

The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1915.

WHAT OF THE WAR NEWS?

These are strenuous times, and the race for supremacy in many lines of occupation is great, and especially is this so in the daily newspaper work. Take the situation in Europe; what shall we believe about it? We can certainly understand that the warring nations are piling up an enormous expense account; that Germany has made an extensive drive into Russia; that England has lost a large number of merchant ships, and that there is a huge fight for the possession of the Dardanelles going on. One side avers and the other denies and there is a supervision over the news sent out that leaves the public to guess as to the real conditions.

Then there are the press reports that are dished up each day for our delectation; what of them? Take for instance the huge loan of the Allies; the amount was to be a billion dollars, and that it would be floated among the moneyed men of the East, or practically in New York. Then came other information. In one day three of our leading dailies had the sum to be raised sized up in three different amounts with a million dollars or more of difference, and the total sum lowered to half a billion. Word was out also that John D. Rockefeller was not going to let out any of his money for war purposes, and then comes news that this same John D. was not going to let a chance to make a few shekels slip through his fingers.

Thus we see that it is largely guess work in our news centers as neither generals of armies nor commanders of finance are giving out their plans to the public. When an army has made a drive and accomplished a result you can discern the plans of the leaders in so far as it appears, but certainty stops there and what more is offered is guesswork. It is so with the loan. The men who have the cash will consult their own interests and the public will learn when the transaction is complete.

One thing, however, is certain; where armies oppose one the other and there is seeming rest, or neither appears able to advance, there is going on arrangements that will appear in the future as neither party is lying still but both are active and making arrangements by which they wish to conquer their enemies. So goes the world, so goes the war, and the correspondent can only get what appears on the surface, and that is mostly guesswork.

THE MISSION HAS NOT FAILED

The Judean hill where once angels sang "Peace on earth,

good will to men," are in these modern times presenting a war-like condition in keeping with the stress of times in Europe.

Bethlehem, the home of King David, also the birthplace of that greater king who has not yet come into his kingdom, now witnesses the flight of airships prepared and trained for deadly war.

The Turkish nation holds the land of Palestine under its jurisdiction, and at present it is pretty much an armed camp with the Turks drilling and preparing for the struggle that is on with the allied powers.

Conditions have changed in Palestine since the song of the angels on Bethlehem's plains. At that time it was a fertile country peopled by the Jews and under control of the Roman government. The Jews were carried away and Palestine saw a long siege of barrenness, but now the former and the latter rains come and the Jew is looking forward to the time when he shall again possess his own land, but it is not likely that such possession can take place while the Turk rules over the land, hence, there is a general looking forward by students of the Bible to the time long since prophesied, when the Jews will again have national existence in the land that was promised to their forefathers. And why not? They were expelled according to prophecy, and according to the same the sterile condition and afterward fertility of Palestine obtained, and why, according to the same authority, should not the Jew be brought again into his own country?

But, says one: Has not the angels' message failed since the Promised Land is still in the throes of conflict? No. The Master did not promise immediate relief except that he would be with and known to his followers, and that there will be very great strife at Jerusalem when he shall appear in his power and glory. There is but one law by which peace can come to the human family, and that is the law of love, and the sooner obedience is rendered to that law, the sooner will the angels' message come true.

There are two laws in nature. One is creative, cohesive and builds up and binds elements together. The other is destructive, tears down and separates that which may have been builded together and destroys its growth. Man is operating under these laws and so long as he moves to subdue by force, he will find that he is operating under the latter law, but when the law of love is fully complied with then he will operate under the former condition through which perfection will be reached.

A most wonderful invention is the under-water boat, and as a destroyer of merchant shipping it has proved its success, as the results around England and other war-infested waters have shown. But the submarine may find its greatest antagonist in the flying machine as the claim is made that the submarine can be seen from the flyer at any depth in water which the former may take. In this case the air craft ought to be able to hover above the submarine and de-

stroy it when it has to come to the surface.

Frequently we hear from him, the great agitator! He is very profuse in language and covert in style. He is most solicitous about other people's welfare and how their pecuniary interests are subserved. We sometimes wonder, has he an axe to grind?

The Magnetic Survey of the Globe

On April 1st, 1904, the Carnegie Institution of Washington founded its Department of Terrestrial Magnetism and assigned to it the task, among others, of carrying out, with the co-operation of the existing magnetic institutions of all countries, a general magnetic survey of the globe. This great undertaking is now rapidly approaching completion. According to Volume Two of the Department's *Researches*, just issued, it is expected that the general survey of the portion of the globe lying between about parallels 70 degrees N. and 65 degrees S.—in other words, all but the polar regions—will be finished by the end of the year 1916.

The work already achieved by the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism is impressive, and stands as a monument to the wise policy which the Carnegie Institution has pursued of devoting the greater part of its immense resources to a few large projects, among which the work in terrestrial magnetism has been one of the most important and costly.

During the nine years 1905-1913, inclusive, the survey vessels of the department covered 160,000 miles, and determined the magnetic elements completely at average intervals of 175 miles. The land expeditions of the department covered 800,000 miles and established about 2,500 stations, at intervals averaging 75 miles. Thus, by land and sea these expeditions traveled, in round numbers, a million miles, or forty times the circumference of the globe.

Land expeditions were sent out to the number of 38, 4 polar expeditions were co-operated with, and magnetic work was done in 103 countries. The department devised and constructed 7 magnetic instruments for special use on land or at sea. About 125 articles and memoirs on various phases of the work appeared under the authorship of various members of the magnetic survey staff.

Hardly less important than its own surveys has been its work in unifying and co-ordinating the surveys carried on by other organizations. The magnetic standards used by these organizations are compared from time to time with those of the Carnegie Institution, thus making possible a strict correlation of all magnetic data obtained the world over.

Great Britain has recently undertaken a new magnetic survey of the British Isles as based on the fundamental Rucker and Thorpe survey, and various other surveys have been undertaken by European governments mainly under the stimulus of the Carnegie Institution work.

The magnetic survey expeditions sent out by the Carnegie Institution have, in several cases, penetrated little known regions, under conditions of much danger and difficulty, and have contributed to geographical knowledge. The volume of results just published contains interesting field reports of observers who performed adventurous journeys

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along the coast of West Africa; across the Sahara from Algiers to Lagos, via Timbuktu; across Australia from south to north; across South America both longitudinally and latitudinally; through the wilds of the Hudson Bay country, etc. Happily, no loss of life has thus far attended any of these survey expeditions.

If the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington would adopt a short name for itself, the recorders of scientific news would be truly grateful.—Scientific American.

Exhibits Are Wanted

Manufacturers' & Land Products show at Portland, October 25 to November 13, offers Free space.

In announcing the second annual Manufacturers' & Land Products Show at Portland this year the management has decided to give free exhibit space to all counties or communities. The Show opens October 25 and closes November 13, and comes at a season of the year when all the county fairs and the State Fair at Salem are over.

More than 50,000 square feet of exhibit space has been provided for the display to be made showing the products of the factory, field and forest. To provide room for the land products exhibits, a temporary building will be erected adjoining the Armory.

The exhibition will show the agricultural and horticultural greatness of the Northwest. There is to be a grand prize for the best county display and special awards for potato and apple exhibits. Another prize will be given to the best individual farm exhibit. Low fares will be given by the transportation

lines and it is expected the exhibition will attract many visitors to Portland.

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Meets the Second Saturday in Each Month at 10:30 A. M.

Public Program at 2:30 P. M. to which visitors are welcome.

P. O. POWELL, Master.
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