The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1914.

A Question of Common Honesty

No unbiased person can read the message of President Wilson on the tolls question without realizing the justice of his position and the fairness of his appeal. The free tolls provision is a violation of the treaty with Great Britain and is so regarded by every nation in the world.

The plain reading of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty shows the United States agreed to place all commerce through the canal on an entire equality. That agreement was made for a consideration and the consideration was relief from the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which bound this country not to construct a canal alone.

Those who argue that the free tolls provision does not conflict with the treaty must resort to subterfuge to sustain their claims. This nation is big enough to be above such tactics. We should observe the treaty in good faith whether we like its provisions or not. It will be freely granted that from many standpoints the treaty is a bad thing. But is this nation to repudiate an obligation merely because it would like to do so? Should not the government be expected to observe the same standard of honesty that is expected of an individual? The honest man pays his debts whether or not the debt was wisely incurred.

If there is to be criticism on this subject the criticism should be for the administration that entered into the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, not for the man who insists that our treaty pledge be kept. Whatever people may think of Wilson's stand at this time history will fully vindicate his position. He favors elementary honesty in our dealings with other nations and he is absolutely right. Let us keep the treaty and if it works badly then beware of such bargains in the future.—East Oregonian.

Hands Off In Mexico

New York knows more about the situation in Mexico than do the Mexicans because the trouble down there is of a financial nature. Therefore the following editorial by the New York World is of particular interest just now:

Both Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Francis Dyke Acland, the parliamentary under-secretary, made it clear in the house of commons yesterday that no attempt will be made by the British government to force the hand of the United States in Mexico because of the Benton affair.

As Mr. Acland expressed it, an attempt at intervention on the part of Great Britain would be "both futile and impolitic." He might have added that it would be ridiculous as well, unless Great Britain were prepared to send an army into Mexico over 1,800 miles of wilderness in the hope of catching the elusive Villa, who alone can be held responsible for Benton's death.

Unfortunate as the present situation is, it all hinges upon a question of fact. If Villa has told the truth, his action may have been hasty and ruthless but it is practically unassailable in military law except on the ground of expediency. If he has not told the truth, the execution of Benton was no better than murder, and it becomes the duty of the United States to see that it is dealt with as such. But the first thing to do is to ascertain the facts. Until that can be done, Washington must mark time.

In the meanwhile it would be well for Englishmen and Americans alike to give a little sober consideration to the causes which have produced the deplorable conditions in Mexico and to learn their lesson. We permitted an American oil company to support a revolution against Diaz, and no sooner was Madero in office by reason of the abdication of Diaz than a British concern began to finance a counter-revolution. It was British money that enabled Huerta to overthrow Madero. It was British money that practically exterminated the Madero family and floated Huerta into power over a sea of blood. If Mexicans have murderously shed British blood, let London contemplate the amount of Mexican blood that has been shed through the interference of British capital in the domestic affairs of Mexico.

Civilization is paying the penalty for upholding a system of government for the profit of concessionaries, and opposition to this system is the basis of President Wilson's refusal to recognize Huerta.

In the circumstances Great Britain can well afford to sustain President Wilson, whatever temporary injury may result to British subjects and interests. If Mexico is ever to become a "white man's country" in the sense that life and property are reasonably safe and crimes of violence are punished by organized authority, it must come through the policy that the president has adopted. Any other policy means revolution after revolution and despotism, except during the occasional intervals when a strong man is able to create a solitude and call it peace.—East Oregonian.

Old Time English Elections.

No complaint with regard to undue limitation of polling time was possible in the old parliamentary days. The danger was that polling might be prolonged for a fortnight or a month. Drastic action to bring the poll to a close once provoked a riot in the Westminster division of London. At the general election that began on April 25, 1741, the two Westminster ministerial candidates were on the fifth day of polling well ahead, but an opposition party of electors approaching the hustings in great force, the high bailiff (who favored the ministerialists) declared that he feared a riot and closed the poll. The baffled voters rioted and the military was called out. The high bailiff had afterward to apologize on his knees to the speaker and pay a heavy fine. —London Mail.

HAIR SWITCHES made from combings. Enquire at this office.

Wily Milkmen.

In Athens goats are marched to housekeepers' doors and milked before the eyes of patrons. But this system does not prevent adulteration. The milkman wears a loose coat with wide sleeves. Around his waist is a rubber bag filled with water, and a tube runs down his arm. As he milks he presses the tube and milk and water flow silently together into the milk pail.

No. 10,071

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank

At Monmouth, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, March 4th, 1914.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$107,672.27
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		132.16
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		15,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. Deposits, to secure Postal Savings		3,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc		56,123.93
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		10,500.00
Due from state and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and saving banks		2,972.90
Due from approved reserve agents		35,449.71
Checks and other cash items		207.61
Notes of other National Banks		145.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		230.45
Specie	14,315.75	
Legal tender notes		14,315.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		750.00
TOTAL		$259,800.67

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	30,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	6,028.20
National Bank Notes outstanding	13,810.00
Dividends unpaid	182.75
Individual deposits subject to check	197,274.91
Demand certificates of deposit	159.83
Time certificates of deposit	41,652.64
Cashier's checks outstanding	1.21
Postal Savings Deposits	1,357.93
TOTAL	$259,800.67

State of Oregon, } SS
County of Polk, }

I, Ira C. Powell, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

IRA C. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1914.

WALTER G. BROWN,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
WM. RIDDELL,
J. B. V. BUTLER,
I. M. SIMPSON, } Directors.

Local Time Table

Of the Independence and Monmouth Railway.

Leaves Independence 6:15 A. M.; 7:15 A. M.; 11:05 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 Airlie); 7:25 A. M. (Connects with Motor Car from Dallas 8:15); 11:15 A. M. (Connects with S. P. train for Airlie); 1:20 P. M. (Connects with S. P. train from Airlie); 2:30 P. M. (Connects with S. P. train for Airlie); 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.

ORA MOBLEY,
Petitioner.

B. F. SWOPE, Attorney. 26t5

First National Bank

Monmouth, Oregon

Successor to Polk County Bank

Paid Capital, - - - $30,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $15,000.00

J. B. V. BUTLER, President; IRA C. POWELL, Vice Pres. and Cashier; W. E. SMITH, Assistant Cashier.

Transacts a General Banking Business

DIRECTORS:

I. M. SIMPSON, F. S. POWELL, WM. RIDDELL, SR., J. B. V. BUTLER, IRA C. POWELL.

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Cigars, Nuts, Etc.

P. H. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

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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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Call and see me or write to

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MONMOUTH,
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