

The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1914.

Justice for the Farmer

With prospects for a larger crop than usual, as far as the whole country is concerned, it should be gratifying to the farmers to know the present treasury department is alive to the necessity of ample money for crop moving purposes and furthermore has nerve enough to act and act decisively when there is any need of action.

Here is a recent statement from Secretary McAdoo:

"The new federal reserve banks should be in operation in time to materially help the crop movement. Whether they are or not the treasury is ready and can extend all the aid that may be needed. The financial condition of the country is so exceptionally sound now and money is so easy that no concern whatever need be felt about the immediate future. You have not heard this year, for the first time in many years, anything about tight money this fall or any expressed fear of inability to handle the big crops that are in prospect.

"The federal reserve banks will be ready for business much sooner than expected. An immense amount of work has been done that does not appear on the surface. When the federal reserve board organizes it will find comprehensive information, collected and prepared by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, and reports made by a committee of experts, composed of H. Parker Willis, chairman; Edmund D. Fisher, Andrew A. Benton, A. Howard Wolfe, Joseph A. Broderick, Ralph Dawson and Stephen H. Farnham of New York, on a system of uniform accounting, clearing house functions, commercial paper, etc. Also briefs from important clearing houses and commercial bodies on the definition of commercial paper. The reserve board will be able to get down to business quickly and expedite the final steps in the organization of the banks."

Every intelligent farmer knows the meaning of ample money at crop moving time. It means just prices to the grower. A tight money market always means forced sales whether prices are right or not and the farmer loses a considerable margin of profit which is absorbed by the men who handle the crops after they have left first hands. Secretary McAdoo seems to have the notion that the farmer is the man who should obtain the profits in the farming business and he is right about it.—East Oregonian.

A quarter of beef that has been in cold storage for eighteen years is on exhibition in London. "Aside from being frayed around

the edges, it is said to look exactly like ordinary beef." Anyway, we can believe that it is better than if it had remained on the hoof eighteen years.—Toledo Blade.

NEWS FROM COUNTY SEAT

Court House Notes.

REAL ESTATE

Arthur G Harold to Ella K Dearborn 701 acres t 9 s, r 8 w, \$1.

Ella K Dearborn to F H Schmidt, 701 acres t 9 s, r 8 w, \$10.

United States to James Deering, 160 acres t 9 s, r 7 w.

James Deering to Charles W McClure, 160 acres t 9 s, r 7 w, \$10.

Helen A McClum et al to Charles W McClum, 160 acres t 9 s, r 7 w, \$1.

La Creole Academic Institute to Polk County, lots in Dallas.

W E Gilbert to Graham and son, lot College View Homes t 8 s, r 5 w.

A L Sperling to W E Gilbert, lot College View Homes, t 8 s, r 5 w, \$10.

United States to Frank E Huston 160 acres t 7 s, r 8 w.

Effie E Jolly and husband to D A Wright 80 acres t 8 s, r 6 w, \$10.

Wallis Nash and wife to Mary E Wright 484 acres t 10 s, r 8 w, \$800.

United States to Frank L Huston, 160 acres t 7 s, r 8 w.

United States to Frank L Huston, 160 acres t 7 s, r 8 w.

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United States to Frank L Huston, 160 acres t 7 s, r 8 w.

Frank D Farnham and wife to John H and Martha Fritzpatrick, 10 acres t 6 s, r 7 w, \$600.

Samuel Orr and wife to Glen A Orr, 20 acres t 7 s, r 6 w, \$10.

Gideon Stalz trustee in bankruptcy to John Atwater, 1 acre t 9 s, r 5 w, \$75.

Clarence P Irvine et al to Standard Oil Co., lot at Independence, \$10.

Charles Rheude to John St. Mary Ediger, 23.98 acres t 7 s, r 5 w.

Charles D Tice to Hattie I Tice lot in Falls City, \$10.

James A Taylor to J H Truax 4.75 acres t 9 s, r 6 w, \$1.

Lola Nichols et al to Lillie M Johnson, 5.48 acres t 9 s, r 6 w, \$1.

Candance A Robinson to Frances Fitzgerald, lots Independence.

Albert Meier to Louise Meier, 7 acres t 7 s, r 5 w, \$1.

LIGHT OF THE SUN

In Its Pure State We on the Earth Have Never Seen It.

SOME RAYS DO NOT REACH US.

If They Did They Would Probably Destroy Life as It Exists on Our Planet. Daylight and Sunlight Differ Almost as Much as Do Wine and Water.

"As clear as daylight" expresses in ordinary language a maximum of plainness and obviousness. Nevertheless daylight is one of the most complicated and capriciously variable of all natural phenomena.

Almost everybody you meet will tell you that daylight and sunlight are different names for the same thing. They think they know that much of astronomy anyway. But astronomy does not teach anything of the kind. Astronomy simply tells us that the sun is the primary cause or source of daylight, but it does not say that daylight and sunlight are identical. In fact, they differ almost as much as do water and wine.

But the degree of difference varies. Daylight is a mixture of two kinds of light, and its quality is continually

changing, as everybody who has ever had anything to do with photography knows. The proportions of the two kinds of light that make daylight are not the same from hour to hour and hardly from minute to minute.

In clear weather, under an open sky, with the sun high in the heavens, daylight, says Professor Nichols of Cornell, is almost entirely sunlight. A white surface exposed to an unobscured sky receives directly from the sun 85 per cent of the light that illuminates it and only 15 per cent from other parts of the sky dome.

This other part of the illumination is called skylight, and it consists of light, nearly all of which came originally from the sun, but which has been changed in quality by reflection from the earth, from the clouds and from dust and vapor in the air. Many of the rays that characterized the original sunlight have been absorbed by the reflecting substances, so that what remains is no longer the same thing as before.

On a completely overcast day there is no sunlight, properly so called, but only skylight. Whether the sky is overcast or not the intensity of daylight varies with the hour of the day and with the season. This is due to differences in the elevation of the sun. These variations in the intensity of daylight are surprisingly great. The intensity is on the average ten times as great in midsummer as in midwinter, but this average comes far from expressing the utmost difference that can exist, for investigation has shown that between the clearest summer day and the darkest day of winter the ratio of the intensity of daylight may be as great as 300 to 1.

Besides, the quality of daylight is continually changing on account of the variations in the relative amounts of the different rays of the spectrum that are mingled in it. The spectrum of light is a gamut of vibrations, and the result of the selective action exercised by the substances and vapors, from which the light has been reflected and through which it has passed is to produce variations of color and of intensity of color, as well as of the quantity of invisible radiations present, and these variations are not the less real and important because the eye is not always fully aware of them.

As to pure sunlight, we never see it on the earth. The light that arrives to us from the sun has neither the color nor the intensity that it possesses before it enters the atmosphere. The ultraviolet rays especially are almost completely screened off by the atmosphere, and if they reached us in their full force it is probable that life as now organized on this planet would be destroyed by them.

Every different world has its own daylight, although all may be illuminated by the same sun. Not only does relative distance affect the intensity of daylight on different planets, but the constitution of their various atmospheres has an equally great effect. Venus has a daylight twice as intense as ours; Mars one-half as intense. On Jupiter the intensity is 1-25 of that on the earth; on Saturn, 1-300; on Neptune, 1-5000.

But each of these planets has an atmosphere peculiar to itself, and thus the differences of daylight upon them are made still more remarkable. This is one of the first things to be taken into account in all speculations about the habitability of those other worlds.—Garrett P. Serviss in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Cutting Remark.

If we judged ourselves by the same standards we use for judging others many of us would be cutting our own acquaintance.—New Orleans Picayune.

Try a new way if the old way does not produce good results.—Old Saying.

A wise man contents himself with doing as much good as his situation allows him to do.—Lord Bolingbroke.

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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.

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Oregon Lands

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