

The Herald

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ALWAYS BE ON GUARD

These are the days of smart people. The time when honest men and women have to be continually on their guard to keep from being fleeced. In fact, if conditions get much worse, people will have to consider strangers dishonest till they prove themselves otherwise.

These are the times of rapid travel and if a person waits to be warned the damage is done and the bird has flown. From different places comes warning "Well, what shall we look out for?" That is just it; it may be for a gold brick in one place, or some new fangled scheme in another. There are persons who are continually planning to make money by unfair means, and it will require shrewd thought to keep abreast of their schemes. It is better to be on guard than hunting for individual methods. Watch the stranger that has a "big bargain" for you.

SHALL WE BE SEARCHERS?

What is man? is a question that can be answered in many ways, according to the particular attribute under consideration. Perhaps our thoughts may mostly apply to his combativeness, or his refusal to accept what he does not comprehend. In this latter position he is not to be condemned only in so far as he fails to make proper effort to gain efficient knowledge of the thing he refuses to believe.

To illustrate, a young man who had lived in the mountains and away from railroads all his life, made a trip into town where he was wont to go occasionally for supplies for his father's family. During his stay at home a railroad had been building into the place, and not having had previous knowledge of railroads he carried home with him a good many new ideas and some information that he had gained about the railway while on his visit to town.

While sitting by the fire the evening after his arrival home, he said to his father: "There is a company building a new highway into town," and he proceeded to give his father all the information that he could regarding the road and how they proposed to draw the cars with the locomotive, whereupon the old gentleman exclaimed: "They will never start it; they will never start it." However, the young man in due time visited town again and trains were in action. On his arrival home he told his father that the railroad was finished and that the trains were running, drawn by the locomotive, whereupon the elder gentleman proceeded to remark: "They will never be able to stop it; they will never be able to stop it."

It mattered not that the old gentleman was moved from his first position; he was just as ready to assume his ground and take up his stand on the second, and this he did without consideration of his first position. He was willing to occupy his new ground without regard to reason; without having heard that which the opposition could offer in justification of its position. This is not strange, but it is true. How often do persons get hold on an opinion which is substituted for belief and is stored away on memory's shelf as a thing that is absolutely true, while reason has never been permitted to tear down the screens that shut out the rays of light which would have changed the vision if opportunity afforded a chance.

This is not a new idea, but it is one that the human family should keep before them lest some forget. Go back one hundred years and who believed that news would be sent over the earth as it is at the present. Where was the telegraph, the telephone and other appliances now used in the dissemination of thought.

Principles have always existed and invention has been but the bringing of their operations to the knowledge of man, but the person who made the discoveries not only had to search for his knowledge, but it had to be brought forth in opposition to the adverse criticism of those who did not know and had no desire thereof.

Now, the time is here when it is unsafe to say that some great purpose under consideration cannot be accomplished, but still old Ignorance stands in the way and says: "It can't be done," and he has to be shoved aside while the opposition moves on exposing new fields of knowledge which are opening up to the explorer.

A half century ago and who would have agreed that a projectile could have been thrown through the air for a distance of twenty-two or twenty-three miles, yet, it is being done and other exploits also, that were not long since thought to be unreasonable, while great works of discovery still go on.

There are fields of research where demonstrations can be easily applied and it is very unsafe for us to impose our ignorance to this class of principles, but where principles are less liable, or of an order harder to demonstrate, is where opposition to progress flourishes best. The Pauline doctrine is: "Search all things; hold fast that is good." How many of us does this?

We are too much inclined to say, because a proposition does not suit us, that it can't be done and to throw obstacles in the way of other persons of a more investigating mind. Truth is perfect in its sphere and cannot be added too, nor anything taken from it.

Financing the War

Sir George Paish, editor of the London Statist, says that in the fiscal year ending July 1, Europe ran in debt to the United States more than one billion dollars. He predicts that she will run in debt another billion in only six months, and that at the end of this fiscal year Europe will owe the United States two billion dollars on trade balances

of this current year alone.

The figures are without precedent and indicate the demands which Europe is making on American industries. Those demands are so great that it has become necessary to negotiate an enormous British loan in this country. The first installment will be \$100,000,000, but arrangements under way contemplate the placing of \$1,000,000,000 in this country. Sir George says:

"Obviously it is quite impossible for Europe to buy upward of two thousand millions of dollars of goods from the United States in a single year unless the American people are willing to do what the British people always have done—take payments for goods in securities."

It is significant that of the entire amount to be borrowed not a dollar of it will be sent abroad. It will all be paid out here to American producers of things England, France and Russia must have. To a certain extent Americans will be financing the war, for they will be loaning to their customers the money with which American goods are purchased.

These developments are of especial significance because of their relation to the American dollar's commanding position. It is the measure of all other currencies. The allies cannot finance their war without the American dollar. That is why the big British loan is necessary. Europe must mortgage its future to the United States to provide for present necessities.—Journal.

Selling Arms and Ammunition

Without taking sides in the question of our right, moral or otherwise, to sell munitions of war to the Allies, the only nations able to get to our market, it is somewhat interesting to note a little history on the subject pertaining to the actions of the nations objecting to our course—Germany and Austria.

Up to the great war, there had not been a battlefield of any importance in 20 years across which German-made or Austrian-made rifles did not hurl their bullets—which, too, probably came from the same source. The British in South Africa faced German-made bullets after the Boer supply of Kynoch ammunition ran out, and this ammunition came from Germany, bearing on its base the cabalistic D W M, and was sold to the Boer agents, and smuggled into South Africa months after the war started.

The Russians fired Krupp-made field guns at the Japanese in the war in Manchuria, and the ammunition for both the field guns and for the rifles came from Germany. Half the bullets hissing across the stricken fields of Mexico in the past four or five years of tribulation have been German bullets. The rifles of the regulars of Diaz came from Germany, or from Belgium under German patents.

The nations of the world use as their instruments of slaughter German or Austrian rifles and ammunition almost without exception. Consider the list, then smile at the indictment of America's course coming from Teutonic sources:

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man Mauser, made by royalty arrangement of \$1.15 per rifle, paid to the Germans by our country. Spain; German Mauser. 7 millimeters. Portugal; Austrian Mannlicher, 6.5 millimeters. Greece; Austrian Mannlicher, 6.5 millimeters. Italy; 6.5 Mannlicher, modified in Italy. Serbia; 8-millimeter German Mauser. Sweden; 6.5-millimeter German Mauser, made under royalty arrangement paid to the Germans. Bulgaria; Austrian Mannlicher. Turks; 0.30-caliber German Mauser, made in Germany and furnished, with its ammunition, to the Turks all during the Balkan war. German-made ammunition has been used in the last fifteen years by the Turks. The new British

service rifle, a modified German Mauser, is made in England. Argentina, Chile, Brazil, and practically all other South and Central American countries, use German Mauser, and German ammunition.

Both Germany and Austria have supplied the world with its instruments of slaughter for a score of years, both in and out of times of war, nor was any line drawn as to the state of things so long as the money was safe on delivery of cargo. The huge Mauser and Mannlicher factories in German and Austria, and the Krupp works in Germany, built up their fortunes on the quarrels of other nations—and the countries sheltering these concerns in objecting to the sale of arms by the United States, put to shame the story of the pot and the kettle.—Scientific American.