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THE MERRIAM WEBSTER

Every day in your talk and reading, at home, on the street car, in the office, shop and school you likely question the meaning of some new word. A friend asks: "What makes mortar harder?" You seek the location of *Loch Katrine* or the pronunciation of *Jafanum*. What is *whistle mouth*? This New Creation answers all kinds of questions in Language, History, Biography, Fiction, Foreign Words, Trades, Arts and Sciences, with *fixed authorities*.

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PAY-UP WEEK AN ORGANIZED MOVEMENT

The word prosperity is a magic word to most people just as other magic words are such, because the great majority of the people do not understand its meaning.

The word prosperity has been a political watchword and catch word for generations. Great contests have been waged around it because of its magic influence over the popular mind.

But the people of this country are realizing more and more that prosperity is not a thing to be had by resolutions or by decree nor altogether by legislation, but it comes through action of the people in keeping moving the medium of prosperity, which is our money.

We are a credit people. This nation is possibly the greatest credit nation on the face of the earth. The great bulk of our business is done on credit. We credit one another; the manufacturer credits the merchant; the merchant credits his customer; the professional man credits his customers and client; and so on through every avenue of our whole business institutions, we find credit the one outstanding characteristic.

Credit is a great thing, too, but like other good things it is sometimes abused, and where it is abused or misused it becomes a detriment rather than a factor in upbuilding the business of a city, town or community.

The man who uses credit judiciously in his business is an asset to his community, but the man who misuses his credit is a detriment to the general business welfare of his community, and yet there are a great many people who misuse their credit unintentionally but with bad affect nevertheless.

We as a people and a nation are so big, rich and prosperous that we have failed in our development to consider some very essential things, and the matter of credit is one of them. But as our business grows in volume and the matter of credit is coming more and more to be recognized as a tangible asset, it is being found necessary to give the matter of credit and the payment of accounts more careful consideration; and a week has been set aside to be known as National Pay-Up week, during which time people throughout the country are asked to pay their individual debts so far as possible and in this way increase the prosperity of the entire country.

This extraordinary and laudable movement is being conducted by an association of business men that is unique in character. The National Association of Merchants Trade Journal Readers is, as the name might suggest, a national association of business men. These men are individually interested in the general prosperity of their respective towns and communities, and as these men are in business in practically every town and city of any consequence in this entire country, this movement to promote the payment of debts during the one week of October 2nd to 7th inclusive, will at once be national and local, and being such every man and woman in the entire country should be interested in it.

National Pay-Up Week is not a movement to promote greater buying, but it is a movement to promote more systematic payment of debts. The person who pays his debts during National Pay-Up Week is not necessarily buying more goods, but he is simply paying for goods that have been purchased; and not only business men, but everyone else—the minister, the teacher, the lawyer, the doctor, the farmer, the laborer, are all interested either directly or indirectly in this great nation-wide movement.

Every professional man has an interest in the material prosperity of those about him because he is serving them. Every minister in every church is interested in the material prosperity of his people, and indeed those in other churches and those of the community who belong to no church, because it requires money to conduct the activities of a church, and the teacher is interested, too, because it requires money to finance the educational institutions of this country. And anything that will cause the people of a town and community to pay their debts will help every business, every institution and every individual in that community.

Incidentally, this movement is not new, as this same association conducted a National Pay-Up Week during the week of February 21st to 26th inclusive. During this time hundreds of towns throughout the country participated in the movement with the result that thousands upon thousands of dollars were put into circulation.

In Huntington, Indiana, thousands of dollars were paid during the week, and all agree that they feel better as a result.

At Ridgeway, Pennsylvania, the secretary of the Pay-Up Week Association said after the event: "As we sowed, so did we reap."

In Greenville, South Carolina, people became so enthusiastic over paying their debts that many who did not have the cash dated checks in advance so that they would be sure that their debts were paid at the earliest possible moment after they had money in bank with which to pay.

Hundreds of towns were awakened to the evils of the unrestricted credit business from California to Maine and from Washington to Florida. In many small towns of but a few thousand population, it was found that amounts often running into hundreds of thousands of dollars were due, and in many instances in these smaller cities and towns, amounts ranging from \$50 to \$100.00 were paid during Pay-Up Week.

IMPATIENT NATION

Guatemala, Mexico's Southern Neighbor, Suffers From Raids.

BIG LOSS BY DEPREDATIONS.

Northern Border of Country Attacked at Intervals, and Valuable Stores of Chile Are Taken and Readily Sold to Nearby Dealers, Who Ship to United States.

Guatemala City.—The people of the republic of Guatemala, Mexico's neighbor to the south, are about as nearly out of patience with the Carranza government as are those of the United States. The depredations along the northern border of this country, which began as soon as Carranza found himself accepted by the American government as a real ruler, have continued at intervals ever since.

The damage suffered by the citizens living on the frontier has not been so great as that inflicted on Americans along the Texas, Arizona and New

Mexico border, because the dividing line is much shorter and the country is less thickly settled.

The tactics against Americans, however, seem to be the same as those employed in the north—the quick raid upon some isolated and unprotected hamlet, the shooting of a few inoffensive and unarmed people, the looting and the hurried get away.

Although the Carranza government has steadily disclaimed all responsibility for these incursions and has placed the responsibility upon the omnipresent bandits, enough evidence has been collected by government agents to show that many of the attacks were participated in by men known to be Carranza partisans maintaining a loose sort of military organization.

Among the few Americans in the northern part of Guatemala these attacks by Mexicans are spoken of as "chewing gum raids." In almost every case, particularly along the frontier of the department of Peten, the object of the marauders is to steal the laboriously obtained and valuable stores of chicla from which chewing gum is made and for which the forests of Peten are famous.

The chicla finds a ready market among dealers near by and is shipped out of the country as a Mexican product, usually to the United States.

A trip through the interior of the country is sufficient to convince the traveler that the republic was never to a more peaceful condition. The only revolutionary efforts that have been discovered have been those of Mexicans, most of whom are known to be in Carranza's pay. These gentlemen have been promptly deported.

United States silver dollars in the district between Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios, the Atlantic port, are much more in evidence than they are along Broadway. No one seems to be able to explain the influx of coins, but they are welcomed, and the tattered money of the republic is a bad second in popularity.

Only second in importance to the business boom among all classes is the effective solution of the high cost of living problem.

Bread forms the most important part of the people's food, and bread has been steadily rising in price on account of the control of the grist mills by a few large syndicates. President Estrada Cabrera called a halt on this by nationalizing all the water powers of the country, setting up mills and leasing them under suitable regulations.

These mills cut the price of bread, and the syndicate, unable to compete with them by using steam power, found their grip on the pantry of the republic broken.

Fish Yields Diamond Ring.
Grand Rapids, Wis.—Andrew Musial, a fisherman, is a great admirer of suckers—the fishy kind. The other day while busy with rod and line in the Wisconsin river he pulled up one of these despised specimens and when cleaning it found a valuable diamond ring in the entrails.

Cripple Stops Runaway Horse.
Shamokin, Pa.—Although handicapped with a permanently crippled leg, Constable Weary in a crowded thoroughfare made a flying leap at a runaway animal's head and was dragged a considerable distance until the horse was stopped.

ORNITHOLOGIST TO VISIT MALHEUR LAKE

A recent communication to our game warden, Frank Triska, notifies him that we will have the pleasure of a visit from one of the most noted ornithologists in the United States. The letter states the following:

State Biologist, Wm. L. Finley, accompanied by Mr. Pearson, secretary of the National Audubon Society of the United States will make a visit to the federal reservation, Malheur lake, in the near future. Mr. Pearson is a noted ornithologist of New York City and is much interested in the Malheur reserve, because of the great variety of Shore birds that nest on the reservation.

Estimates taken from government records show that there are about 200,000 shore birds, consisting of: pelicans, great blue-heron, glossy ibis, egrets, farallone cormorants, western grebe, eared grebe, pie-billed grebe, caspian tern, forrester's tern, black tern, coast, ringed billed, and bonnaparte, avocets, gulls, killdeer, curley, willet, Wilson's phalarope, tule wren, plover, least bittern, Night heron and others. This is not counting the game birds of which there are, the swan, ducks (14 varieties), and geese (5).

BERRY RAISER NETS \$5,000 ON 14 ACRES

The possibilities of berry culture are well illustrated by the success this year of Mr. Bentley, of Woodburn, who has 14 acres of loganberries. He has received \$5000 for his berry crop.

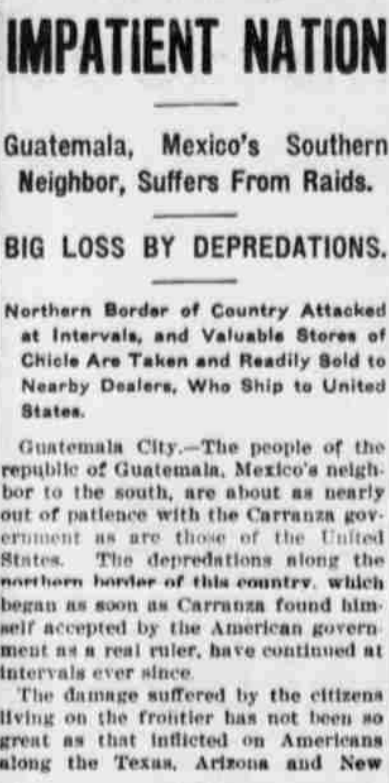
Woodburn formerly had a cannery but so little interest was taken in it by the producers that it failed. The business men took it over, threw out the canning machinery and started a juice plant. It has since then been a huge success and it was in selling his berries for the making of juice that Mr. Bentley realized the \$5000 this year.

There is no country where berries grow more profusely or to greater perfection than in the Snake river valley. Ontario producers can just as easily take a \$5000 crop off of 14 acres as can anyone at Woodburn or anywhere else.

HOW COUNTIES WERE NAMED.
Idaho county was so named by the legislature of Washington before Idaho's organization as a territory. It was evidently a county of "Shining mountains." It might be said that the state was named after the county which at the time contained its largest portion of population.

Ada county, we are told, was named after the daughter of H. C. Riggs, who was among those who first laid out the city of Boise.

Owyhee county gets its name from the river "Owyhee," and this river was so named by some Hawaiians in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company. Owyhee is the name sometimes given to one of the Hawaiian Islands. The statement has been made that the word means "welcome."



PRESIDENT ESTRADA CABRERA.

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CONDENSED REPORT OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF ONTARIO, OREGON

As made to the comptroller of the currency at the close of business, June 30, 1916.

RESOURCES	
Loans and investments	\$351,910.55
Overdraft	71.20
Stock in Reserve Bank	3,000.00
Realty and fixtures	9,363.43
Cash Reserve	197,808.44
	\$592,243.62

LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and profits	52,968.13
Circulation	22,500.00
Deposits	466,775.49
	\$592,243.62

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Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station.

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FORESTRY RECEIPTS GAIN.

Increase of \$314,000 Over 1915 Total Shown in Report.

Receipts from national forests for the fiscal year 1916 reached the high-water mark of approximately \$2,820,000 according to figures just compiled. This is \$314,000 more than the 1915 total, which in turn exceeded any previous year. Officials say that the gain was due to increased demand for all classes of forest products.

There was a decided growth in the revenue from all sources, the largest being that of \$203,000 in timber sales. Grazing fees showed a gain of \$77,000. Receipts for water-power development were more than \$12,000 more than in 1915. Sales of turpentine privileges and charges for special uses were both considerably in excess of the previous year.

Officials say that the national forests are important factors in the prosperity of the regions in which they are located, on account of the large amounts of timber, range and other resources, which they hold available for use as needed. Business conditions are reflected in the receipts of the forests. Consequently the showing for the past year is regarded as an index of increased activity throughout the sections where the national forests are found.

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SIXTEEN TONS SODA SHIPPED

The first shipments of soda from Alkali Lake was made from Lakeview on Saturday, if plans outlined in last week's issue of the Lake County Examiner, were carried out. According to the Examiner the company's truck has been busy for some time hauling soda out to the town and at the time there were 16 tons collected at the local station.

Shipments will continue to be made every eight or ten days until two additional trucks, which have been ordered, arrive in Lakeview, when the output will be increased. The success of the proposition, says the Examiner, is practically assured and the next month or so should see large quantities of the material shipped through both Lakeview and Bend.

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