

# The Herald

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## PRINCIPLES CHANGE NOT

Changes come and go. The boy of today will be the man of tomorrow, and the boy of tomorrow will be the statesman, inventor, or what-so-ever place he may fill of the period immediately following. Inventors move forward; scientific men climb up toward greater heights of knowledge, and in fact, everything advances except that which has been fully understood, being based on the immutability of truth.

The Edison of today is the result of what long years of active study along inventive lines has carried him forward to. Burbank, sometimes called the plant wizard, is the result of what study and experimentation has made him. Both of these men thought, and they not only did so, but they were willing to, and did back up their thoughts by their undivided action and the world has been benefitted by their labors. Franklin thought; it was but the bloom of electricity, but others have builded upon it, and the fruit is here, not in its fullness, for that has yet to come, but humanity has been largely the gainer.

The florist thought and his idea has been made to bring forth the fragrance and beauty of the rose in its many varieties as the result of that thought and the action which followed.

The plant wizard thought and the bloom of new varieties of production sprang into existence as the result and the human race has been gladdened and made the benefactor of the gracious results obtained. The luscious fruits of many choice varieties and improvements are with us because of that thought. It was the bloom for all that followed in its wake.

Changes come with the lapse of time because men think and search to bring from their hidden source that which has been covered for ages. Take, for instance, the manner of disseminating thought and consider the old and the new way. In its beginning it was transmitted by word, later by writing, then by printing and sent out by runner and the slow process of travel peculiar to its time. Methods have changed. The slow processes have been displaced by the newer conveniences and dispatches once sent forth by runner, or by animal conveyance, now go winging their way round the world by wire, cable, or through the air, harnessed and guided by its electrical horse, with multiplied fleetness many times greater than the swiftest wind. This is the modern way and who can say that it will not be improved upon until much greater achievement shall have been obtained. It is not only along one line of contact

that man is delving but he is reaching out along all lines and is gathering in from the source of all intelligence the things that pertain to knowledge.

There are men searching deeper into the hidden mysteries of divine research than ever before, while others have forsaken the purpose of their creation, and are delving deep into things which pertain unto evil. Some are searching the highest means of preservation while others still are searching for the greatest power of destruction, and who shall say, when men have anchored on some bed-rock truth, that they have not come one step nearer knowing the Almighty Father than they were before, since the earth is to be full of the knowledge and glory of God in the latter days.

In holy writ we are told of those who reach a sublime place in God's kingdom, yet they do not seem to understand that they made an effort for such eminence, and why may not this class be of those who have searched deep after hidden knowledge, since we must, in order to behold the glory of God, become like unto him in his character, one of the attributes of which is knowledge.

### Man Made

The Chicago Tribune speaks of the Eastland catastrophe as "man made." "The greatest man made disaster in the history of the country" is the way the Tribune puts it.

That is the phase of the Eastland tragedy that is to be thought about more than any other, provided we can think about it to some effect. As the disaster was "man made" it was preventable; and we must conclude that the means of prevention in this case lay with the United States marine authorities. That is the phase of the tragedy that interests the country at large more than any other.

The public has been tolerant, and knowing the public to be tolerant, marine officials have been tolerant—if we choose to use that word. Criminally negligent is the equivalent phrase. But with the attention of the nation concentrated on this tolerance, criminal negligence, or whatever we may call it, is this man made death dealing to continue?

It does not seem that we will forever put up with this policy of carelessness before the fact and horror afterward. Collective intelligence and collective indignation ought to put an end to it. Let the Chicago tragedy remain a burden on the public conscience until congress shall see to it that this lax system of federal inspection is overhauled and brought into shape that will make it of sure service in safeguarding life.—Telegram.

### The Poisonous Shell Story

In these days of hot tempers and high feelings, a piece of slander travels far and takes on multitudinous forms.

Months ago, the superintendent of the Cleveland Automatic Machine company, Arthur L. Garford, president, sent an advertisement to the American Machinists' Magazine and included with it the translation of an account of a particularly vicious and devilish shell, an account of which he had found in a foreign periodical. Through

# We are off—

On ad-writing this week,  
but we are not off on  
Goods and Quality.

Call in when you need anything;  
We'll find time to wait upon you.

You need our goods;  
We need your money;  
The benefit is mutual.

## MONMOUTH MERCANTILE CO.

Monmouth, Oregon

## POULTRY SUPPLY STORE

THOMAS BOULDEN, Proprietor

### KEEPS ON SALE

Best Grade Chic Feed. Best Grade Grit, Bone and Oyster Shell.

Garden Seeds in Package or in Bulk.

Will Pay Cash for Eggs and Poultry.

Monmouth, . . . . . Oregon

an error in the office of the American Machinists' Magazine, the advertisement and the story of the shell were run together, making it appear that the Cleveland company was prepared to manufacture such a fearful instrument of warfare.

The Cleveland Automatic Machine company and especially its president have been lectured and cursed and damned for their barbarity. They have been proclaimed as the extremest example of greed extant on the American continent. In the course of time, the thing reached the German papers abroad and was widely commented upon. A correspondent at the headquarters of the army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria wrote that "the surgeons had a very special grievance, alleging that the French were using poisonous American shells."

The shells, so far as their being of American manufacture is concerned, never existed. The Cleveland company, Mr. Garford has announced, is neither making, nor "has ever made or dealt in any shells, shrapnel, or other weapons or ammunition of any character whatsoever."

As the German press in America has been most instrumental in spreading this slander, it should now provide that example of Fair Play which always it is asking for Germans. A correction of the baseless and harmful calumny will serve to show that the German papers in the United States are quite capable of giving that which they demand of others.—Toledo Blade.

### Low Priced Text Books

The state of California prints its own text books for the schools. In round numbers, last year the saving over what would have been paid at publishers' prices was \$257,000. Such is the statement of John F. Neylan, chairman of the state board of con-

trol.

California has been printing text books since 1886, and has been supplying them free to pupils since 1913. Originally the teachers in California public schools wrote the text and the state printing office produced the books. This method was so unsatisfactory that it was abandoned in 1903, when the attorney general ruled that, although text books must be printed at the state printing office, the subject matter may be secured outside the state.

In order to select from the best text books on the market, the state board of education obtained from various publishing houses the use of plates on a royalty basis. This arrangement proved much more satisfactory, and resulted in a greatly reduced cost of books, due partly to competition among publishing houses. The selection of books was made by experts employed by the state board of education, and the state board of education gave final approval. Contracts with publishers usually required duplicates together with such changes of texts as were recommended.

State text books are sold to dealers or to officers of the schools at a price based on the royalty paid and the expense of manufacture, and were to be sold to the children at cost. However, the law, as is often the case, was flagrantly violated. This, together with methods in use at the state printing office,

placed an unjust burden on the children. In spite of the abuses, the price of books was still under the publishers' figures.

An act of the 1911 legislature provided for the creation of a state board of control of three members. A first act by the new board was a reform of the state printing office, with installation of the Denham cost system. The changes reduced the average cost of text books 42 per cent.

At the general election in 1912 the constitution of the state was amended to reorganize the state board of control and to establish a system of free text books. The free text books system became operative January 15, 1913. During the following six months 359,634 bound books and 118,299 copy books were distributed, the latter at a distribution cost of one half cent each.

During the fiscal year of 1913, 1,379,154 were distributed and 13,516 were sold to dealers, private schools and others. The actual distribution cost is now a trifle less than 5.5 mills per book.

The distribution is governed by requisitions, specifications and necessary statistics supplied by city and county superintendents. In California there is strong approval of the system on account of the lowered cost of text books.

Whether by public printing or otherwise, there is room in Oregon for a reduction of the cost of text books, and steps should be taken to bring it about.—Journal.