

The Herald

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MONMOUTH, OREGON

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1918



Monmouth Meditations

Food regulations for candy makers are that they can not use more than eighty per cent of the amount of sugar used in their business last year. No manufacturer is allowed to have on hand more sugar than he will need for use during thirty days.

According to rules recently laid down by the food administrator, no retailer of feed can charge a greater profit than three dollars per ton, and no jobber can take a greater profit than one dollar a ton on less than car load lots and fifty cents a ton on car lots.

The soul of every patriotic citizen is stirred at the thought of what will happen when Uncle Sam's soldiers get in the battle front. As yet this has not taken place and the burden of withstanding the brunt of the great German drive has fallen to the French and British. They have set a high standard in results for the Yankee to pattern after. But, just watch our smoke.

Again the course of the war is proving that old theories of war go into the junk pile. There was nothing on earth to prevent the Germans from driving through the lesser array of British and French at the inception of the drive other than the fact that their numbers were so great as to be in one another's way. If the drive had been successful it must have broken clear through the British lines within a space of one or two days. The experience has shown that their numbers were so great that they could not be handled. This fact may prove more potent in preventing future wars than any sort of international agreement could possibly be. It however, argues poorly for a successful counter drive on the part of the Allies.

It must be said to General Pershing's credit that he has handled himself well amid trying circumstances. He has made no breaks and now, in the time of trial at hand he possesses the esteem and confidence of the American public to a high degree.

The importance of habit in the lives of people was strikingly exhibited in the workings of the saving daylight plan that went into effect in the United States last Saturday night. People have unconsciously fallen into the new habit. They forget all about the sun and if they do think of it all it is like it is with the man who is turned around in his directions. He knows that west is north, but to save his soul he can't make it seem natural. So, with the clock pointing to 12, a man may be ever so positive that noon by the sun is an hour away, yet the clock influences his thoughts and he experiences all the sensations that he did a week ago when the clock and the sun agreed. The appearances are that the plan will work out very well.

German brewers of New York, it is claimed, have contracts with Willamette valley hop growers for their product, extending over a term of years and will not release the latter who desire to grow grain or beets instead, which are more attractive financially as well as being war aids instead of hindrances. We have heard considerable about the hyphenated citizen but the kind which is designated by the term German-brewer may deserve the thoughtful attention of the authorities.

The great mass of what Brother Bryan terms the "toiling millions" of the United States are unlabeled. When we speak of labor, we unconsciously connect the word with union labor because that brand of workers has been most persistent in bringing the fact to the attention of the public—they have shouted the loudest. But it is a fact that organized labor is but one tenth of the labor in the United States. When we read about the agreement being made that labor and capital will harmonize their grievances during the remainder of the war, it is that one tenth that is referred to. We, the ordinary people of the country, who toil from eight to fourteen hours a day, do not think of ourselves as laborers, or of our work as labor. Yet, possibly, we are as important cogs in the wheels of progress as dock-wallopers or boiler riveter's assistant's helpers. We often work up considerable sympathy for "labor"; politicians cater to the vote it controls, it is the beneficiary of special legislation, it has a whole series of literature devoted to it. We think in grooves, along accepted lines. The original man, the visionary creature, who departs from the conventional, is generally considered a very tiresome person; this often because we are too indolent of mind to follow him. Here is one of the compensations for the great sacrifices of war. It renders us more adaptable to new ideas. Such ideas as saving daylight, or of using grain for beneficial purposes instead of turning it into alcoholic liquors that are destructive and harmful; the right of a man to do as he pleases with a million dollars which he happens to hold in his possession; these things attract the attention of so-called cranks in times of peace, but in war become matters of serious moment. Too often organized labor has insisted as a right that it be permitted to prey on the other nine tenths of society which constitutes unorganized labor. With a clearer understanding of relative numbers we will insist that the rights of all be maintained.

The successful sale of Liberty Bonds is not alone imperative because of sentimental or patriotic reasons; nor yet the influence which the knowledge that the money is raised will have upon our enemies; nor yet for the actual equipment of the army and navy; although all of these are of great importance; it is also necessary for the financial welfare of the country at large. The government can not buy grain, or woolen goods, or metals from the mines, or horses, or beef, or canned milk, unless it has the money to pay for them. Common sense will teach anyone that where such large expenditures are being made, far beyond the amount of money in the treasury, some form of credit must be devised. Instead of going to the producer and offering its note for the things which it needs the government finds it more convenient to pay money and borrow it back in the form of Liberty Bonds. Now it is imperative for the financial health of the country that the money comes from the place where it is used. Any other policy than that results in inflation and disturbs the

financial center of our economic system. Therefore the prune grower, the grain grower, the dairyman, the wool grower, who has profited because of the demand which the war has created owes it to himself to invest as heavily as possible in bonds. If he tries to dodge this obligation he will defeat himself in the long run. For if he compels the government to rely on other sources or to issue fiat money, then the value of all circulating money will be inflated, the dollar will be worth less, and the profits which looked substantial at the time they were achieved will prove to have been more deceptive than real. Floating the bond issues is an obligation which the citizen of America can not escape except to his financial disadvantage.

Recommend Flax Growing

Because flax grows well in Western Oregon and its fiber and seed value is considerable, it is recommended by Prof. G. R. Hyslop of O. A. C. as a valuable crop to grow.

The culture of seed flax is well worth consideration by farmers who feed considerable quantities of flax seed meal on the farm.

The Experiment Station has succeeded in growing 14 to 20 bushels of seed per acre. The seed may be sold to the linseed oil mills, and the oil cake used for feeding. Or the whole seed may be ground up with other grains, forming an excellent type of ration.

Experiments have shown that flax is no harder on soils than common cereal crops such as wheat and oats. Average yields of flax do not remove as much plant food as average yields of the cereals, and usually the returns are a little better.

Any well-drained soils rich enough for wheat are rich enough to grow a good flax crop. The best results are obtained on moderately heavy, well-drained lands.

Varieties of the North Dakota 155 type are best for Willamette valley soils. Seed is treated with formalyn and usually planted on firm seed bed at depth of about an inch, 40 to 50 pounds per acre.

No unusual difficulty is found in growing and handling flax. It is sowed with grain drill, harvested with a self-rake reaper, mower or binder and threshed with the ordinary threshing machine.

Soldier Insurance

More than \$12,000,000,000 of insurance upon the lives of members of the military and naval forces of the United States has been written by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance of the United States Treasury.

A year ago the total amount of life insurance in the United States was about \$22,000,000,000. In a few months the United States Government has written more than 50 per cent of that amount.

It furnishes this insurance to the beneficiaries at the same rate that private companies would furnish it in times of peace. This insurance is bought and paid for at regular rates by the beneficiaries, except that the Nation assumes the additional risk that being in the military and naval service of the country entails upon the beneficiaries.

John C. Brown, a civil war veteran, one of those who marched to the sea with Sherman, died in Independence last week. He was a Quaker, was born in 1840 and came to Oregon in 1872.

W. A. Matthews, cashier of the Dallas office of the Willamette Valley Lumber Co. has resigned and in company with a Portland man will operate a sawmill at Yamhill.

Mrs. George Sullivan and daughter Bessie were passengers on the morning train for Dallas last Saturday morning.

White Leghorn Occupies Front Nest In Chickendom

Say do you know that when you purchase Leghorn hatching eggs from my flock, you are securing eggs from the blood line that won the world's championship laying contest at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco in 1915? Well you are. The choicest egg producers from all parts of the world contesting.

All of my hens and pullets are mated to cockerels that are grandsons of hen E. 248, record 302 eggs in one year. The first 300 egg hatched known of.

Part of them are grandsons of hen Oregonia, having a record of 1176 eggs in 6 years, some laying strain! You can buy eggs from general Leghorn flocks but to get them of this quality is a bird of another color. The Barred Rocks for the heavier breeds are the hen for those who prefer a general utility fowl.

A setting of 15 eggs of either variety for \$1.00

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