

The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

Entered as second-class matter September 8, 1908, at the post office at Monmouth, Oregon, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

Subscription Rates

| | |
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| One year | \$1.50 |
| Six months | 85 cts |
| Three months | 50 cts |

Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1914.

A DAY FOR PRAYER

Sunday, October 4th, has been set apart by President Wilson as a day to supplicate Almighty God for the speedy cessation of the war now distressing all Europe, the influence of which is being felt in all the civilized world, carrying its baneful effect far and wide with the touch of a devastating frost or a destroying cyclone.

It is well that the nation should take a day for meditation and prayer, but how shall we, who are descendants from the people now at war, approach a throne of grace in a manner that will be acceptable? Shall we ask God to sustain the cause of that particular nation from which we are descended? If we did what a jumble there would be with some of us praying that both sides have Divine aid in exterminating each other.

Shall we ask God to interpose his great power and force the combatants to desist? In that case it would involve the agency of man, and God will not violate his word that man shall have his choice as to whom he shall serve.

We desire peace, but when we consider what manner of petition we may address to the Great Father in heaven that will be consistent with his will, and that will enable us to ask for that which is specially requested upon this particular day, we may find ourselves in danger of asking wrongly, in which case we bring ourselves under condemnation instead of aiding to petition for the desired blessing. The nations of Europe are in awful, deadly strife, but their freedom, in so far as their agency is concerned, must not be violated, hence, our petitions should be in accordance with mercy, tempered with justice and according to the will of God.

Universal peace cannot come nor exist under present conditions, hence, to make our prayers availing, we must put ourselves in that attitude whereby we are not only fitted to embrace peace, but wherein we are willing to do our part to bring it about. The Messiah laid down the gospel law as the only way by which universal peace can be established, and if the human family will not walk therein, they cannot hope to enjoy the blessings which can only obtain through the Divine plan.

Is It Near The End?

How long can human flesh and blood stand the terrific impact of armed forces that is now in progress in France between the Germans and the Allies? The physical conditions are simply awful. The equinoxials have set in earlier than usual and for ten days the country has been deluged with a cold rain

that marks the breaking of the Summer season. Troops on both sides are performing literal prodigies of effort. They are working under the most distressing physical conditions. Their trenches are partly filled with water, they have no time to get their clothing dry, they have no chance for real rest and almost literally it may be said they are standing breast to breast straining every nerve and muscle, the one to get the better of the other.

It cannot be a case of an irresistible force meeting an immovable body. In the very nature of things something must soon give way. Then what? If there is a very decided break and the other side is in a condition to follow up its advantage there may be panic as well as rout. If there should be both there will be a very appreciable and immediate advance in the direction of peace.

How about the money supply in all this affair? How long can it stand the frightful drain that is going on? It comes through private sources that Germany is financed for two months. Doubtless there is some measure of truth in this, although the time may not be so short. But is there a nation on the top of the earth that could keep up the terrific waste and the frightful slaughter of men for say six months? Will not the time come soon when the people, the main sufferers, will revolt against the slaughter and the money loss and raise their voices in effective protest?

True it will be well for the world's peace if there be a decisive result to all the battling. But there are signs that in the very nature of things it cannot long be delayed for the double reason that there is a limit to human endurance and human resources.—Portland Telegram.

Flies Destroy Cutworms

Many cutworms have been parasitized by the species of blowfly that deposits its eggs on the cutworm's neck, whence the larva enters the worm and causes its death. In an insect breeding cage at the Agricultural College Professor Lovett found that about 80 per cent of the worms collected in the Willamette Valley are fatally infested. He hopes that this means a reduction of the pest that has wrought such havoc in clover fields and garden crops to a point of little importance for next year. He is very anxious for farmers to co-operate with this natural enemy of the cutworm by cleaning up and burning or plowing under all crop remnants, weeds and other trash of fields and roadways, which may offer breeding homes for the cutworm. All cutworms that have been parasitized by the Trachid fly may retreat to their winter home, spin their cocoon, and go into the pupa stage. But when the warm sunshine of next spring calls them to come forth as moths they will have been consumed, and in their stead there issues from the chrysalis not a cutworm, but a Trachid fly. If farmers will do their part, it seems that the cutworm pest will be cut off from serious damage, possibly for several years.

WALTER G. BROWN

Notary Public

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Etc.

THE RURAL PRESS

The Local Paper a Most Useful Agency on the Farm—The Press, Pulpit and School a Trinity of Influence That Must Be Utilized in Building Agriculture.

By Peter Radford,
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

A broad campaign of publicity on the subject of rural life is needed in this state today to bring the problems of the farmers to the forefront. The city problems are blazoned upon the front pages of the metropolitan dailies and echoed in the country press, but the troubles of the farmers are seldom told, except by those who seek to profit by the story, and the slitter of the package oftentimes obscures the substance. A searching investigation into the needs of the farmers will reveal many inherent defects in our economic system that can be easily remedied when properly understood and illuminated by the power of the press.

The rural press, the pulpit and the school are a trinity of powerful influences that the farmer must utilize to their fullest capacity before he can occupy a commanding position in public affairs. These gigantic agencies are organized in every rural community and only await the patronage and co-operation of the farmers to fully develop their energy and usefulness. They are local forces working for the best interests of their respective communities. Their work is to build and their object is to serve. They prosper only through the development and prosperity of the community.

Every farmer in this state should subscribe for the local paper, as well as farm periodicals and such other publications as he may find profitable, but he should, by all means, subscribe for his local paper, and no home should be without it. The local paper is part of the community life and the editor understands the farmer's problems. It is the local press that will study the local problems and through its columns deal with subjects of most vital importance to local life of the community.

A Noble Task.

In too many instances the country papers mimic the city press by giving prominence to scandals, accidents and political agitation. The new rural civilization has placed upon the rural press renewed responsibilities, and enlarged possibilities for usefulness. It cannot perform its mission to agriculture by recording the frailties, the mishaps and inordinate ambitions of humanity, or by filling its columns with the echoes of the struggles of busy streets, or by enchanting stories of city life which lure our children from the farm.

It has a higher and nobler task. Too often the pages of the city dailies bristle with the struggle of ambitious men in their wild lust for power, and many times the flames of personal conflict sear the tender buds of new civilization and illuminate the pathway to destruction. The rural press is the governing power of public sentiment and must hold steadfast to principle and keep the ship of state in the roadstead of progress. The rural press can best serve the interests of the farmers by applying its energies to the solution of problems affecting the local community. It must stem the mighty life current that is moving from the farm to the cities, sweeping before it a thousand boys and girls per day. It has to deal with the fundamental problems of civilization at their fountain head. Its mission is to direct growth, teach efficiency and mold the intellectual life of the country, placing before the public the daily problems of the farmers and giving first attention to the legislative, co-operative, educational and social needs of the agricultural classes within its respective community.

The Power of Advertising.

The influence of advertising is clearly visible in the homes and habits of the farmers, and the advertising columns of the press are making their imprint upon the lives of our people. The farmer possesses the things that are best advertised.

The farmer is entitled to all the advantages and deserves all the luxuries of life. We need more art, science and useful facilities on the farms, and many homes and farms are well balanced in this respect, but the advertiser can render a service by teaching the advantages of modern equipment throughout the columns of the rural press.

The farmers are in need of personal leadership. They have political leaders, but they need local industrial community and educational leaders.

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