoy a palatable short-cake in the middle of the winter at a small expense. To prepare this jam, be sure first that your berries are sound. Throw out all soft, mouldy, or in any way decayed fruit. This is imperative. Then mix equal amounts of sugar and fruit, and crush the whole mixture carefully. Be sure that no berries are left whole.

"Before putting into jars, some people stir the fruit occasionally for several days to be sure that the sugar and fruit become thoroughly mixed. After the fruit and sugar are so mixed, put them into fruit jars but do not seal them. The only covering that should be given them is a little paper to keep out dust. If the jars are sealed, the chances are that the fruit will spoil, but if left unsealed, it can be kept for some time. I have kept it for two years.

"Red and white currants treated this way make a delicious jam. This is somewhat different from that known as the sun-dried jam. The sun-dried jam is cooked somewhat. In the natural jam the flavor of the fruit is preserved."

Stings or bites of insects that are followed by swellings, pain or itching should be treated promptly as they are poisonous. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT counteracts the poison. It is both antiseptic and healing. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Lents Pharmacy.

TAKING A CAMERA ABROAD.

A Source of Pleasure That May Win Fine and Imprisonment.

If the American tourist carries his camera to Europe with him he must be careful to avoid photographing persons, private property and particularly government buildings, forts, docks and ships without permission. Many tourists have got themselves into much trouble in this way, especially in Russia, where the restrictions are unusually rigid, and in Germany also.

A few years ago Germany passed a special bill through the reichstag dealing with this matter and imposing heavy penalties upon those who infringe the regulations. Damages to the amount of \$1,500, with a fine of \$250 or two months imprisonment, will be the fate of any one who snapshots a private person, a work of art or the interior of a private building and circulates or publishes the picture without permission.

Persons in the public eye, such as members of the royal family, statesmen, actors and well known divines are excepted, says a writer in Country Life in America. So, too, are public buildings and works of art in public galleries.

In Italy the camera of the tourist is made a means of providing revenue for that somewhat impoverished country. If you carry your camera when on a visit to Pompeii or others of the recently excavated ruins you may take as many photographs as you please, but you are forced to pay a small fee for each plate exposed.

STATE LOTTERIES.

They Were Once Very Common and Very Popular in Europe.

Lotteries were common in ancient Rome, and during the middle ages lotteries were utilized by the Italian merchants for the disposal of their goods. Some of the Italian states then adopted the lottery as a means of raising revenue, and the institution of state lotteries afterward became very common and very popular throughout Europe.

The earliest English state lottery of which there is any record was in 1569, when 40,000 chances were sold at 10 shillings each, the drawing taking place in the west door of St. Paul's cathedral.

The prizes consisted of articles of plate, and the profits were employed for the repair of certain harbors. Early in the reign of Queen Anne private lotteries were suppressed "as public nuisances," but government lotteries, however, were still maintained, and from 1709 to 1824 considerable sums were annually raised in lotteries authorized by acts of parliament.

The average yearly profit to the government from 1793 to 1824 was over \$340,000. On the ground of injury to public morals lotteries of all kinds were abolished in England in 1826.—London Saturday Review.

Astor's Fearlessness.

John Jacob Astor, who went to his death fearlessly on the Titanic, was always noted for his great personal courage. One of his friends told a story some years ago of the cold blooded bravery of the head of the Astor family. An insane man—a desperate criminal—met him in Fifth avenue one morning and, stepping close to him, thrust the muzzle of a revolver against Astor's ribs. "Promise me that you will give me \$5,000," said he. "or I will fire."

Astor glared into his eyes. "Is your old gun cocked?" he asked. "Then shoot!" he roared. The other fellow backed away. "I'll get you the next time," he said. Astor walked on without bothering to turn his head. He did not even repeat the story to the police.

Ancient Dress Still Worn.

In the little town of Munsiedel, in Bavaria, there exists one of the most curious charitable foundations in the world. One of the burghers, Christopher Wanner, died in 1451 and left his fortune for the establishment of a home for aged poor. He attached, however, the condition that every old man who was taken in should wear his beard and the same cut of clothes and cap as he himself used to wear; consequently the ancient pensioners are still to be seen wandering about the streets of Munsiedel in the costumes of the fifteenth century.

A Good Excuse.

Ethel has taken a great dislike to rice, and lately her mother has not of fered it to her. The other morning she asked what Ethel would like for breakfast.

"Oh, give me some rice so as I can fuss about it," was her reply.—New York Times

The One Perfect Boy.

"I never heard of but one perfect boy," said Johnny pensively as he sat in the corner doing penance.

"And who was that?" asked mamma.

"Papa—when he was little," was the answer. Then silence reigned for the space of five minutes.—Exchange

Sound Reasons.

"You seem to be able to draw a great deal of interest from that gentleman."

"Of course I do. He's my principal."—Baltimore American.

Research.

Bill—Have you done any research work? Jill—Have I? Well, say, I've looked for this same collar button I'm wearing now at least fifty times.—Yonkers Statesman.

Order is man's greatest need and his true well being.—Amiel

The Two Things

Necessary to Possess a Bank Account

The first is the Desire or Inclination. Everyone has a wish for money—It is human nature, for it takes money to possess the comforts and necessities of life.

The second requirement is One Dollar or more. The first deposit need not be large and after the first money is deposited, you have a bank account. The size of your bank account rests with you. All we require is good faith, come in and we will explain to you particulars.

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A Curious Phenomenon.

A singular phenomenon occurs on the borders of the Red sea at a place called Nakous, where intermittent underground sounds have been heard for an unknown number of centuries. It is situated at about half a mile distant from the shore, whence a long reach of sand ascends rapidly to a height of 300 feet. This reach is about eighty feet wide and resembles an amphitheater, being walled by low rocks. The sounds coming up from the ground at this place recur at intervals of about an hour. They at first resemble a low murmur, but ere long there is heard a loud knocking somewhat like the strokes of a bell and which at the end of about five minutes becomes so strong as to agitate the sand. The explanation of this curious phenomenon given by the Arabs is that there is a convent under the ground here and that these sounds are those of the bell which the monks ring for prayers. So they call it Nakous, which means a bell. The Arabs affirm that the noise so frightens their camels when they hear it as to render them furious. Philosophers attribute the sound to suppressed volcanic action, probably to the bubbling of gas or vapors underground.

The Choice of a Husband

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