

The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1914.

PUTS THE DOLLAR AHEAD

Last week we published the action of the Hop Growers' Assembly. The assembly put forth reasons which, no doubt, look reasonable and strong to them because of their interests, which are not so considered by other persons taking a wider view of the situation, or who look at it from a different view point.

The assembly produced figures to show the comparative greatness of the hop industry and then asked: "Can the state afford to lose this industry? We can by the same force of reasoning show the immensity of the sum spent each year for alcoholic beverages, which sum exceeds the amount spent for meat or clothing, or for any one article that is necessary to the health and comfort of the people of the nation and ask, Can the United States afford to stop, or to even check the drink habit?"

It is true that a few thousand persons earn good wages for two to four weeks during the hop-picking season, but will this wage season, together with the planting, tending and all other benefits derived from the hop industry make up to the state the loss which is sustained by her people in money and lost time? Besides this there is the harvest of drunkenness with its accompanying theft, gambling, murdering and immorality, imbecility, ill health, poverty, sorrow and distress brought about by the drink habit, so that the question becomes very appropriate, Can the state afford to retain the liquor traffic?

In the case of those who have invested their money in building and preparing to raise hops, they took their chances. The prohibition question is no new thing as the temperance advocates have been at work for the last half century and longer, with an ever increasing force, and should they have to change their occupation they still have their lands and their buildings will hold hay and grain just as well as hops. Besides it is no worse for them than it is for teamsters and stage owners who have built up a remunerative business, when a railroad is built which destroys their occupation.

Powder Got Rained On.

A story has been sent to a Portland paper stating that many of the largest sheepmen of Eastern Oregon are quitting business, free trade being assigned as the chief cause. It is a rich joke for sure. Eastern Oregon sheepmen secured this year under free trade from 25 to 50 per cent more for their wool than they received last year when the high tariff was in force. Not in years has the wool market been so strong. Not in many years

has the demand for sheep been so good. The sheepmen are in clover. None of them are quitting business because of free trade. If they were it would be in order to examine them for brainstorm. In claiming that free trade has killed the sheep business, those making such assertions are trying to use up their 1912 powder and it has been rained on.—East Oregonian

The Constructive Side of the Army

The Philadelphia Public Ledger calls attention to the Army as a life-saver, rather than a life-destroyer. The Ledger is speaking of the American Army as a matter of course. The occasion of the comment is the work that has been done at Vera Cruz since General Finston took hold.

Unless there shall be further hostilities in Mexico, and circumstances are framing the hope into the expectation that there will not be, the lives saved by our occupancy of Vera Cruz are undoubtedly many times more than those that were sacrificed in taking possession of the place. And the longer we shall remain there, the more will our example, our teaching and our influence for life-saving as exerted through the Army become evident and appreciated by the Mexican people.

The Army has done work like this before and on a far more extensive scale. History has made its life-saving exploits in Cuba and the Philippines a matter of common knowledge, and army training and army ideals brought about conditions on the Isthmus of Panama which were essential to the successful prosecution of the great canal project. Summing all these matters together, the Army has a great deal to its credit as a constructive, life-conserving agency.

One is moved to wonder if it ever will be possible to enlarge on this character of service from the Army; if some time or other it may not be maintained for the continued prosecution of constructive work. It hardly seems possible that there will be any other motive for maintaining an army than preparedness for war, but in this day and age of evolution it is so frequently the case that the seemingly impossible comes to pass.—Portland Telegram.

The Philadelphia Ledger recently said: "These are the days when the 'small navy' men in congress are so small that a magnifying glass is needed to find them. There are some of them still at work, however, in an attempt to prevent the government from making proper preparations for preserving peace. The surest guarantee of a peaceful settlement of the Mexican question is the American workshops at Vera Cruz. A righteous demand, backed by power to enforce it, will be respected twice where a nation like Mexico would disregard all demands, whether righteous or not, unless so backed up."

Eighth Grade Graduates For Polk County, May, 1914

District No. 2, Dallas—Rosa Gilson, Foster Hockett, Hazel Bursell, Charlie Hayter, Bolton Stinnette, Frank Dornhecker, Ernest McCallon, Maggie Odom,

Donald Hays, Ray Butler, Thelma Smith, Letta Woolsey, Violet Bedwell, Ruth Miller, Ralph Bennett, Velma Ray, Grant Burford, Hazel Houser, Echo Balderree, Nora Hoisington, Dora Hoisington, Ray Smith, Flaira Stinnette, Merle L. Barber.

District No. 5, Peedee—Leo Condron, Florence Lacey, Mildred Oleman.

District No. 9, Ballston—Lola Wineland, Olga Bowman, Rita Conner, Jennie Yacom.

District No. 10, Salt Creek—Julia Villwock.

District No. 16, Airlie—Norma Williams, Alfred Wienert, Ben Caughy, Stephen Tarter, Hulda Wienert, Douglas Falkenberg, Edna Jones, Carl Woods.

District No. 17, Bethel—Locki Cooper, May Richards, Hazel Valliere, Alys Butterick, Alice Wilson, Jayson Frizzel, Mary Booth.

District No. 19, Oak Grove—Beryl Ritchey.

District No. 21, Perrydale—George Reetz, Joe Jennings, Lert Lee, Clara Letticken.

District No. 22, Fairview—Wilbur Nelson.

District No. 28, Elkins—Custer Rust.

District No. 29, Independence—Lulu Quivey, Reva Mills, John Becker, Dorcas Arrell, Beryl Robinson, Beatrice Weatherbee, Walter Smith, Miles Cook, Ora Fenton, Floyd Bewley, Jack Foster, Guy Duxall.

District No. 32, West Salem—Norian Bell, Leslie Blue, Clara Witecraft.

District No. 33, Beuna Vista—Marvin Wells, Edna Schrank, Gilbert Loy, Johnnie Nash, Eradna Smith.

District No. 34, Buell—George Walker.

District No. 35, Spring Valley—Alma Holdredge.

District No. 36, Popcorn—Benjamin Bietz.

District No. 41, North Dallas—Alma Mitchell, Leona Brown.

District No. 57, Falls City—Glen Dann, Percy Snider, Clara Aikman, Ruth Lewis, Lurena Treat, Evelyn Johnson, Emerson Wunderley, Cecil Buell, George Wagner, Elizabeth Wagner, Sybil Wilson, Samuel Halsey, Margaret Sammons, Ralph Cook.

District No. 58, Pioneer—Lepha Blodgett, Velma Curtiss.

District No. 59, Cherry Grove—Nora Burbank.

District No. 60, Oakhurst—Maurice Selig, Alma Strayer, Arthur Baldwin.

District No. 61, Mountainview—Esther Bailey, Marion Miller, Willmott Moll, Mildred Imfah.

District No. 69, Valley Junction—Elba Parker.

Darby and Joan.

The mention of Darby and Joan one of committed faithfulness and by us exemplified by Darby and Joan husband and wife—in an eighteenth century ballad appearing in the Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1735, entitled "The Joys of Love Never Fought a Song." Author Henry Woodfa had been appointed to John Darby (Bartholomew) of Close, England, and his employer and wife formed the bet and heroine of the song.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Senith M. Fuller, deceased, by the County Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County, and has qualified.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified, together with the proper vouchers therefor, to the undersigned administrator at his residence in City of Monmouth, in said County, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated and first published May 29th, 1914.

JOHN FULLER,
Administrator of the estate of Senith M. Fuller, deceased.
B. F. SWORE, Attorney.

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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 unculti-

vated 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. If I haven't got what you want I'll get it for you.

Call and see me or write to
S. H. HINKLE,
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OREGON.