

The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1915.

Will the Jews Return to Palestine?

The secular Press admits that the Jews may become an independent Palestinian State. The London "Globe" thinks that such a step will be the best possible protection to the Suez Canal and to Egypt.

The London "Truth" also has dealt with the question, thinking it the best possible solution of a world-wide problem.

The "Jewish Chronicle," London, strongly pleads for the return of the Jew to his land.

From the American Press it appears that in New York City an attempt is being made by leading Jews to weld together to this end) the 13,000,000, Jews of Europe and Asia with the 3,000,000, on the American continent. This is declared to be "The mighty need of the Jewish people, organizing for a return to Palestine."—The Truth.

Zionists And Prophecy

Jewish propaganda for restoration to Palestine is apparently gathering force as the great war progresses. The Jews alone of all the races have not so spiritualized the promises of prophecy that they have lost their historic value. They cling to the belief that, however the war may result, the disposition of the old land in the manner indicated in prophecy will go forward. If we may accept the view of the foremost Zionist journals, their leaders look forward confidently to the ultimate realization of their hopes. Controlling vast wealth, they are prepared to use all the means at their disposal to find a way to an agreement, with Turkey if need be, providing for the Jewish occupation and colonization of Palestine.

Their dream, as their journals describe it, looks to a "development on a scale which no other nation would attempt." Strangely enough, the fact that Jews are fighting on both sides in the European war does not seem to complicate the case in their judgment, as they hold to the belief that the same Divine Power which led their nation in the old days will so overrule conditions as to bring about the fulfillment of the prophetic promise of national rehabilitation.

For the first time in modern history what may be called the Jewish patriotic spirit is awakened. The first official flag of Jewry, which flew at the mast-head of the steamship carrying the delegates to the recent convention in Boston, has been accepted as a favorable omen. It is a great hope, suddenly kindled, and one in which a very large proportion of Christians throughout the world have a sympathetic interest.—Christian Herald.

Greece is in hard luck. She is situated, as it were, between the devil and the deep blue sea. She is between German forces and the Allies. "I'll lick you if you do," and "I'll lick you if you don't." Greece will soon be frying one way or the other. Later news from the Balkans puts Greece down as a likely helper of the Allies, as the statement is that she is now inclined that way and will help them. Government secrets are something the outside world are not let into, especially is this true in Europe and by what "hocus pocus" nations are drawn into the war when they are not inclined to take part is not made public. It looks very much as if the consumption spoken of in Isaiah tenth chapter was being fulfilled in part in Europe.

The Ford automobile has had another crack. The London globe, an English newspaper was suppressed for a couple of weeks for publishing a report that Earl Kitchner secretary of war had resigned. The Globe was allowed to resume on publishing an apology and a promise to carry no more Ford automobile advertisement adds. This is rough on the Ford, but if they are as thick in England as they are here, Ford has them going some.

Uncle Sam is having troubles of his own. Besides prosecuting Home Law-breakers he has a coterie of foreigners to deal with for rumpling up our neutrality. It is charged that Germany sent over \$750,000 that was used by one Boy-ed, but we can assure them that we saw nothing of it.

This is Turkey week but the juicy bird roasts high and while every one is rejoicing in a full larder, most of us will be satisfied with a good fat hen. Over in the Dardanelles Turkey is in great demand. Lord Kitchener is after it.

While you patronize the home store for the benefit of the home town and for your own convenience, don't forget your home paper. None of us live alone and unto himself, we are all our brother's keeper.

Ferns in the House

Ferns obtained from the florist for indoor culture should be placed in a strong light, although they will do well without sunlight. They should be kept moist at all times, but watered sparingly. Most fern difficulties arise either from keeping the plants soaked or, on the other hand, permitting them to get too dry. When the fern is in a jardiniere, it is especially difficult to avoid overwatering. In spring and summer, ferns require three times the amount of water that they do in the fall and winter.

It is well occasionally to put ferns in the bathtub and give them a bath with weak soapsuds made from a good grade of soap. The soap must be thoroughly rinsed off immediately after the bath and great care must be exercised not to injure the tender fronds.

One of the worst enemies of ferns indoors is the mealy bug. This is a white, woolly insect that clings close to the bottom of the fronds. When there is reason to suspect its presence the plant should be examined every

day and all insects removed with a splinter or toothpick. If the infestation is bad, the whole top of the fern can be cut off to within an inch of the ground and then allowed to grow again after all the insects have been exterminated. Another fern pest that thrives in a dry atmosphere is the red spider. This can be kept in check by spraying the top of the fern with clear water. If, as is frequently the case in living rooms, this is impracticable, the next best measure is repeated baths. Washing will also eradicate the aphid, or green fly.

Ferns should be fed once every two to four weeks with dilute nitrate of soda solution, very dilute ammonia water, manure leachings, prepared plant food, or ground bone and wood ashes.

Peat as a Stock Food

Some interesting uses are being made of peat in the United States. It is manufactured into a fertilizer and employed as a fertilizer filler, according to the United States Geological Survey; it is also used for making paper, stock food, and mud baths. In Germany and Austria peat baths are well-established institutions, and during the last few years such baths have been tried in some of the sanitariums of the Middle West and found beneficial in certain cases. As food for live stock, however, peat seems to have found its most curious use, inasmuch as the kind of peat used is thousands of years old, and although it may still be classed as vegetable in character, it is only a step removed from low-graded coal. As a stock food it is used in a mixture containing molasses. The results are stated to have been very satisfactory in practice, the peat acting as a tonic and corrective. The peat used is the black, well-humified or rotted kind and is prepared in practically the same way as when used for fertilizer. Peat for various purposes was produced in the United States last year to the extent of 57,000 tons, valued at \$367,000. The peat deposits of the United States are of enormous extent.

Tatting done by the yard enquire Mrs. J. B. Sowash, Herald Office.

DEPARTMENT NO. 2

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County.

James L. Barry, Plaintiff
vs.
Jennie M. Barry, Defendant

To Jennie M. Barry, the above named defendant: IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit and Court within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this Summons, to-wit: on or before the 27th day of December, 1915; and if you fail so to answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and the plaintiff, and for such other and different relief as to equity seemeth just.

You are further notified that this summons is served upon you by publication thereof in the Monmouth Herald, a weekly newspaper of general weekly circulation in Polk county, Oregon, and published at Monmouth in said County, pursuant to an order of Hon. John Teal, County Judge of said Polk county, made and dated on the 9th day of November, 1915, at Dallas, Oregon. This summons is served upon you by publication in said newspaper for a period of six successive and consecutive weeks immediately prior to the 27th day of December, 1915. The date of the first publication of this summons is November 12th, 1915, and the date of the last publication thereof will be December 24th, 1915.

B. F. SWOPE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

No. 10,071

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank

At Monmouth, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, on November 10, 1915.

RESOURCES

1. Loans and discounts.....	\$107,842.67
2. Overdrafts, unsecured.....	60.00
3. U. S. bonds: U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value).....	15,000.00
4. Bonds, securities, etc.: b Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits.....	\$ 2,000.00
c Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded).....	3,000.00
e Securities other than U. S. bonds, (not including stocks) owned unpledged.....	15,606.85
6. Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank.....	\$ 2,400.00
Less amount unpaid.....	1,200.00
7. Value of banking house (if unencumbered).....	8,500.00
8. Furniture and fixtures.....	1,500.00
10. Net amount due from Federal Reserve bank.....	4,547.53
11. Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.....	\$ 4,019.60
Net amount due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities.....	29,115.59
12. Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 10 or 11).....	4,006.70
15. Outside checks and other cash items.....	\$2,454.87
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents.....	129.76
16. Notes of other national banks.....	170.00
18. Coin and certificates.....	15,160.95
19. Legal-tender notes.....	50.00
20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation) and due from U. S. Treasurer.....	750.00
23. Other assets, if any.....	2.75
Total.....	\$215,117.33

LIABILITIES

24. Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 30,000.00
25. Surplus fund.....	10,000.00
26. Undivided profits.....	\$ 11,660.84
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid.....	2,544.02
27. Circulating notes outstanding.....	14,980.00
Demand deposits: 32. Individual deposits subject to check.....	106,886.64
33. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days.....	6,262.23
35. Cashier's checks outstanding.....	1,011.49
37. Postal savings deposits.....	892.29
38. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources".....	4,526.24
Total demand deposits, Items 32, 33, 35, 37, 38.....	\$119,578.89
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice) 40. Certificates of deposit.....	\$ 31,441.62
Total.....	\$215,117.33

State of Oregon, } ss
County of Polk, }
I, W. E. Smith, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. E. SMITH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of November, 1915.

WALTER G. BROWN,
Notary Public.

My commission expires September 28, 1916.
CORRECT--Attest

J. B. V. BUTLER,
WM. RIDDELL,
IRA C. POWELL, } Directors

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