

The Monmouth Herald

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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL NOTES

County School Superintendents Here Wednesday

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT TO GIVE EVENING

Largest Excursion in the History of the Normal Went to Salem Last Thursday

The annual visit of the County School Superintendents is always looked forward to with a great deal of interest but Wednesday was a great day for the Normal. Almost every county in the State had its representative present and the interest shown in the work or the school was most gratifying. The chapel period was given over to the Superintendents who were most ably represented by Mr. Naxson, Superintendent of Lincoln, and Mrs. Ivanhoe, Superintendent of Union. President Ackerman extended to the Superintendents the hospitality of the school and gave them unrestricted liberties for visiting. They availed themselves of this opportunity and the time until three o'clock was spent in visiting classes and meeting teachers from their various counties. The Domestic Science Department, under the supervision of Miss Butler entertained them at luncheon.

On Saturday, July 24, the Musical Department of the Summer Normal, under the direction of Miss Hoham, will give an evening. The Glee Clubs will give a cantata based on Longfellow's "Wreck of the Hesperus." This is the first choral work done by the glee clubs of the Normal and will be a rare treat to music lovers. The Normal orchestra will assist in the evening's entertainment. In addition to the musical program, Miss Eugenia Woodbury of Portland, who needs no introduction to a Monmouth audience, will read Thomas' drama "The Witching Hour." A literary and musical program of unusual excellence is promised those who attend. General admission twenty-five cents. Thirty-five cents for reserved seats.

The various county groups are working diligently perfecting their "Stunts" which are to be given at the annual stunt program on Saturday evening, July 17. Nothing is definitely known yet conjectures are ripe and all predict an evening unrivalled for amusement, edification, instruction, construction and destruction.

The excursion to Salem on Thursday, which was the largest in the history of the Normal, had a triple significance for the students. The state buildings were visited, the historic old Liberty Bell viewed and Commissioner Claxton, who could not reach Monmouth to keep his date on Wednesday, was heard. All in all it was a day that will be long remembered by the excursionists.

Senator Garland of Lebanon was the chapel speaker last Friday. Mr. Garland is a forceful as well as a convincing speaker

and his able address was greatly appreciated by the students.

The training school orchestra, directed by Miss Hoham, took a chapel period last week. The summer school students showed their appreciation of the work of the little people by repeated and extended applause of every number.

Reverend Rollins of Corvallis gave on last Friday evening an illustrated lecture on "Points of Scenic Interest" on the Pacific coast. The pictures were excellent and the descriptions most interesting and we take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Rollins for a most entertaining and instructive evening.

Mrs. Fulkerson of Salem and Mrs. B. Casey of Dallas were Normal visitors on Wednesday.

The summer school enrollment has reached and passed the 500 mark.

LOOK AFTER NOXIOUS WEEDS

City Authorities and Property Owners Both Liable For Neglect

Below we print the section of the State law regarding the destruction of noxious weeds on property in cities and elsewhere.

Section 9 of the Oregon laws makes it the duty of municipalities to see that the law is enforced within the city, providing for a forfeiture to the county of not less than \$50 or more than \$500 in case the law is not enforced. Therefore as a matter of self protection the city authorities warn all persons having noxious weeds or thistles described therein that the law will be enforced:

Section 6. If any person, persons or corporation owning, possessing or having care or charge of any land or lands, improved or unimproved, enclosed or unenclosed, in this state, shall knowingly permit any Russian thistle, Canada thistle or Chinese thistle, or Sisymbrium Altissimum (called whiteweed) Cocklebur (known as the Dagger Cocklebur) Atriplex Argenta (called the silver salt bush) to grow up thereon, and suffer the same to stand until its bloom falls or its seeds begin to form, such person, persons or corporation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, for the first offense, be fined not less than \$10 or more than \$50 and for the second and each subsequent offense not less than \$25 or more than \$100, said fines to be recovered, with costs, in an action to be brought in the name of the state of Oregon, for the use and benefit of the general fund of the county where the offense is committed. Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction of this offense.

Barber Shop Will Change

Barber C. E. Force is going to quit barbering for a year and will rest up in Eastern Oregon. He has rented his business to E. M. Ebbert, his present helper, who will take possession about the first of September, and he has rented his residence to a gentleman from Medford, who will live here while sending his daughter to Normal school.

HISTORY OF THE LIBERTY BELL

Monmouth Sends out a Large Delegation to Salem

CALLED TOGETHER NOTED ASSEMBLIES

Its History Associated With The Birth of American Liberty and Independence

The appearance of the Liberty bell at Salem, yesterday, proved a strong drawing card to entice visitors from Monmouth and vicinity. The special train of ten passenger coaches and a baggage car, the largest passenger train ever to leave our little city, carried away over 400 passengers, mostly Summer school students, and autos and other vehicles carried another hundred or more to see the bell whose history is so closely linked with the birth of freedom and the rise of the United States of America—the country born in a day.

Following is the history of this noted bell as given in the Portland Telegram:

There is little wonder that the Liberty bell is cracked and speechless now. It swung on the great storms that lost Great Britain the richest half of a continent and it proclaimed a nation founded on a theory that had never before been heard of—liberty and equal justice.

It must have been a thorn in the side of his late majesty, King George III, that the original Liberty bell was cast in England. The assembly of the crown province of Pennsylvania had built an assembly hall and they wanted a bell to swing in its belfry. That was in 1751, before the revolution was dreamed of. Though they ordered the bell from England like loyal colonists, some inspired prophet among them ordered this quotation from Leviticus inscribed about the bell: "Proclaim liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

All the bells of the old Quaker town rang out a welcome when the Matilda sailed up the Delaware in August, 1752, with the assembly hall bell on board. It weighed about 2000 pounds, and cost about \$500. It came ashore in good order, but was of such poor composition that it cracked as it was being hung when its tone was first tried. The independent American spirit was beginning to assert itself.

"We will recast it ourselves," said the citizens.

Bell Is Recast

This was done. Pass and Stow, whose names are on the bell, broke up the metal and cast it again after changing the composition. It was taken from the moulds in March, 1753. But the tone was not clear—people criticised—and in June, 1753, Pass and Stow once more cast the bell. It was again hung in its belfry. True to its stormy history, there was still criticism. Persons with delicate ears still objected to the tone. Perhaps it was the unpopular voice of liberty and equality in the bell's notes that those persons didn't like. At

any rate, one resident protested to the assembly against ringing the bell more than necessary, declaring that it gave him great inconvenience to listen to it.

So great was the objection that another bell was ordered. At a test there was found to be little difference between the two, and the original bell was left in place.

Calls Assembly

It wasn't long before that mysterious inscription about the bell began to take on a meaning. It called together the assembly in August, 1753, when it was decided to continue the issuance of province money in spite of the royal order preventing it. It brought together the assembly which in September, 1764, sent Benjamin Franklin to England to present the grievances of the colonies.

The bell tolled in October, 1765, when the Royal Charlotte brought into the harbor the odious stickers authorized by the stamp act. It brought together the meeting that declared these stamps should not land. It tolled again when the stamp act was enforced—and the Americans burned the shipment of stickers so that there should be no mistake about their sentiments.

Protest from these citizens of Philadelphia was getting more frequent and more earnest all the time. The bell was kept busy calling them together. On April 24, 1775, it announced the closing of the port of Boston and the battle of Lexington. At this meeting the bell listened while the stern colonists resolved,

"To associate for the purpose of defending with arms, their lives, liberty and property."

To its wild ringing the patriots gathered on June 7, 1776, when Richard Henry Lee offered the resolution that told the world with deadly clearness where the colonists stood. It said:

"These United Colonies are and ought to be free and independent states and as such have and of right ought to have full power to make war."

Bell Earns Its Name

The bell brought together the congress for the consideration of the Declaration of Independence. On July 8, 1776, old Andrew McNair, the bell ringer, sat in the belfry, while below him the first men of America were signing the paper that cut them loose from England. According to the story, the old man's grandson ran out below after the declaration had been signed and shouted up:

"Ring, grandpa! Ring for liberty."

That day the bell earned its name, proclaiming liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.

During the war that followed the bell was taken to Allentown to prevent its capture. It got back in time to announce the surrender of Cornwallis, October 24, 1781. It welcomed Washington in November, and in April, 1783, it proclaimed peace. It sounded alarms and celebrated victories during the war of 1812 and proclaimed peace in 1815.

Mourns for Patriot

The slow peals of the Liberty bell mourned the death of Wash-

CITY COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

All Members of the Board Were Present

CLAIMS AGAINST CITY ORDERED PAID

Recorder's Financial Report for June Approved and Other Business Transacted

The common council of the City of Monmouth met Tuesday evening with all members of the board present.

After approving the minutes of the previous meeting the following transactions were had, claims against the city being first taken up and order made for payment.

ON GENERAL FUND

Himes Eng. Co., surveying.....\$ 41.75
Oregon Power Co., street light... 60.50
Total.....\$102.25

ON WATER FUND

Oregon Power Co., power and payment on motor.....\$68.60

ON ROAD FUND

L. C. Muscott, oiling streets...\$115.20
Monmouth Lumber Yard, lumber 5.75
Total.....\$120.95

The city recorder's financial report for June, 1915, was then approved and ordered to be placed on file, the collections for that month being \$234.45.

The subject of better light at the Southern Pacific depot was discussed and the city recorder instructed to correspond with the Southern Pacific superintendent making the request that the company install another light at the depot.

C. M. Crittenden, a representative of the Clement Safety Shoe, an article for the use of firemen when scaling the roofs of buildings, having left a sample pair for the inspection of the council, an order was made directing the city recorder to purchase two pair, the price being \$3 each.

It was further concluded to have the light at the junction of Ecols and Jackson streets moved to the east side of the street.

The council meets again on July 27, at 8 P. M.

ington. It welcomed Lafayette to the Independence hall in 1824. It tolled for the great marquis when the news of his death reached America. Its voice marked the passing of Adams, Jefferson and Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Like the great men it had known, the Liberty Bell was beginning to weaken with age. It was as if the vast emotions the bell had felt with the people were too much for it. To Americans there is something mysteriously divine in the inscription about the bell and in the dramatic manner in which silence came upon it.

John Marshall, the last of the men who made the nation, died in Philadelphia July 6, 1835. Two days later the bell tolled as the funeral cortege passed slowly through the streets. The bell suddenly went mute as the ringer pulled its cord. Examination showed that there was a great crack in the bell and that it would never be heard again.

The day was the anniversary of the proclamation of independence.