

# The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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## UNIVERSAL PEACE

War is but a word of three letters, yet, perhaps, no one has ever yet been able to define all the suffering, heart-breaks and sorrow that are bound up in the meaning of that small word, the definition of which has been as varied as the groups who strove together for mastery.

Wars may be classed as just and unjust and the sole cause is injustice on one side or the other. A just war is one in which people must fight for their rights and liberty, and an unjust war is when a nation fights for conquest, where fame and gain are the leading passions that lead up to the strife, and where nations are forced into strife to defend themselves. These latter we call unjust because the nations who inaugurate them do so without just cause.

There are many peace advocates who have many peace plans. Some want it brought about one way and some another. W. J. Bryan is the great arbitrator, which is, perhaps, a good scheme for peace, but to the mind of the writer there must be something to arbitrate first; a preparation for arbitration; a condition of readiness, if you please, wherein two or more parties will submit their cause to a board of arbitrators for adjudication.

Without this preparation there can be no adjustment and when it is a matter of disagreement between nations how will arbitration be enforced? One party may say that they had given that subject no thought, while another may suggest that it be enforced by stress of arms. So far as we can see a resort to arms is the only means of enforcing arbitration.

Take Europe as it now stands, and what is the hope for arbitration, or where should you begin to secure it? Take Germany, will she listen while seemingly she has the best of the controversy? Not unless there is a large indemnity coming her way. Likewise with the Allies; have they been conquered? Have they reached a place where they can stop with safety and credit to themselves? No. Neither party has yet suffered sufficiently severe so as to want peace. They want revenge, and while Germany might be content to make peace and hold all she has taken, the Allies are not ready and were all the world, that part not warring one with another, to bring to bear all their influence for peace, they would either have to back up their demands by force of arms or let the warring factions alone.

It was Patrick Henry, we believe, that said during our own struggle for national independence, "Gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no

peace." So long as oppression is rife there can be no peace to the parties upon whom it is practiced.

Americans believe that they have the best government under the sun and we all feel justly proud of it and its achievements but come to think of it, what is it founded upon? Is it a kingdom of love? No. That is the kingdom of heaven. Is it founded upon hate? We would dislike very much to admit such foundation. Well, what is it founded upon? The power of its armies. Every dollar's worth of property, backed by the strength of the whole country is behind our government and all other governments, kingdoms, empires or republics are builded upon like foundation—that of property and arms.

Arbitration will not reach very far unless the guns of the arbitrators are bigger and their armies and cash stronger than those who do not wish to accept arbitration.

Socialists have a method peculiar to themselves for dispensing the blessing of peace and are making strong efforts to induce the world to carry their peace plans into effect. However, Socialists are making the same mistake that other parties are making regarding universal peace. They leave out the Christ, He whose right it is to rule, and consequently they have leaders whose knowledge is limited and who will not be able to lead them into conditions celestial, for celestial conditions can obtain only under divine leadership.

Men may talk universal peace and try various kinds of plans for its adoption, but it will only come in the way and manner designed by the creator of heaven and earth, and man cannot hasten it except in obedience to the divine will. God willed to work together with man, but the leadership and plans are his own and man must seek him for direction. If there is no direction there is no progress, for, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it."

### Some Peace Scheme

Germany, after footless weeks of diplomatic mouthings, continues her campaign of undersea piracy. England, after a fruitless series of Anglo-Saxon phrases, clings to her ruthless practices as self-anointed mistress of the seven seas. And each nation justifies its lawlessness by charging the other with "flagrant violations of the principles of international law."

Meanwhile the flag of the American republic grows in derision day by day as a symbol of liberty and justice and as a shelter for the lives and rights of its citizens and a guarantor of the peace and safety of the lesser peoples of the Western hemisphere.

The situation has become intolerable.

Has not the time come for American leadership in a world-wide demand for peace? Hasn't the United States strength enough and spirit enough and courage enough to enlist every peaceful nation of the earth in a sharp, unyielding, unified, demand that the belligerents

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submit their differences to a world-court and begin the ending of the European horror?

Both England and Germany have, with coveted, sneers indicated their willingness to submit their differences with the states to arbitration. And that fact, the Blade believes, offers President Wilson his opportunity for the opening wedge. If the hulking military giants who, in their blood-madness are overturning the peace and happiness of the world, are willing to arbitrate with Washington, they can be forced to accept arbitration with every other country now at peace. And if our government can persuade Sweden and Norway and Spain and Denmark and China and the Latin-American republics and every other capital of the earth to join us in a demand for such action, the central empires and the allies will be brought sharply face to face with the prospect of losing, for generations, the friendly, unhampered commercial intercourse with the world that is vital to their national future.

The United States cannot approach the problem with finger-bowl and powder puff. If the world which is suffering from the European war-madness is to deal with the situation it must deal with squared jaw and bared fists.

But if the blood at Washington is red enough and the backbone strong enough, the problem can be solved—now.—Toledo Blade.

### Warsaw in History

Thirty years ago Ferdinand de Lesseps said Warsaw would be the greatest European city of the twentieth century. His prophecy is not yet fulfilled, but it is certain that Germany and Austria have faith in the city's potential worth. They have made great sacrifices to secure Warsaw, and the future alone

will tell whether the Teutons will give up their prize.

De Lesseps based his prophecy on the fact that Warsaw, because of its location, could be developed almost indefinitely. He had seen the population grow from 161,000 in 1860 to 483,000 in 1885. In 1913 it was 900,000 and when the war came this is said to have reached more than 1,000,000.

The importance of Warsaw lies in the fact that it stands on the Vistula at the junction of great trunk railroads which run from Berlin and Vienna to Moscow, and so on to Asia, Siberia and Peking. It has become the great clearing house between west and east. The population has grown rapidly and industries have increased in proportion. Warsaw's importance lies not so much in its military value as in its situation at the gateway of commerce.

Europe began struggling for Warsaw's possession with the beginning of the seventeenth century. It was almost a continual battle between the Swedes, the Russians, the Brandenburgs and the Austrians. Charles Gustavus of Sweden captured it in 1655 and kept it for a year. The Poles retook it, but soon lost possession. During the partition of Poland in 1794 Warsaw withstood attacks by Russians and Prussians until the Russians captured it street by street and perpetrated a terrible massacre.

From 1795 to 1806 the city was in possession of Prussia and became the capital of the newly created duchy of Warsaw. It was held in pawn by Napoleon until 1813, when it was passed over to Russia by the European concert. For seventeen years it was the center of revolt, culminating in the revolution of 1830, restored Warsaw to the Poles for a year.

Warsaw has an eventful history. For more than a century it has been looked upon as the

center of Polish patriotism. If it should become the capital of autonomous Poland, it is a practical certainty that the winner in this war will not give full independence. Warsaw is too valuable in any plan for commercial expansion.—Journal.

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