

School Officer's Convention

The annual School Officer's Convention for Polk county was held Saturday, January 9th, in the court house, with an excellent attendance. At the morning session, the following subjects were discussed by the different school officers present: The State Plan of Standardization for Schools. The reapportionment of County School Funds on a more equal basis. Making the County Treasurer custodian of the County School Funds. State plan of Standardization for High Schools. The Industrial Club Work for the schools of the county. The County Unit Plan of administration and taxation. During the afternoon session, Dr. Winship of Boston gave an interesting address pertaining to the relation of school boards to the children of the schools in which his main theme was that the school officers were elected to serve and work to the best interest of the children and their obligation was for the child and the child alone. This address was very much appreciated by the school officers present.

President Ackerman of the Normal School also gave an address, outlining the work of the Normal School and making a plea for trained teachers. This was strongly endorsed by the convention.

Mr. Carleton, visiting State Superintendent, explained the bill now being prepared for the County Unit of Administration and Taxation.

The resolution committee consisting of F. C. Ewing of Brush College, C. C. Gardner of Bridgeport, John R. Loy of Buena Vista, L. H. McBee, Liberty, M. W. Mix of Independence, reported the following resolutions:

1. That we do endorse the organizing of Parent-Teacher Associations in all schools throughout the county.
2. That we recommend that there be a change made in the apportionment of County School Funds.
3. We recommend that the County Treasurer be made custodian of the School Funds.
4. We recommend that the appointment of the State Text Book Commission be taken out of the hands of the Governor and placed in the hands of the State Superintendent.
5. That we heartily endorse the organization of Industrial Clubs throughout the county, and the holding of School Fairs.
6. That we recommend that all districts be required to have at least eight months of school instead of six as now required.
7. Be it resolved that we petition the Legislature to change the present compulsory school law so that all children between the ages of eight and sixteen years be compelled to attend school regularly, provided also that from sixteen to seventeen they must attend school unless regularly employed. Provided, however, that all normal children be required to complete the sixth grade regardless of age; provided also, that two days absence, except for sickness, shall constitute truancy.

T. W. Brunk was re-elected president and H. C. Seymour, secretary.

From one to three representatives from each school district in Polk county were present, except from a very few districts.

Brown & Sibley, attorneys and abstractors, 610 Mill Street, Dallas, Oregon.

The Bullet That Killed a Man

By MARGARET ELDRIDGE

When the war between the king and the parliament came on I was thinking of marrying the eldest son of a marquis, Lord Tinterton.

A beardless boy of my acquaintance, Ralph Chester, not more than nineteen years old, took it into his silly head to fall in love with me. The worst of it was that his father was a strong adherent of the parliament, and this fired the sympathies of the son. Ralph had joined a troop of the psalm singing Roundheads and was preparing to go with them to a rendezvous where the parliamentary forces were being collected. The evening before he left he came to see me to say goodby, I suppose, for we had been neighbors and our now being on different sides did not affect our friendliness. What was my astonishment when he told me that he loved me.

I shall never forget the boyish look on his face as he spoke the words, seeming to feel that he was presumptuous in addressing one he considered so superior to himself. A woman is pleased with any man's devotion, be he respectable, and I confess that I was secretly pleased. I made my refusal as easy to bear as possible, but my young lover took it hard.

The war had been fought out in England, and Cromwell went to Scotland to suppress the movement against him there. One day a trooper returning from the war stopped at the gate and, dismounting, tramped into the ground and, knocking at the portal, handed in a letter for me. I opened it and, glancing at the bottom, saw the signature of Ralph Chester. The letter was accompanied by a little box. Ralph wrote that he was dying. A surgeon had extracted a bullet from his wound and had promised the poor boy that he would send it to me. It was in the box.

I did not at first realize the effect this gruesome gift would have on me. It was some time before I opened the box and did so at last from a strange desire that came over me to see the bullet that had killed a man and that man my lover. It was like any other bullet, but not so to me. It seemed to be talking to me, telling me a myriad of things, all about the young man who had loved me, but whom I had not loved. I replaced it in the box, resolving that I would put it away and never see it again.

It was not long before a desire came to me to take it out and look at it. I resisted the desire. I endeavored to interest myself in other subjects. Lord Tinterton, who had been fighting under Prince Rupert, returned and renewed his suit. To help me get rid of the effect of my dead lover's gift I tried to listen to him. But my heart was not with Tinterton, and I put him off. I yielded to my desire to see the bullet and, opening the box, took it out. It seemed to reproach me, and for my life I could not consider it what it was—nothing but an inanimate lump of lead.

My mind every day came under the strange influence of this inanimate object. It was a constant reproach to me that I had turned away a love. What right had I to reject that which was so sacred? Before the memento came I had considered marrying Tinterton, though I was indifferent to him personally, to be the most natural thing in the world to do. He had fine estates and by skillful diplomacy had saved them from being confiscated by the protector. My future position as a marchioness would be all that could be desired. And yet I was deterred from giving him an affirmative answer by this little lump of lead. Or was it not rather what that lump of lead represented? It did not seem so to me, though I do not doubt that it was.

At last I determined to try to break the spell by accepting Tinterton. The evening after doing so, when I went to my room, I tried to keep away from the drawer of my dresser, where I kept the bullet. I stood looking at the drawer, using all my will power to avoid going to it. All to no purpose. I was drawn like a resisting animal by a rope to the dresser, opened the drawer and took out the bullet. It lay there in its box, inanimate, yet it was to me a reproof. I held it in my hands till the tears came into my eyes. Then I put it back in its place and began to wonder how I should recall all I had said to Tinterton.

I am growing old. King Charles II has reigned and been succeeded by his brother James. I am a splinter and shall always remain a splinter. Tinterton never forgave me for accepting and then rejecting him, for I had no excuse whatever to offer him. Tell him that I had been forbidden to marry him by a bit of lead! Impossible. I broke with him without giving him a reason and have since been considered by him a weakling. He has long

No. 10,071

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank

At Monmouth, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, December 31st, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$116,614.03
Overdrafts, secured, \$.....	179.44
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value).....	15,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings.....	2,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand (other than stocks), including premiums on same.....	\$20,897.85
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (U. S. postal savings excluded).....	\$6,500.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank.....	\$2,400.00
Less amount unpaid.....	\$2,000.00
Banking house, \$8,500.00; furniture and fixtures, \$1,500.00.....	10,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve bank.....	2,973.72
Due from approved reserve agents in central reserve cities.....	\$7,444.30
Due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities.....	\$17,019.61
Due from banks and bankers (other than above).....	1,749.20
Outside checks and other cash items; fractional currency.....	\$96.38
Notes of other national banks.....	60.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:	
Specie.....	\$13,729.65
Legal-tender notes.....	65.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation).....	750.00
Total.....	\$215,479.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 30,000.00
Surplus fund.....	10,000.00
Undivided profits.....	\$6,607.38
Reserved for taxes.....	\$.....
Reserved for.....	\$6,607.38
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid.....	\$ 6,607.38
Circulating notes.....	\$15,000.00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit.....	\$ 1,040.00
Dividends unpaid.....	1,500.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check.....	\$94,005.70
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days.....	23,134.26
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	265.50
Postal savings deposits.....	1,017.09
State and municipal deposits.....	7,233.02
Time deposits:	
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days.....	\$27,756.23
Total.....	\$215,479.18

State of Oregon,) ss

County of Polk,)

I, Ira C. Powell, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

IRA C. POWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1915.

WALTER G. BROWN,
Notary Public.

CORRECT-Attest:

I. M. SIMPSON,
J. B. V. BUTLER,
WM. RIDDELL, } Directors

been married to another

I have often wondered wherein lay the power of the bullet that killed my lover. Was it merely an expression of my feelings? Was it endowed with a subtle power that came from the man it killed? Upon this I still wonder. But whether the spell it exercised is in itself, in me or the man whose life it terminated, it is remorseless. Rather, it was remorseless, for it changed the course of my life at that period when I would but for it, have married and lost my identity in that of my husband and children.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION NEEDED

The Farm the Place to Study All Legislative Problems.

By Peter Radford.

Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The principal function performed by government today is to collect taxes, keep records and prevent and punish crime; but that is not sufficient. Government should tip its hat to the Goddess of Opportunity as courageously as it draws a six-shooter on a train robber. We ought to encourage thrift as well as restrain greed. We have been basing legislation upon the extremes of human life—the classes high and low, the deprived and the talented—let us now reach the masses and the extremes will more nearly disappear. Our statutes are filled to overflowing with pity and revenge; let us add opportunity.

The slogan of the Farmers' Union is co-operation. Not only among individual farmers, but between all legitimate and useful occupations. We want to sit around the hearthstone of industry and talk over problems of mutual interest with our neighbors.

We want to invite those who are earnestly searching for information on public questions to get back to the soil with their investigations where, in the stillness of nature, they can climb the mountain-top of wisdom, explore the deep canyons of knowledge and stroll through the quiet valleys of understanding.

There is no problem in civilization

that cannot be found in its native state on the farm. The labor, educational, financial, transportation, home-building and all other problems are there. We will discuss a few of them.

The Labor Problem.

We bow to the dignity of labor. No one would be willing to do more to lighten the burdens, increase the safety, comforts and profits of those who labor in commerce and industry than their fellow toilers in agriculture. But how about the farmer who bows his back to feed and clothe the world, and who works from sun until sun? Is he not also entitled to an increase in pay and a shortening of hours? Much has been said about the women in the factory and behind the counter, but how about the woman in the field, drenched in perspiration, gathering the harvest, the little children, their lips wet with mother's milk, toiling by her side? Are they not also entitled to consideration? Is not the man who digs in the ground entitled to the same consideration as he who toils at the forge, weaves at the loom and works behind the counter?

The farmer has been bearing his burdens as patiently as the beast he plows, but is patience a bar from justice? The labor problem of Virginia today is on the farm, and the first attention should be given those who labor in the field.

The Need of Cheap Money.

Agriculture has never been properly financed. The farmer pays a much higher rate of interest as a rule than any other class or borrower and his property, especially that of farm products, is not so readily accepted as a basis of credit as the property of other lines of industry of equal market value.

A rural or land credit system is needed that will enable a farmer to buy a home on long time at a cheap rate of interest.

A statute based on sound business principles that will enable the landless to buy and encourage the large land owner to sell, is much needed, and one that merits the most serious consideration of our law makers.

The financial problem of the state and nation is on the farm, and first attention should be given those who create the nation's wealth.

The Herald solicits your aid

Local Time Card

Of the Independence And Monmouth Railway---Effective December 15, 1914

Train No. 1 leaves Independence 7:00 A. M., arrives at Monmouth 7:10 A. M., connects with train for Airline.

Train No. 3 leaves Independence 7:35 A. M., after connecting with S. P. train No. 354 from Corvallis, arrives at Monmouth 11:25 A. M., connects with No. 351 for Airline.

Train No. 5 leaves Independence 8:45 A. M., arrives at Monmouth 8:55 A. M., connects with train for Dallas.

Train No. 7 leaves Independence 11:15 A. M., after connecting with S. P. train No. 101 from Portland, arrives at Monmouth 11:25 A. M., connects with No. 351 for Airline.

Train No. 9 leaves Independence 1:10 P. M., arrives at Monmouth 1:20 P. M., connects with No. 352 for Dallas.

Train No. 11 leaves Independence 2:20 P. M., after connecting with S. P. train No. 102 from Corvallis, arrives at Monmouth 2:30 P. M.

Train No. 15 leaves Independence 3:50 P. M., arrives at Monmouth 4:00 P. M., connects with train for Dallas.

Train No. 17 leaves Independence 4:30 P. M., after connecting with Motor Car from Salem, arrives at Monmouth 4:40 P. M.

Train No. 19 leaves Independence 7:30 P. M., after connecting with S. P. train No. 353 from Portland, arrives at Monmouth 7:40 P. M.

Train No. 2 leaves Monmouth 7:15 A. M., arrives at Independence 7:25 A. M., connects with S. P. train No. 354 for Portland.

Train No. 4 leaves Monmouth 8:15 A. M., arrives at Independence 8:25 A. M., connects with train from Dallas arriving at Monmouth 7:25.

Train No. 6 leaves Monmouth 9:05 A. M., arrives at Independence 9:15 A. M., connects with train from Airline.

Train No. 8 leaves Monmouth 11:35 A. M., arrives at Independence 11:45 A. M., connects with train No. 351 from Dallas.

Train No. 10 leaves Monmouth 1:30 P. M., arrives at Independence 1:40 P. M., connects with S. P. train No. 352 from Airline, also S. P. train No. 102 for Portland.

Train No. 12 leaves Monmouth 2:35 P. M., arrives at Independence 2:45 P. M.

Train No. 14 leaves Monmouth 4:05 P. M., arrives at Independence 4:15 P. M., connects with Motor Car for Salem and Dallas.

Train No. 16 leaves Monmouth 4:50 P. M., arrives at Independence 5:00 P. M.

Train No. 18 leaves Monmouth 7:45 P. M., arrives at Independence 7:55 P. M.

Church Directory

EVANGELICAL CHURCH

F. M. FISHER, Pastor.

Morning service at 11:00 o'clock
Evening service at 7:30 o'clock
Sunday School at 10:00 a. m.
Y. P. A. Meeting at 6:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

H. F. JONES, Pastor.

Morning Service at 11:00 a. m.
Evening Service at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School 10:00 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

G. A. POLLARD, PASTOR

Sunday School at 10:00 a. m.
Morning worship, 11:00 a. m.
Christian Union Endeavor, 6:30 P. M.
Evening worship, 7:30 p. m.
Prayermeeting Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.



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