

The Herald

D. E. SMITH, Editor.

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.

PRINCIPALS' CLUB DEBATE

The Principals' Club met in the Normal chapel last Saturday evening, the principal feature of the evening being the debate upon the question:

"Resolved, That the County Unit of School Organization should be substituted for the present District Unit of School Organization."

Messrs. Pittman and Evenden represented the affirmative and Mr. Gentle and Pres. Ackerman the negative side.

The debaters each handled his part of the subject well, but as it was a question upon which, perhaps most of the audience had not given much thought, we presume that many of those attending were, like the writer, unable to determine which proposition would be best.

The affirmative, so far as we were able to judge, took the position that those entrusted with the supervision of the larger unit would always do so, as disinterested persons, except to the public good, while the negative assumed that the centralization of power in the larger unit would result in that power being used for self aggrandizement and, hence, that the purpose of the greater unit would be defeated because of selfishness.

A great man once said when discussing and urging a Democratic government, that if the people could always have just men to govern them, then a king would be better than the representative government, but as they could not always have just men for kings the representative government is best, and likewise we are inclined to distrust the greater centralization of power because of self-interest in those who enforce the law. But, were all persons just and willing to abide by the Golden Rule, there is no doubt but that the larger unit would result to great advantage to the school system, and the advancement of teachers and pupils.

Profitable Dairy Stock

Uncle Sam—that is to say, that part of American population that farms,—keeps three immense herds of dairy cows; each herd contains seven million head and occupies a farm the size of the State of Illinois! One of these herds lacks \$50,000,000 annually of paying for its keep. Another of equal size makes a moderate profit of \$7.50 per cow, but the third herd of 7,000,000 high producing cows makes the splendid, but not extraordinary, profit of \$20.52 per head, or \$187,000,000.

This is not a mere guess, but is based upon facts secured by the Department of Dairy Husbandry of the University of Illinois from a large and fair com-

parison of the individual yearly records of over 1,000 cows in herds, tested by this department, in the different parts of the State.

Investigations were not made to show that there is a difference in the producing power of individual dairy cows, as this has been known for a long time, but were made to show how wide and far-reaching this variation is and something of its meaning to the dairy industry of the United States.

The poorest third of these cows produced an average of 1,664 pounds of milk and 134 pounds butterfat annually, each cow incurring \$7.25 of paying for her keep. The middle third average 5,000 pounds of milk and 195 pounds of butterfat annually, returning an average profit of \$7.85; and the best third average 8,765 pounds of milk and 278 pounds of butterfat, each cow making an annual profit of \$20.52, besides paying market price for all items included in her keep.

As these cows were in commercial dairy herds in four different sections of Illinois, it is justifiable to assume that they are fair representations of Uncle Sam's cows. According to the last census, the average production of the cows in the United States was 144 pounds butterfat, while the average production of the 1,000 cows tested in Illinois was 200 pounds, therefore, the figures here given do not exaggerate the actual conditions and are conservative.

Using the above figures as a basis for Uncle Sam's herds, the following noteworthy facts are brought out:

Since each of the three herds contains over 7,000,000 cows, or more than 230,000 herds of 30 cows each, it will require 230,000 farms containing 100 acres each (a quarter section being required to successfully handle a herd of 30 cows), together with all the buildings, homes, tools, equipment and labor, necessary for one of the three herds. These farms aggregate 36,800,000 acres, or 57,500 square miles, equal to an immense farm the size of the State of Illinois.—From "Uncle Sam's Three Herds of Dairy Cattle," by Wilbur J. Fraser, in the American Review of Reviews for March.

The Eternal Human

President Wilson on Monday inaugurated the first transcontinental telephone service. He talked from Washington with the head of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

A striking event in the history of the telephone. As the President says, it stirs the imagination to think of the human voice finding its way clear across the continent. And when we consider that the inventor of the telephone is still alive the immensity of the advance in so short a time strikes the imagination still more.

What a pity that the rapidity of the material and scientific advance of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has not been accomplished by correspondingly rapid changes in the mental and moral qualities of man himself!

What a pity that men today do not stand on the same secure

foundations of adjusted expediency, as compared with the men of other days, that science stands on what compared with the sciences proceeding the last century!

Enabled by the wiseness of its scientific lines, the world is at times inclined to assume they do. But at the moment of seemingly most secure accomplishment there comes a world war and men are seen reacting to the same old human and historic stimuli.

Man has progressed, but the progress is slow. His work outruns him. Human nature is the most stable thing in history. Compared with it the mighty empires that have come and gone are merely starting shadows.—Chicago Herald

Milk Testers Supplied Lane Co. Rural Schools

In order to assist the farmers of Lane county to determine the value of their dairy cows and to eliminate the poor ones from their herds, the First National Bank of Eugene plans to place milk testers in the rural schools of the county, the school children to do the testing for the farmers free of charge, under the direction of the county agriculturist. A few of the machines have already been ordered and will be distributed among the schools of the county which are located in the sections where dairying is carried on most extensively. The plan has the hearty sanction of the county school superintendent and the county agriculturist.—Eugene Register.

Abstracts promptly made by Brown & Sibley, attorneys and abstractors.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County, Department No. 2.

Edna McCall, Plaintiff vs. M. H. McCall, Defendant.

To M. H. McCall, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: on or before May 22nd, 1915; and if you fail so to answer the said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to said court for the relief in said complaint demanded, to-wit:—For a decree dissolving the marriage contract now existing between you and the plaintiff; that the care and custody of the minor child therein named, Marcus McCall, be awarded to plaintiff, and for such other and different relief as to equity seemeth just.

This summons, by order of Hon. H. H. Belt, Judge of the above entitled court, made and dated April 8th, 1915, at chambers in the City of Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, is served upon you by the publication thereof for a period of six consecutive weeks immediately prior to the 22nd day of May, 1915, in the Monmouth Herald, a newspaper of general circulation, published at Monmouth, in said County of Polk. The date of the first publication of this summons is April 9th, 1915, and the date of the last publication will be May 21st, 1915.

B. F. SWOPE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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