

The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1914.

THE MEXICAN OUTLOOK

The Mexican question still holds the attention of the world and especially is it interesting to the people of this country, as our nation will doubtless be the first one to be drawn into the maelstrom that is forming. The speech of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons, wherein he outlined the British policy, and held that the United States Government had done all it could do and that no blame attached to it in the Benson case, has relieved the situation smartly, but that does not settle the matter between this country and Mexico.

Both Generals Villa and Carranza of the Constitutionalists have been check-mating any and every attempt of the United States Government to view the body of Benson, the English subject, of whom it is reported that he had been executed as the result of the findings of a military court. Also there is delay and seeming subterfuge in regard to information of American citizens who have disappeared and are supposed to have been killed by Constitutionalists.

The general belief is that Benson was murdered by General Villa, and that were the body given up it would indicate such murder, and, hence, the reason for dilly-dallying in regard to letting Mrs. Benson and representatives of the English and American governments view the body.

That President Wilson has been wise in his attitude toward Mexico is very generally believed, and that he has sought to find a peaceful solution of the whole problem is universally recognized, but the final acts of the disturbance and its solution must yet appear. Huerta has long since been considered as foreign to a peaceful solution and the constitutionalists have been making their cause about as obnoxious as that of Huerta has been.

Altogether the situation has a bad outlook, and a few more rash acts on the part of General Villa will most likely precipitate trouble that will be huge and far-reaching. There are ardent peace advocates and many of them, but the spirit of the times is against them, and while nations are crying "Peace," "Peace" they are building greater war-machines and strutting around with the proverbial chip on the shoulder.

The spirit which seems to be pervading humanity is that of unrest; you see it breaking out everywhere in strikes and unlawful deeds, and instead of abating it is growing worse and more unruly, and there is danger of this condition increasing until drunkenness of desire will take

place and the end will be turmoil of nations and perhaps general slaughter.

Is there no way around it? Yes! But, will the nations take it? A return to righteousness; a general regard for the rights of other persons and nations will bridge the abyss.

The Parcel Post

The parcel post, in the comparatively few months it has been in operation, has proved to be one of the most successful and popular innovations ever attempted in the United States. The people have appreciated it and they have shown their appreciation by using it to an enormous extent. The parcel post provides a simple, cheap and convenient means of sending packages from place to place, and in doing this it supplies a want that the American people have felt for a long time.

Because of its very success it has aroused a powerful opposition, for it has cut materially into the profits of a well entrenched and highly influential business. There is no doubt whatever that determined efforts will be made to cripple its efficiency, and the argument that it is too costly to be maintained will be worked over-time. We shall hear a great deal in the next few years about the postal deficiency, but we need not pay too much attention to what we hear.

The parcel post is a convenience that is worth all it costs, as everyone who has used it is ready to admit. It is available to all the people, and it gives to those who live in the country something they have long desired and have never had before—parcel delivery at their doors.

In the short time since the system was inaugurated there have been considerable changes, and not a few reductions in rates. It is certain that there will be many more changes, but it is to be hoped that among them will not be included any change in the zone system. The zone system localizes the benefits of the parcel post. Cheap rates within short distances encourages local development, and higher rates for longer distances deter undue trade competition by large and distant institutions such as the eastern mail order houses.

Local development is the ideal industrial condition, and any undue extension of the first and cheaper zones would work against community development. The great cities are already growing at a large rate that is proportionately larger than that of the smaller places, and extension of the cheaper zones would over-emphasize this one-sided development. — Eugene Register.

March came in rough and so far it has held on to its pace so well that the whole eastern part of the United States has experienced the worst blizzard that has swept over the country for twenty-five years. It would probably be hard to make those eastern farmers believe that there was nothing but superstition in the saying about the ground hog and his retirement upon seeing his shadow. Oregon weather has been endurable, and while it might have been pleasanter, it could have been much worse.

OUR PYGMY EARTH.

Compared With the Sun It Is as a Pea to a Two Foot Globe.

A dime held at arm's length from the eye will much more than cover the entire disk of the sun. If it were placed at the exact point of coincidence and its diameter and distance from the eye accurately measured it might be used as a means of determining the sun's diameter, its distance being known. The foremost philosophers of long ago would have been appalled at the true statement of both the sun's distance and its size.

The sun's diameter is about 866,000 miles. It is bewildering to be assured that it would take 1,300,000 earths to equal the sun in volume. If the interior of that truly gigantic globe were hollow and the earth were placed at its center with the moon revolving about it at its usual mean distance of nearly 240,000 miles there would still exist a vacuity between the moon and the enclosing shell of the sun of nearly 200,000 miles. This is perhaps the most graphic and impressive illustration possible of the sun's colossal bulk. We must note, however, that the density of the sun is only about one-quarter that of the earth, so that it would weigh only as much as 330,000 earths. In very round numbers the sun's weight may be stated at two octillion tons, which if expressed in figures would require almost as many ciphers as a newspaper line can accommodate.

A very comprehensive illustration of the pygmy dimensions of the earth as compared with the sun is to represent the sun by a globe two feet in diameter, and the earth by a dirty pea. And yet the little pea weighs more than six quintillion tons. As to the solar surface, it is some 12,000 times that of our planet. Yet the sun when compared with its true peers, the stars, is not only not of extraordinary size, but in all probability is only to be ranked among the medium self-luminous bodies which sparkle in "heaven's ebony vault." And because of its spottedness it has a place, although a humble one, among the "variable" stars.

Local Time Table

Of the Independence and Monmouth Railway.

Leaves Independence 6:15 A. M.; 7:15 A. M.; 11:55 A. M. (After connecting with S. P. Train No. 1 from Portland.); 1:10 P. M.; 2:20 P. M.; 4:00 P. M.; 7:20 P. M.

Arrives in Monmouth 6:25 A. M. (Connects with S. P. train from Airline); 7:25 A. M. (Connects with Motor Car from Dallas 8:15); 11:15 A. M. (Connects with S. P. train from Airline); 1:20 P. M. (Connects with S. P. train from Airline); 2:30 P. M. (Connects with S. P. train from Airline); 4:10 P. M.; 7:30 P. M. (Connects with Motor Car for Dallas 7:55).

Leaves Monmouth 6:40 A. M.; 8:20 A. M.; 11:35 A. M.; 1:40 P. M.; 2:35 P. M.; 4:15 P. M.; 8:00 P. M.

(Arrive in Independence 6:50 A. M. Connects with S. P. train from Corvallis to Portland); 8:30 A. M.; 11:45 A. M.; 1:50 P. M.; 2:45 P. M.; 4:25 P. M. (Connects with Motor Car for Salem); 8:10 P. M.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

W. A. GUEFFROY, Pastor.

Morning service at 11:00 o'clock
Evening service at 7:30 o'clock
Sunday School at 10:00 a. m.
Y. P. A. Meeting at 6:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

H. F. JONES, Pastor.

Morning Service at 11:00 a. m.
Evening Service at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10:00 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday 8:00 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

G. A. POLLARD, PASTOR

Sunday School at 10:00, a. m.
Morning worship, 11:00 a. m.
Christian Union Endeavor, 6:30 P. M.
Evening worship, 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

NOTICE OF PETITION

Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the undersigned has filed her petition in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County, praying for an order of said court permitting her to take and assume the name of "Ora Clark"; said petition will be heard Saturday, April 4th, 1914, at 10 A. M. thereof in the county court house at Dallas, Oregon, by said Court, at which time objections, if any thereto, will be heard by said Court.
Petitioner,
ORA MOBLEY.

B. F. SWOPE, Attorney. 26t5

First National Bank

Monmouth, Oregon

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Monmouth Lumber Yard

Sole Agents.

Bargains In Land

We have concluded to engage in the Real Estate Business, but different from others. We propose to bring buyer and seller together. If they trade our remuneration to be 2-1-2 per cent.

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.

Oregon Lands

172 acres, one and one-half miles out of town.

168 acres, 5 miles out of town.

34 acres, in town, to trade or sell.

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