

The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1914.

WAR DOGS TURNED LOOSE

Austria has declared war upon Serbia. It would be but a small piece of butchery were it not that the interests of Europe are so bound up that the whole division may be drawn into the conflict.

Austria is so much greater than Serbia that according to numbers it would be a short struggle, but there are Greece and Russia that will doubtless take sides with Serbia and how much more may be drawn into the conflict is only to be known as developments unfold the future.

This is a time when all people are looking and longing for peace, yet the devilish nature in man seems to be in the ascendancy, and the human race, taken and bunched up together, seems to be spoiling for a row. Of course there are exceptions but the lump of humanity is like a big pile of dry rubbish, all that is needed to fire the pile is that some one apply the match, while those who most desire peace are stirred more or less by the fighting spirit.

Mediation was sought but Austria and Germany would not enter into mediation because they (especially Austria) thought it was beneath her dignity to arbitrate with a power so small as Serbia. It reminds us of a big bully jumping on a half grown boy for a fight and we would not feel very sorry for her if she got the starch taken out of her pride. However war is a deplorable thing and is a waste of time and wealth, and last, but not least, a waste of life.

England stands for and wants peace. But with the suffragette at home and a rebellion advancing in Ireland her domestic relations are badly strained and undesirable.

Senators and Mileage

A law passed 75 years ago allows members of congress 20 cents a mile for traveling expenses. Since that law went into effect the stage coach has become obsolete as a means of transportation. There is no longer any passage travel in sloop and sailing ship and canal boat. Railroads have multiplied so that no member of congress from the United States proper must depend on any other transportation in order to reach his home from Washington. And the movement of railroad fare has been steadily downward.

But the mileage allowance of 20 cents remains the same as it was in 1839.

The house of representatives, sensitive to the word "graft," has sought to have the mileage allowance reduced. When the proposition came up in the senate the other day, there was a half-hour of debate. Three of

the senators thought that it was about time the allowance was brought into some harmony with actual traveling expenses. Others recited the costs of maintaining families in Washington, the inadvisability of making the vice president an inspector of expense accounts and the shamelessness of sticking the label "salary grabbers" on the grave-stones of hundreds of congressmen who has served in Washington and flitted from the scene. The senate seems to have been of this way of thinking, for it voted for the retention of the old 20-cent rate, with only seven senators opposing.

To take liberties with one of Mark Twain's sayings, "if you're sensitive to public criticism, you'll be lonesome in the senate."—Toledo Blade.

Some are born rich, some acquire riches and some get into politics and thrust riches upon themselves.—East Oregonian.

To Stop the Advance of the Army Worm

Letters, telephone messages, and individual callers have been soliciting aid from the United States Department of Agriculture to stop the advance of the hordes of army worms that threaten their fields of wheat, oats, corn, timothy, blue grass, and other grasses. There seems to be a general outbreak of this pest throughout the North, east of the Rocky Mountains. These worms are emerging from eggs laid by moths that apparently swarmed up from the Southwest. Great numbers of these moths have been noticed in the vicinity of Washington during the past month, hundreds of their broken wings having been seen near the Union Station. Lawns in the capital are being over-run by this pest.

The army worm is a smooth, striped caterpillar about an inch and a quarter long and a quarter of an inch in diameter. It is rather dark in appearance. While normally it feeds by night and hides by day, not being generally noticed, as soon as it has increased to such a number that its food supply falls short it starts to travel and, becoming bolder, feeds both night and day. The moth from which this worm hatches is brown with a white spot on the center of each fore wing. It measures about an inch and one-half from wing to wing.

If the worms have not yet attacked a field the most practical way to keep them out is to plow furrows in front of them, throwing the furrow in the direction toward which they are traveling. The worms will fall into the furrow and when this is full they may be killed either by dragging a log back and forth in the furrow or by destroying the worms in holes previously dug at intervals of 20 feet in the bottom of the furrow. Kerosene poured on them in the holes will destroy them.

If the worms are already in the field the following mixture which will attract the worms and destroy them should be spread about:

1 pound of paris green (poisonous); 50 pounds of wheat bran; juice of one-half dozen oranges.

Bring this mixture to a stiff dough by the use of dilute molasses and scatter it amongst the worms. Care should be taken to keep this dough from children or domestic animals.

Prompt action to prevent the worms from infesting a field is

much better than later efforts to attempt to kill them in the grain. Once the caterpillars have infested a field the measures necessary to destroy them may seriously hurt or even destroy the crop.

The worms at first are almost always localized in some definite breeding place in the field, and immediate efforts should be taken to eradicate them in these small areas before they have had time to spread. The normal breeding place of the army worm is in rank grass, such as is usually found along the edges of swamps or in spots of pasture land that have been overfertilized. They are practically never found in swamps, because the worm needs a reasonably dry place in which to breed.

Clean cultivation, rotation of crops, cleaning up of fence corners, close pasturage, and the burning over of waste grassland in the spring or fall are good measures to prevent a recurrence of the army worm.

For small areas, like lawns and private grounds, the poison bait, mentioned above, may be used. Equally efficient is the application of a spray of 1 pound arsenate of lead dissolved in 25 gallons of water. If the powdered arsenate of lead is more easily obtainable, 1 pound of this may be mixed with 8 pounds of flour and dusted on the grass where the worms are feeding. It must be remembered that arsenate of lead is a deadly poison to men and animals as well as to army worms.

NEWS FROM COUNTY SEAT

Court House Notes.

REAL ESTATE

Johanna Knapp to Amanda Knapp, 100 acres, t 6 s, r 8 w, \$10.

Frank Knapp to Johanna Knapp 40 acres, t 6 s, r 8 w, \$10.

E M Croisan et al to David E and Newton J Yost, lot in McNary Orchard, \$750.

Lillie M Johnson and husband to D C Garmire, 41.86 acres, t 9 s, r 6 w, \$1887.50.

Beauregard Tarter to Walter H Tiffany, lot in Tarter, \$75.

Ezra G Harris and wife to Polk County roadway, t 10 s, r 4 w, \$1.

Ezra G Harris and wife to Polk County, 6.77 acres for road purposes, t 10 s, r 4 w, \$1.

J F Samuel et al to A E Bowers and Harry Hayes, lots in Bentley, \$10.

J R Moyer and wife to Laura E Grayum, lots in Falls City, \$1.

Zed Rosendorf to P M Kirkland, lot in Independence, \$10.

J M Grant, sheriff, to J S Cooper, lot in Independence, \$215.

J N Pesterfield and wife to S N Guilliams, lot in Rickreall, \$60.

Working the Morse Code.

Easiness of the telegraph code has sometimes facilitated evil practices. Charles Galbraith, formerly chief superintendent of telegraphs at Bombay, described one notable case. Messages used to be brought by mail steamer from Suez to Point de Galle and telegraphed thence overland to Bombay. Native operators found it profitable, especially during the cotton famine, to communicate the tenor of dispatches to outside confederates. At first the method employed was to write a copy of the telegram, roll it up tightly and drop it out of the window. But this was soon detected and stopped. Then the operator would lean his head on his hand as if musing and drum with his fingers. Knowledge of the Morse code by the man outside did the rest.

Well, It's Suspended.

"Pop, tell me one thing."
"What is it, my son?"
"Is a suspended sentence a hanging matter?"—Baltimore American.

A good lookout drives ill luck away.
—French Proverb.

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