

# The Herald

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1914.

## WHY NATIONS FALL

A contributor to the Lebanon Criticism writing upon the subject: "The American Woman," after saying many beautiful and true things about woman, past and present, brings in the following as the reason why great nations of the past have fallen:

"The Romans and Greeks in their day were mighty nations. Their power was envied by intolerant Persia on the east and despotic Carthage on the south; it was feared by the Barbarians on the north. But their laws and customs shrank with shame from critical eyes; laws that made their women inferior to slaves. Their women were the real slaves of the nation. These nations reached, as was thought at that time, the highest of civilization, but they did not endure; they crumbled and fell. Why? Because no nation that denies the place of woman and blights the womanhood within its bounds can remain a power."

The last sentence in the above excerpt gives as a reason of the disintegration or fall of the Greek and Roman empires, the social position and lack of proper recognition of the women of those realms.

Both the Greek and Roman dominions were the result of conquests and the women not belonging to the class who were able to successfully use a sword, spear or war-club probably accounts for the lowly position in which she was held by the men of these nations, but will the exaltation of the gentler sex to equal privileges with men prolong or perpetuate the existence of countries today, or is there something else that must obtain to usher in perpetuation.

Man was not his own creator. Neither did man create and prepare the earth for his habitation, nor was he the designer of the conditions necessary to sustain life after he had been ushered upon the scene. These things being true, then, there must have been a designer and a creator, as it is evident that man did not always occupy here, and if some one did the designing and creating, then that creator has claim upon his work, and holds its destiny in his keeping.

Woman is held in higher esteem now and is falling heir to many privileges formerly denied her, but will her exaltation to that of man's estate perpetuate the nations granting such rights?

While nations at present are according woman more equitable conditions than she enjoyed in the past, yet, they do not recognize the one who holds the right of government over them by right of creation and

purchase, only in a very limited sense, and there can be nothing that will become permanent except that right is respected.

Men have been and are yet the rulers and they are extending more rights and privileges to the weaker sex, but men, themselves, are far from being perfect and outside of perfection there will be no government that will verge into the eternal.

Men must become perfect to extend perfect rights and women in order to enjoy such conditions must also become likewise and then they will recognize the rights of the one whose right it is to rule over them.

## A Suggestion

The friends of prohibition should not content themselves by simply making a fight to make Washington dry. They should take active means to establish, under police regulations, a home in cities of any size in the state to take the place of the saloon. The saloon, bad as its influence, has some features which makes it a service to a community. It serves as a meeting place where strangers are welcome and provides comforts lacking elsewhere. Go to the average town anywhere and there is not a place a stranger can go with any degree of welcome. He cannot meet for a business call elsewhere than in a saloon. He is not welcome in a man's office as he is in the way. A comfortable meeting place should be provided for people and a charge made that will pay expenses and no more—The Ranch.

An Illinois woman has started something new in the way of a runnage sale. She is trying to sell her husband.—Toledo Blade.

"All life is set to music, says a poet. And the life of a tramp to ragtime.—East Oregonian.

## PLAN FOR STATE AID TO FARMERS

### A Proposal To Prepare Small Tracts and Sell To Settlers at Actual Cost

The press and thinking men and women of the country have been giving much attention to a solution of the great economic question of inducing rural settlement, and perfecting some plan for farm credits. That some method must be devised by which the farming population may be increased and farm life made more attractive and profitable, is universally conceded. President Wilson and his three predecessors have appointed commissions to investigate but, as yet, no method has been presented.

Hon. John Manning, of Portland, in a recent speech before the Arleta Social Center, presented a plan for inducing the settlement and cultivation of rural lands from which, as a basis, he hopes to evolve a perfect plan which will result in great good to the people of the State. To promote this he invites every man and woman, to send him a card or letter approving or disapproving the plan and offering criticism and advice.

After enumerating the necessity for some action and the importance of properly solving this question, Mr. Manning tells of the operation of the English Land Act in Ireland, Governmental aid to the farmer in Canada, and recites the wondrous success of James J. Hill in inducing the settlement of lands along the lines of the Great Northern. He cites the fact that the head of a family with \$1,000

## Dates For 1914 Round-Up

PENDLETON, Ore., Jan. 17.—Dates for the 1914 Round-Up were definitely selected as September 24, 25 and 26 by the board of directors here today. This early action was taken at the urgent request of the eastern railroads who have agreed to put the Round-Up on as an additional drawing card for their regular fall homeseekers' excursions, in order that they might have plenty of time to get their literature printed and distributed over the country and get it into the hands of the prospective homeseeker. As the Round-Up, especially during the past two years, has drawn heavily from the east and middle west the railroads have taken advantage of this and are combining it with their regular colonist rates. After trying out nearly every week in September during the past four years the management has become firmly convinced that the last week in the month is the best time for staging the Round-Up and have selected it permanently.

or \$1,500 capital cannot undertake the assumption of such a load as high



HON. JOHN MANNING

farming land prices compel. Their capital does not hold out if they attempt to make a farm from the cheaper logged-off or burnt over lands, neither can they prepare to irrigate the fertile lands of Eastern Oregon.

Mr. Manning proposes the passage of such legislation as will enable the State to put all the tillable State lands into a condition ready for cultivation and occupancy—the clearing of logged-off or wild lands, irrigating or draining where necessary. The State to dispose of these lands in from 20 to 100 acre tracts to the actual bona fide settler at a price not to exceed the actual cost to the State in addition to a fair valuation for the land, the State to loan such settler enough money to build a suitable house, barn, fences, etc., and to purchase implements and stock, taking as security therefor a mortgage for 15 or 18 years, payable in small yearly payments at the same rate of interest the State pays for the money, say 4 or 5 per cent.

Mr. Manning also favors extending the privilege of borrowing this State money, or money from the help fund at this low rate of interest to all farmers and rural owners with the necessary safeguard that the money would be used for farm development; the State to issue 20-year bonds to be sold as the work of reclaiming the land progresses and the money is needed.

The State by this plan, would get a return of every dollar invested, with the interest thereon, in 15 or 18 years and would be able to meet the bonds thus issued when due, and without the loss of a single dollar to the State.

Mr. Manning also has a plan for a simpler method of marketing stock and farm produce. The gentleman cites instances under the present method of where the actual consumer has paid as high as 500 per cent more than was paid to the farmer or producer. He firmly believes that his "Back to the Soil" plan would make Oregon a State which could boast of a people of wealth producers and not alone of wage earners.

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I am in touch with many prospective buyers and traders. Consult me. I have lands that can be bought or traded almost anywhere you desire it.

### Washington Lands

80 acres, 9 miles north of Goldendale, 12 acres cleared, mostly in apples, 60 acres good land, balance rocky; good house and barn.

320 acres, 3 miles from Centerville, prairie land, 225 acres under plow, part of land is second swale, part of uncultivated land can be plowed, the balance is pasture land; hog-tight fences, mostly new; well, springs, windmill and tank, house, new barn and other buildings. Owner does not need cash and has farm machinery to sell on reasonable terms.

120 acres, 10 miles north of Goldendale, 8 acres under plow, 16 acres slashed and burned. 200 to 225 bearing fruit trees. 300 more two year old apples. All good land and lies nearly level. Irrigating ditch and good creek. There are 1000 cords of wood standing. Large 7 room house, barn. Price \$6,000, mortgage of \$600. Will trade for improved ranch of equal value.

The timber soil is volcanic ash and red shot, and it is suitable for all kinds of fruit, berries, alfalfa, grain, potatoes, etc.

Land is easily cleared, as the timber is scattering, in some cases the timber will pay for the cost of clearing, and an average cost is \$25 per acre.

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