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FARM DEVELOPMENT OREGON NEWS

New Production Standard For Umatilla Wheat. More Homes For Homesteaders. Eastern Miss Makes Oregon Farmer.

Representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry and fruit growers of the northwest will hold a series of meetings to discuss in a general way the subject of apple storage and refrigeration and to report something of the Government's progress in investigations as to the behavior of fruit in cold storage. This is a timely topic and one that will interest the live fruit growers who appreciate the value of the work that is being done to develop the subject. The meeting places and dates are scheduled as follows: Medford, Aug. 2; Freewater, Aug. 9; Hood River, Aug. 12 or 13; Portland, Aug. 14.

From Weston, Oregon, comes news of the first returns of the 1913 harvest season. From a field measuring 38 acres, J. N. York, a farmer at that point, harvested 1103 sacks of extra fine wheat, indicating an average yield of a fraction over 77 bushels per acre.

At the present time a farmer in the Mollala District, about 20 miles from Oregon City is harvesting a crop probably not grown by any other rancher in the Willamette Valley,—teasel. His present crop consists of about 70 acres and during the harvest season he will employ about 40 hands at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. The teasel is a bur for which the manufacturers of cloth find a use in raising the nap of the goods, a process for which no inventor has ever been able to invent a mechanical substitute.

As a result of the recent visit of Chief Forester Graves to the Siuslaw Forest Reserve, the agricultural lands included in that tract will be opened to entry by homesteaders. A large part of the land best suited to agriculture and dairying has already been surveyed and segregated and the balance will receive attention as soon as possible after application by prospective settlers has been received.

Her health broken by many years of school teaching in the middle west, Miss M. E. Wheeler came to the Willamette Valley a little more than a year ago, bought about 25 acres of wild land a few miles south of Milwaukie and commenced clearing it with her own hands. By this spring she had grubbed out the brush and trees and diked the stumps on seven acres. A part of this land was planted to oats which at the present time are more than 7 feet tall, and on another tract she is raising every kind of vegetable that can be grown in Oregon. As a result of the strenuous out-door life, Miss Wheeler has completely regained her health and says she cannot understand why everyone in Oregon does not take up farming.

E. C. JOSS TO VISIT AUSTRALIA

Dr. E. C. Joss of Ivanhoe, near Creston, and wife left home Tuesday afternoon for Vancouver B. C., where they will take steamer for Australia. Dr. Joss lived at one time at Lents, in Evergreen Park. He has been at the head of the Government Inspection service in Oregon for several years. He goes to Australia for the purpose of studying their system of handling meats and other food products in preparation for market. The government is not desirous of encouraging the importation of meats but it is interested in knowing the methods pursued in the work of preparing such meats as they may desire to ship into this country. Dr. Joss has established a very high credit for reliability with government officials of the Department of Animal Husbandry and he and one other inspector were selected for these foreign investigations. The other man goes to South American Countries.

MOCK HEAD-CHEESE.

Bake a roll of sausage in your covered roaster, let it get very cold, slice thin, and see what delicious, cold meat you will have. You will find it tastes much like the old-fashioned head-cheese which "mother used to make."

"GRANDPA" CRAWFORD PASSES AWAY

William M. Crawford, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. J. Johnson, 2727 61st St. S. E., Sunday, August 3rd, was born at Columbus, Ohio, January 1, 1834. His parents were of Irish extraction. His father died in Ireland prior to his birth. His mother died when he was 5 years of age, after which he made his home with his eldest brother. When a young man he went to Illinois where he married Miss Susannah Pray, in which State their five children were born. About 1878 he, with his family, moved on a farm near Fairfield in Clay County, Nebraska for the benefit of his daughter Ina's health. She, however, died about a year after arriving at their new home. He moved to Fairfield in 1880 where he served as Justice of the Peace for about 14 years, and until he refused to serve any longer. His wife died in Fairfield, December 10, 1897.

He came to Portland, Oregon, in 1901 and has lived here most of the time since. He was industrious, honest and upright in his every act. To him his word was his bond and in all the various capacities which he was called to fill he performed his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned.

He leaves surviving him five children, Mrs. Alice Thurston and Mrs. Ella Johnson, of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Anna Avery of Toledo, Oregon; W. N. Crawford of Fairfield, Nebr., and C. S. Crawford of Danville, Ill., beside ten grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

He was baptised and united with the M. E. Church early in his boyhood, and has always lived a good christian life. He has been a member of Evening Star Grange No. 27, P. of H. of Multnomah County, Oregon, for several years.

The funeral service was held Wednesday at 10 o'clock Lerch's Parlors, East 6th and Alder Streets. The remains were sent to Fairfield, Nebraska, where services will be held in the M. E. Church next Sunday afternoon, after which he will be laid to rest in the family plot beside his wife and daughter in the Fairfield Cemetery.

Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Avery will go to Fairfield to attend the final ceremonies.

GEORGE H. PITTS SUC- CUMBS TO HEART TROUBLE

George H. Pitts of Fourth Avenue, Saginaw Heights, succumbed to the effects of heart trouble on Thursday last at 5:15. He had been confined to his bed for several weeks and was known to be in a dangerous condition. Death came slowly and it was two or three hours after the crisis was reached before his day was done. The funeral was held Saturday at 2 p. m., at the Peace undertaking rooms, and the interment was made at Multnomah Cemetery.

Mr. Pitts leaves a widow and six living children and a number of grandchildren. Mrs. Moodenbaugh, Mrs. Hoefler, are married daughters living in Lents, and a son, Walter E. Pitts also lives at home. The other children live in the east. The family has the sympathy of relatives and numerous friends.

Circle Social a Success

The handkerchief sale and tea given by the Ladies of the Grand Army Shiloh Circle No. 19, at the home of Conrade and Sister Powers at Woodmere, was a great success and much enjoyed by all present. Over fifty were served to a most delicious lunch. Tables were set in the dining room which was beautifully decorated with our emblems, the American flags. Sisters Heald, Powers, and Maffett were present to see that all enjoyed themselves and were served.

Altho the day was very warm many firm visiting Circles and G. A. R. members were present. The sum of \$14 was realized and as no expenses were attached to the affair, the Circle have the sum to add to their treasury. The ladies work most faithfully for the good of humanity in general, being mainly a relief work, and deserve the support of all. They are now planning for a Bazar to be held in the early fall.

Incident to the fire Sunday night Harry Eaton made the trip to the Sandy river near Bull Run Monday morning after three o'clock, in forty minutes, and returned with Mr. Bohna in forty-two minutes, which is some record for an early morning ride.

A STUDY OF THE EURO- PEAN PUBLIC MARKET

(continued from last week)

growers have confidence in the market methods.

In the retail markets each dealer in fresh meat pays just under \$4 a week in all, while dealers in salted meats, fish, game and vegetables pay a much lower rate. All, however, in the covered markets pay three taxes—one for the right to occupy a stand, one for the cleaning and arranging of the markets, and one for the maintenance of guards and officials. In the open markets the stands are rented by the day, week or year, the rate for the day ranging from 15 to 30 cents, according to space. Several of these local markets have charters dating back to pre-revolutionary days that cannot now be annulled.

It would be difficult to devise a more thorough system of inspection. An average year's seizures include 500,000 pounds of meat, 17,000 pounds of fruit

and vegetables, and 500,000 pounds of salt water fish.

Thus the Paris market arrangements provide an admirable central clearing house, where supplies are inspected and sold under such conditions as to prevent the artificial raising of prices. It also acts as a feeder to the marches de quartier to the great convenience of local consumers. Moreover, the producer is safeguarded, for on his supplies a small fixed percentage only can be charged by the salesman, and the current market prices are made public by agents especially detailed for that purpose.

Have, the well-known French seaport, with a population of 130,000, has a profit of over 6 per cent on the Halles Centrales and 10 per cent on the fish market. All told, there is a profit of \$27,000 on the 12 municipal markets.

Peddling Prohibited.
The Halles Centrales occupy an entire square in the center of the city, and cost \$75,000, exclusive of the site. Gardeners and farmers are not permitted to sell their produce on the way to the market and are only allowed to deliver to storekeepers after the wholesale markets are closed. Here, as elsewhere, where the markets are successful, every precaution is taken to avoid the prosperity of the market being dissipated by sales in the surrounding neighborhood. The annual rents for butchers are very moderate, ranging from \$57.90 to \$154.40; vegetable dealers, \$42.85 to \$92.64; dairy produce dealers, \$52.11 to \$85.11; fish mongers, \$23.16 to \$86.85. In the whole sale markets there is an annual trade turnover worth well above \$1,000,000, of which fish represents \$280,000. So far from the fishermen finding the fish market detrimental to their interests they welcome it and cheerfully observe the rule forbidding sales on quays or transit sheds except under special permits.

Lyon, with a population of 500,000, may be taken as the best example of a flourishing French provincial city at a considerable distance from the sea. The principal market, La Halle, is known all over France for its public auctions. Accommodations is provided for 276 stalls, rented at 14 cents a day per square meter for fruit, vegetables and cheese, while other stalls for meat and fish are rented at 35 cents per square meter.

Immense Auction Sales.
At the morning auctions, held at the rear of the hall, are sold immense quantities of fish, oysters, lobsters, game, poultry, butter, cheese, eggs, fruit and vegetables. There is a rule that all supplies must come from outside Lyons, so that local store men cannot there dispose of surplus stocks, but dealers in other French cities often thus relieve themselves when overloaded. These auctions not only enable local dealers to distribute supplies at cheap rates to the small stores all over the city, but wide-awake housewives can frequently tell just what the stores gave wholesale for the produce offered to them retail later in the day; so a check can be kept on overcharges.

The auctioneers are given a monopoly of selling for 10 years, on binding themselves to pay to the city a sum equal to 2 per cent on the total annual sales. The minimum is fixed at \$139 for one stand, or \$3550 for four stands, to be paid to the municipal treasury. Two per cent is added to the purchase price of every payment made by the buyers at auction, and if this does not amount to \$1950 per stand for the year the auctioneer has to make up the difference. The poorer classes benefit largely by these sales, banding together to buy wholesale and then dividing their purchases.

There are also 17 markets for general retail trade in Lyons. The Terminal Market of La Halle cost the city \$886,980. The company which built it was given a concession for 50 years on a division of profits arrangement, but within 12 months the utility of the market as an advantageous enterprise for the city was so clearly demonstrated that the municipality bought the company out.

Austria-Hungary.
Vienna, with 1,700,000 people to supply, has a magnificently managed system of

45 markets, seven of which are located in large, well ventilated halls, all kept spotlessly clean.

Market commissioners appointed by the municipality conduct the business of the markets according to strict regulations, enforcing a rigid inspection of all products, as well as weights and measures. Violations of these rules are punishable by fines of about \$2, imprisonment for 24 hours, or exclusion from the markets. Such penalties are enforced when buyers are defrauded, dealers oppose the market authority, or exceed the charges that are posted in the market.

Not merely land and water produce, but general farm and household requisites are sold at these markets. Outside buying is strictly controlled, owners of boats on the Danube or wagons on the public streets paying toll to the municipality on any sales.

Over \$60,000 profit is the average annual yield of the markets to the city treasury, and it is generally agreed that the market system tends to keep down the price of foodstuffs to normal levels. Budapest has 715,000 people and a very complete market system, under which, though only nominal rentals are charged, there is a profit of over \$100,000.

There is one large wholesale terminal market, while six local markets cater for the retail requirements of all quarters of the city. All salesmen are carefully selected, criminals and diseased persons being rigidly excluded. Though a wide variety of articles are sold in the smaller markets besides farm produce, storekeepers are not allowed to rent stalls, so the market men and farmers alone have the use of the buildings. The regulations under which they trade were drawn up by a market commission and confirmed by ministerial decree. These regulations are regarded in Europe as a model of comprehensiveness, and their observance insures close attention to hygiene. Among the rules is one insisting on the placing of all waste paper in the public refuse receptacles, while another compels the use of new, clean paper only in wrapping up food products.

Stalls are rented from 4 to 10 cents a day, according to the accommodation. Supplies come by boat, rail and wagon.

(continued next week)

BURNING SHED CAUSES BAD SCARE

People in the vicinity of the school house at Lents received a bad scare on Friday. A small shed just outside the school yard fence was discovered to be ablaze and it was only a short time till the alarm was sounded and the Lents Volunteers responded. As usual their fire apparatus was hitched to the rear of an automobile, and when it turned the corner to the north of the schoolhouse the strain on the axle was too much, it gave away and the chemical was out of the fight. In the meantime the school house hose had been connected up and it was carried out to the fire and used to good effect. The fire was soon under control. Had the fire gotten beyond control it would have endangered several residences and the manual training department of the school.

Before starting to the fire the captain of the team turned in a call at the city department. Engine No. 9, Capt. Hansen, 36th and Taylor, responded, making the trip to Lents in six minutes, stopping on the way for the captain at Kern Park. This made a rate of 55 miles an hour part of the distance.

Lents Girls Visit Peninsula

Next Monday the Public Park girls, dressed as Spanish girls will proceed to the Peninsula and join in the exercises planned for all children of the city who are taking instruction in park games. Miss Gleiper, the lady appointed to instruct the girls at the Lents park has been assisted in the preparation of the costumes by Mrs. Gazelle, president of the Parent-Teacher's Club, Mrs. Boddy and others of the Club. The boys of Lents will not join in the tournament this year for the reason their instructor, Mr. Hewett, was not sent out early enough in the season to get the results necessary to join in the park festival. Mr. Hewett says the Lents boys are a splendid band of lads, attentive, alert, and responsive to suggestions, and will make a good showing next year.

Laid to Rest

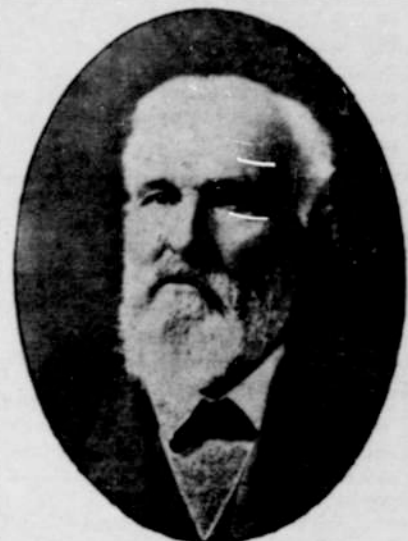
Little Leonard (Teddy) Westover, the six year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Westover, 9th Avenue, passed away, following an operation. Left to mourn his loss besides his parents are two brothers and a host of friends, for little Teddy was a favorite with his playmates. He was laid to rest in Multnomah Cemetery beside his grandmother who preceded him to that better land.

JOHN W. SHATTUCK LAID TO REST

Friends and acquaintances of John Wesley Shattuck, of Gresham were called to mourn his loss on Monday, August fourth. Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck had been spending the summer at Welch's Camp near Mt. Hood and Mr. Shattuck's declining health was a matter of great anxiety throughout the summer. Monday morning he suddenly passed away from heart failure. Dr. Faulkner Short was in attendance and had been for some time. Mr. Shattuck was seventy-nine years of age.

The funeral was held Wednesday at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Short at 651 east Seventh St. South, at 2:30 P. M., and the remains were taken to rest in Mt. Scott Park Cemetery.

Mr. Shattuck was one of the pioneers in the Powell Valley section of Eastern Multnomah County. When he came to that part of the state it was in its primi-



J. W. Shattuck.

tive condition and he helped to hew a farm out of the wilderness. He was a loyal friend of his community and no one in it ever tried to do more for its development than he. He was one of the early members of the Grange at Gresham and remained a member till his death. During this time he gathered around him a host of good friends, for everyone liked "Grandpa" Shattuck. He leaves the wife, daughters, Mrs. Ed. Sieret, Mrs. Faulkner Short, Lewis and Carl Shattuck of Gresham, Dudley and Bates of Maupin, Oregon, and Henry and Allen Shattuck of Juneau Alaska. Father Shattuck's going will be regretted by everyone he knew and his loss is one felt by more than mere relatives and acquaintances. Everyone who knew him feels it as a personal loss, so that sympathy to members of the family is truly a heartfelt expression of regret.

Evening Star Notes

At the meeting of the Evening Star Grange on August 2, Dr. H. F. Ong gave an able talk on the subject of "Rabies," warning people of the danger of, and how to treat and care for an infected case.

A resolution was adopted placing this grange on record as being in favor of doing away with about all the dogs in the city, as they are unnecessary and a great menace to the health of the community.

The Dr. was given a vote of thanks by the grange for his instructive talk.

Mrs. Julia Stevens read an article on the subject: "Food Value of Vegetables." Mr. L. H. Wells discussed the "The Workingman's Compensation Act," telling of the merits of the Bill, and others spoke on the same subject, expressing the hope that there would be no referendum on the Bill, and if there was that the grange would stand by the Bill. Readings and recitations were given by Mary Tones, Jack Bishop and Mrs. Marion Nelson. Three Hawaiian girls gave two very nice songs. Piano solos were rendered by Harriet Jones and Ruth Gibbs. The program was quite long but was much enjoyed by those present, a goodly number considering the warm day and that it was vacation time.

The matter of the continued publication of the Grange Bulletin was discussed at considerable length by the grange at their morning session. There seems to be a strong feeling that the paper should be continued in some way not too hard on the finances of the State Grange. There is some talk of initiating an amendment asking for a Bulletin Fund. This matter was referred to a committee who will consult with the members of other granges of this county.

Chas. Ward and family left Saturday afternoon for Bull Run where they will spend a few weeks vacation.

MIDNIGHT BLAZE BURNS LANDMARK

Lents Again Suffers From Fire. Incendiarism Suspected. Oldest Building in Town Destroyed by Three O'clock Blaze.

The people of Lents were again startled by the fire alarm Sunday night. This time it proved to be the business center of town that was on fire, the oldest building, except one, perhaps, that has marked the townsite for the past twenty years or more. It is just about twenty-one years ago that F. L. Lent and Ed Spooner built the McGrew Building, as it has recently been known, and the north wing of the Hedge Building, at the corner of Main and Foster Road. The Hedge building was probably built first.

Just whether the fire was caused by an incendiary last night, or whether it caught from the stoves or flues of the Sunset Restaurant is, and will probably remain a query. It was about two-thirty when Mrs. Cowing was disturbed by smoke from the burning building, and she woke her husband who hastily ran to the fire bell and sounded the alarm. Before anyone was ready to give assistance the entire inside of the building was a sheet of flames. By the time people generally became alarmed flames were shooting twenty feet above the roof. It looked for a time as though a large part of the town was destined to go, but the lack of wind, the damp morning air and dew already fallen seemed all to be on the side of the town. The flames scarcely scorched even the nearest buildings and the Hedge building has only a few new shingles to show that it was even threatened. Cinders were carried to the rear of the Mt. Scott Drug Store, and to the roof of the Lents Hardware building on the corner. A little chemical soon disposed of these catches and the fire was then confined to the McGrew building and the smaller building to the south.

The buildings were occupied by the Sunset restaurant, the Jewelry Store of J. P. Nordin, and W. Lovett's paint and paper store, and the small building to the south, owned by Finley McGrew, was occupied by F. A. Bohna's fruit, confectionery, and grocery store. All are practically losses. A considerable part of the jewelry stock was saved, with some of the furniture. All of the stuff was insured and the C. P. McGrew building was insured for fifteen hundred dollars.

Especial notice is due the firemen who handled the situation nobly. No one ever thought for an instant that the fire would be put out before destroying the buildings. Most of the crowd expected to see it to the other side of the street, but when the top story was burned to nothing the fire was under control and by the time the lower floor had been well ruined it too was under control. In only one instance was there bad management. All of the force was used at the front while the rears were left practically free. Finally two men undertook to restrict the spread there and then one of these left. About this time one of the city wagons arrived and they proceeded to make an attack on the rear.

One of the difficulties met in the fight was the very unsatisfactory condition of the Lents hose supply. They were short on the quantity, and the quality was decidedly bad. It is old and leaky. When new hose came from Kern Park it was connected and things went better. The city departments cooperated gallantly. One team came over two miles to join in the battle. There were four city departments on the scene before it was done. Everyone seemed to have done their part and the Lents Volunteers are again especially to be commended.

Prospects for new buildings on the site of the ones destroyed are good. It is probable that within the next three months a new stone or brick structure will be erected which will minimize the danger of fire.

L. T. L. Picnic

The County L. T. L. held its annual outing at Peninsula Park Thursday, July 31, the Legions from Woodstock, Albina, St. Johns, Sunnyside and Lents participating. After the picnic dinner, which, unless appearances deceive, was fully appreciated by the youngsters, the company repaired to the gymnasium where a short program was rendered by members of the several legions. The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in the various forms of amusement afforded by the park, and they returned to their homes, a tired happy band.