

The Herald

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1914.

The Submerged Eighty Per Cent

The world is beginning to know about Mexico. And the Mexico we begin to know about is quite different from the Mexico we thought we knew about. On that memorable occasion when President Taft and President Diaz exchanged international felicitations at the boundary line between El Paso and Ciudad Juarez, most of us who thought anything of the matter at all were firm in the belief that Mexico was a prosperous country, that its civilization was on the up grade; that the people were content with the form and efficacy of their government, and that the future of the nation was nothing if not roseate. In less than a year that belief was shattered. The cause of the shattering did not originate in that lapse of time. So apparent is this that to state it is to indulge in a platitude.

Samuel Blythe interviewed President Wilson on the Mexican situation, and Mr. Blythe says that in the course of that interview the President stated in effect and with much emphasis, even with the clenched fist brought down on the arm of the chair in which he sat, that his one earnest and engrossing concern was for the "submerged 80 per cent." We talk of the "submerged tenth." When we speak the truth of Mexico the designation of impoverishment and misery thus expressed is to be multiplied eight times. There was a fact or a force, whichever we may see fit to call it, that the masterful genius of Porfirio Diaz was able to keep in repression for a time; but all the while it was potential for trouble. In the shadow of that trouble responsibility has fallen upon us; and the President insists that properly to discharge that responsibility we must keep constantly in mind the source of the trouble itself.

Frederick Palmer in the June Everybody's helps illumine this conglomerate mass in Mexico which the President designated as the submerged 80 per cent. He says that fourteen out of the sixteen millions of Mexican population are of pure, or practically pure Indian blood. He goes on to say further that "the peon is the masses, the proletariat. . . He is the ultimate power—and he dislikes all foreigners." Diaz, half Indian, was the hero of the peon. He fought and whipped the French at Pueblo and the fame he won there thrilled the people. He was a triumphant leader as against the foreigner. With the power that accrued to him partially through this hero worship Diaz lent himself and his government to the lure of expanding industrialism at the expense of the peon. His business and the business of his

government was fortune-making for the capitalistic few and not promoting the welfare of the fourteen million mass. The peon found that his sole status in industry was that of a serf; and worse than that he realized that his land was given away in vast grants to foreigners by the leader lionized because of his victory over them. The land of his nativity was no longer his. It was the property of a foreign master who had at his back all the prestige and power of the Diaz administration.

There were conditions which inevitably breed revolution. The pendulum of exploitation swings just so far along the arc of human events. The opportune moment arrives, the leader is at hand, and with the announcement that a revolution is on the pendulum begins to swing the other way. The submerged 80 per cent never becomes wholly impotent. It may not have reason; it may be bereft of order and precision, but it has power. It has power to destroy if not to correct; and that power is used ruthlessly because there is the realization that what it destroys is not its own. Those who have built their fortunes out of the process of submerging must suffer. As for the submerged, there is nothing to lose and everything to gain.

The promised betterment of the condition of the peon under the victorious idealism of Madero, and the weakness of the men that could not bring that promise to fulfillment, are matters of history. The reactionary scheming of Huerta to re-establish the old order and the failure of that effort because of the attitude of stern discountenance on the part of this government and the development of purposeful revolution as the peon enlisted under the banner of new leaders, are also matters of record. Whether the peon himself realizes it or not the time has struck when the consideration of his case and his claims must be uppermost and foremost in the solution of the Mexican problem. President Wilson realizes that, and his policy is fashioned after the necessity which this realization imposes. More than that, it is becoming more and more apparent that the American people have a deep and abiding concern for the welfare of the Mexican people rather than that of their masters.—Portland Telegram.

The indiscriminate slaughter of fur-bearing animals is beginning to come to an end. Breeding fur animals has commenced and has proved profitable. It may be of interest to our readers to learn that the pelt of the muskrat is the most valuable of all our United States furs, and that the skunk comes second. In 1911 we shipped over 2,000,000 skunk pelts to London. They came back to us labeled "Alaska Sable" and "Black Martin."—Rural Spirit.

A Chicago doctor says that eating onions will restore lost hair, but he does not prescribe the size of the dose nor the strength of the article to be used, hence, if strength is the efficacious quality garlic should recover a lost waterfall.

NEWS FROM COUNTY SEAT

Court House Notes.

REAL ESTATE

United States to Jesse L. Boids, patent 320 acres, t 10 s, r 5 w.

Olive Francis Howe to Jennie Odell Howe, lot in Dallas, \$10.

E P Woolsey and wife to Henry M Johnson, 12 acres, t 7 s, r 5 w, \$10.

Frank Neal and wife to F M and Mattie E Neal, 4.97 acres, t 7 and 8 s, r 5 w, \$10.

F M Neal and wife to Frank and Ida M Neal, 4.97 acres, t 7 s, r 5 w, \$10.

James Miller to Greenberry Smith, 134.65 acres, t 10 s, r 5 w, \$403.

J H Ray et al to A R Southwick, 20 acres, t 7 s, r 3 w, \$10.

A J Barham and wife to John McBee, lot in Dallas, \$10.

Lois A Green et al to G A and Oka Larson, lots in Lincoln, \$600.

Mary E Brown to Clement A Ramsey, lot in Dallas, \$10.

John Ritner and wife to Valley & Siletz Ry Co right of way, t 10 s, r 6 w, \$1.

George Farrier and wife to M W and Celia E Black, 8 acres, t 8 s, r 6 w, \$10.

Morris Hughes and wife to John T Hughes, lot in Dallas, \$10.

Isaac Hughes and wife to John T and Rosa Hughes, 30-100 acre, t 8 s, r 6 w, \$400.

United States to John Hughes, 160 acres, t 7 s, r 8 w.

Wm Dawes to L Currier, lot in Independence, \$900.

Alfred Werth and wife to Fred Werth, Jr, 100 acres, t 6 s, r 7 w, \$2860.

Fred E Werth to Alfred and Edna Werth, 100 acres, t 6 s, r 7 w, \$2860.

George W Siefarth and wife to Arinata B Smith, lot in Dallas, \$10.

TWO GULF STREAMS.

The One of Air is What Creates the Deserts of the East.

The gulf stream, as every one knows, is a broad river of warm water which starts in the gulf of Mexico, wanders across the cold Atlantic ocean and bumps into the British Isles, giving them a warm climate and no end of fog and rain. But few people know that in the atmosphere above there is a second gulf stream of warm, moist air.

This slow, damp breeze strikes the British Isles and does not carom off like the gulf stream, but continues over Europe. As it passes over Sweden, Finland and northern Russia these cold lands chill the wind and cause it to drop its moisture in the form of rain. The lakes and rivers of these northern countries are all supplied by the moisture taken up from the gulf stream.

The rotation of the earth makes this wind veer gradually to the southward about the time it has given up the last of its moisture and warmth. As a mighty draft of dry, cold air, the gulf stream wind moves on across the plains of Russia. As it approaches the equator the wind warms again, but becomes ever drier.

At last, as it sweeps over Turkestan, Arabia and Sahara, it evaporates like a great sheet of blotting paper all water it meets, forming the deserts of Turkestan, Sahara and Arabia. Fortunately this devastating wind now leaves the continent, becomes the trade winds and returns to its starting point at the gulf of Mexico.

Several somewhat visionary schemes have been suggested for altering the course of the gulf stream. One of the immediate results of any such change would be the shifting of the present deserts to other parts of the world.—New York American.

An Inch of Rain.

An inch of rainfall is equivalent to 600 barrels of forty-five gallons each to the acre. This amount of water weighs over 113 tons. Think of hauling it to the farms in wagons holding a ton each! That seemingly light air and clouds are capable of handling this enormous amount of water is one of the marvels of meteorology. One inch of rain is not such a heavy rainfall, either.—Farm and Fireside.

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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 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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