

"WET" LEAGUE IN FIGHT OVER COIN

Only Two "Taxpayers and Wage Earners"

BREWERS PUT UP FUNDS

KNOWING THAT OREGON DRY MEANS BETTER BUSINESS FOR ALL LINES SAVE ONLY SALOONS.

BY ORTON E. GOODWIN, Publicity Department, Committee of One Hundred.

The great campaign to make Oregon "wet" has failed.

The exposure by Dr. Cora Talbott, secretary of the "Taxpayers' and Wage Earners' League," that the organization consisted of two persons, Mrs. Dunway and Dr. Talbott, and was financed by the brewers and distillers to make Oregon "wet," threw the fat into the fire.

The brewers and distillers know that all kinds of business save theirs is better in a dry town.

They know this has been proved by figures and facts from Salem, Oregon City, Roseburg, Albany, Newberg, Ashland, Corvallis, Pendleton and many other towns.

Organization Spreads Untruths. So they organized the "Taxpayers' and Wage Earners' League" to spread misinformation about Oregon dry.

They know bank deposits in dry towns have increased in number and amount. They know bad debts are almost unknown in all dry towns. They know collections are better. They know arrests from drunkenness are almost unknown. They know every dry town in Oregon is prosperous.

So, they became desperate.

Taxpayers' League Is "Joke." Then they organized the joke "Taxpayers' and Wage Earners' League." Dr. Talbott was secretary. She became disgusted when she learned money was being collected by the brewers and distillers by the use of her name, and she resigned.

Then Mrs. Dunway advertised lavishly, announcing that the money the "league" was using was provided by the brewers.

The campaign of misinformation carried on by employees of the league, who are also employees of the breweries and distilleries, is now known all over Oregon.

Brewers Spending Your Money. Every man, woman and child has to spend \$20 a year with the saloons.

If you do not drink, some one else has to pay YOUR share.

So, it is YOUR money the Oregon brewers and Eastern distilleries have been using to persuade YOU Oregon wet will do YOU good. It is believed they expect to spend over \$200,000 of YOUR money.

They know Oregon dry will put them out of business and help every other kind of business in the state.

Although the breweries and distilleries know Oregon dry is for better business, prosperity and more work, they are fighting it.

No Saloons; Better Business. We have had bad times with the saloon, haven't we? Why not try no saloon? It can't make things worse and is certain to make things better.

The reason is: Money spent on the saloon cannot be spent for groceries. Money spent in the saloons—much of it goes East. Money spent for dry goods and groceries stays in the towns and makes better business.

The members of the Committee of One Hundred are all Oregonians. Most of them are business men. They ask you to vote Oregon dry, because they know, as the brew-

ers also know, that Oregon dry means better business, lower taxes, more work and a return to prosperity.

For the experience of all Oregon dry towns has proved this to be the case.

Paid advertisement by Committee of One Hundred, 748 Morgan Bldg., Portland, Ore.

THE WOMAN IN THE FIELD

The Farm Woman Needs Relief More Than Her City Sister.

By Peter Radford, Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

Much has been said and more written about the woman in the factory and behind the counter, but how about the woman who works in the field. I want to say a few words in her behalf. I regret a necessity that compels woman to work for a livelihood, and I favor not only shortening her hours, but freeing her from manual labor entirely. I crave for society that high standard of excellence where the home is woman's throne and her life is devoted to molding the character and elevating the thought of the rising generation. But so long as want, greed and misfortune prevail in this world, women, through choice or necessity, will work, and perhaps they will work at one task or another as many hours per day as they please.

We may pity the weak and admire the strong in their struggle, but the farm woman is entitled to her share of sympathy and reward.

All Must Toil.

The labor problem, as relates to men, is a most vexatious one, and when we apply it to women it becomes more seriously complicated. We will always have to work unless some political genius can put a law on the statute book that will enable us to live without labor. So long as every person must meet toll face to face, the best we can do is to equitably distribute the burdens and reward labor, and if there is to be a revision of wages and a shortening of hours, I want the farm woman to get her share. She has more reason to complain than any other class of toilers. She has, as a rule, fewer comforts, fewer pleasures, less recreation and less opportunity for enjoyment than her sister in the city. She has not so many conveniences and fewer luxuries and less to be thankful for than women who live in the town, but she toils on, a model of consistency, patience and womanly devotion. Certainly she should be the first to be rewarded.

The Real Labor Problem Is on the Farm.

The great dailies with flaming headlines deplore the lot of women who toil in the cities, the city pulpit thunders with sympathy for her, and the legislators orate in her behalf, but not a line is written, a word said or a speech delivered in the interest of the million women who labor on the farm. Where one woman works in the cities in this state, there are a hundred mothers toiling in the field, and no mention is made of it. Is the woman in the city entitled to any more consideration than the woman on the farm? I contend that she is not. The city woman may be more easily restrained by legislation, and she may have a more attentive audience when she cries aloud, but the real labor problem, in so far as it relates to women and children, is on the farm—where mother and child, wielding the hoe and gathering the harvest, toil day in and day out without hope of reward.

The City Life Puny.

The farm women work from sun until sun. They do their housework and lull a half-million babes to sleep after the chickens go to roost, and they get breakfast and milk the cows before the lark sings. The city woman frequently chafes under hardships that the farm woman would consider a blessing. The city people are great talkers and oftentimes greatly magnify their troubles and enlarge their accomplishments. This characteristic permeates organized society as well as enters into the individual life of cities. There are orphan asylums which are doing commendable work and should be encouraged, that boast of their accomplishments, but I have seen widows in the country make a crop, drink branch water and eat corn-bread and molasses and raise more children and better children than many of these city orphan asylums. The cities need to get back to the soil with their ideals. They are hysterical, puny and feeble in their conception of life, its requirements and its opportunities.

The farmers' problems are pressing for solution and the awakening is at hand.

It is apparent that the old credit system must give way to business methods in financing the crop.

THE RURAL TEACHER

Bears Heavy Burden of Civilization.

By Peter Radford, Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

With the development of rural life, there comes the demand for increased educational facilities and the impulse of universal education which is sweeping the country calls for intelligent and consecrated leadership in our rural schools. It is upon the rural teacher that one of the heaviest burdens of civilization falls, for not only must he lay the foundation of education, but he must also instill into the pupils the real love for country life, which will hold him on the farm and help to stem the onward tide.

In the city, the teacher is a cog in the vast wheel of educational machinery; in the country he is the wheel. It is he who must mold the character, inspire the ideals and shape the destiny of the farm boys and girls, and if he is fitted by nature for the task, not only will the results of his efforts be reflected in the pupils, but gradually the whole community will be leavened with a new ambition for progress.

He can organize around the school the main interests of the boys and girls and develop the impulse for co-operation, which in time will displace the old competitive individualism and make rural social life more congenial and satisfying. The possibilities for making the rural school the social and economic center of the community are almost endless, and the faculties of the rural teacher may have full play for it will take all his time and ingenuity if he attains the full measure of success.

Must Be Community Leader.

A noted college professor recently said that three things are now required of a rural teacher. The first requirement is that he must be strong enough to establish himself as a leader in the community in which he lives and labors; second, that he must have a good grasp on the organization and management of the new and scientific farm school and, third, that he must show expert ability in dealing with the modern rural school curriculum. If he lives up to the opportunities offered him as a rural leader, he will train boys and girls distinctly for rural life, not only by giving them the rudiments of agricultural training, but by enabling them to see the attractive side of farm life, and to realize that it is a scientific business, and one of the most complex of all professions with opportunities as great as those of any other calling.

"School for Parents" Needed.

The duties of the rural teacher are more varied and complicated than those of the city teacher, and he sometimes has to include the parents in directing his efforts for the best results. In communities where the older population is opposed to any departure of the younger generation from established customs in either social or economic life, their co-operation can often be secured by calling community meetings and instructing the parents on matters of community interest. It is related that a successful young teacher in a remote locality had weekly meetings attended by parents of his pupils, which finally evolved into a "school for parents" in which they were taught how to live a community life in its broadest and biggest sense.

Social Features Essential.

The successful rural school is the vital social and economic center of the community and the successful rural teacher is the one who realizes that the responsibility of training local leaders for the future devolves upon him. Organized play, inter-community athletics, community festivals, lyceum and debating clubs, Y. M. C. A.'s, with occasional neighborhood entertainments, utilizing home talent, contests in cooking and various other phases of home economics, in corn and hog clubs and other agricultural activities are a few of the methods employed by the successful rural teacher in stimulating interest and enthusiasm while teaching them the fundamental principles of successful community life.

SWIFT FLYING STARS.

Vastness of the Universe Indicated by Their Long Travels.

The almost incredible distances of the heavenly bodies are well illustrated by Camille Flammarion's comments to the Societe Astronomique de France on the study by V. M. Slipher of the Lowell observatory on the speed of the nebula in Andromeda, which is 300 kilometers a second. Flammarion remarks that if this speed has been maintained since the days of Hipparchus, twenty centuries ago, the nebula

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has traveled in that time 19,000,000,000 kilometers. Hipparchus made a catalogue of the visible stars, and this nebula is not found in his list, although it can now be seen with the naked eye. Had it been as brilliant 2,000 years ago as it is today, Hipparchus, living under the clear sky of Alexandria, could not well have overlooked it.

"Must we then conclude," asks Flammarion, "that its twenty centuries of approach to us have been enough to increase its brilliancy? The parallax of the nebula is 0.17 second, which corresponds to a distance of 181,000,000,000 kilometers. It takes light nineteen years to travel that distance. So in 2,000 years its distance would have diminished by about one-tenth."

But then, no one knows that it has maintained this terrific speed throughout the centuries. It may have moved more slowly or more rapidly at any time. All is conjecture except the actual figures for its present speed and distance.

The fact that bodies moving at such speeds are not seen to move brings home to us the vastness of the universe.—New York World.

The Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture is the oldest association of its kind in America. This was organized by George Washington and Benjamin Franklin in 1785.



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