

**Quality Service**

**Our New Year Greeting**

In the hustle and bustle of business  
With its saving and slaying and grind  
We're too apt to credit successes  
To the work of our own hands and mind.

But we pause at this Good-Will season  
To give credit where credit is due;  
To thankfully say that our progress results  
From the friendship of such folks as you.

**Thomas & Horton**  
INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

**G. O. P. Convention at Cleveland in 1924**



Republicans will nominate their 1924 Presidential candidate in Cleveland's new \$8,000,000 Public Hall. Photo shows interior of hall, which will seat 12,000. Insert is of the exterior.

**The Difference**

Between the Cost of Good and Cheap Printing

is so slight that he who goes shopping from printer to printer to secure his printing at a few cents less than what it is really worth hardly ever makes day laborer wages at this unpleasant task.

If you want good work at prices that are right, get your job printing

**At This Office**

**CHES GOLD**

may mean weak lungs and need more thorough treatment than mere syrups, physics or stimulants.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

helps chest colds by giving strength to the blood and heat to the body. It is famous with physicians for hard coughs and weak lungs, throat and bronchial troubles.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 17-12

**Where Nine Lost Their Lives in Century Wreck**



Above are remains of the death coach on the second section of the New York Central's 20th Century train, which was struck by the engine of the third section near Erie, Pa. Nine were killed and thirty injured.

**The Herald**

Entered as second-class matter September 8, 1908, at the post office at Monmouth, Oregon, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

**RICHARD B. SWENSON**  
Editor & Publisher

**MONMOUTH, OREGON**

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1923

**Subscription Rates**

One year	\$2.00
Six months	\$1.00
Three months	75 cts

**Monmouth Meditations**



Recently a resident of Hood River announced that because of the income tax he would move to California, adding that if the state would change the law to make it a duplicate of the federal law, he would stay. In another column we print the story of the fatality in which the son of an Eastport, Maine packer ran over and killed two former Monmouth women. He was lodged in jail until heavy bail was secured. To be perfectly consistent the Eastport man should announce that if he is allowed to run his automobile when and where he pleases he will remain in California. If not he will remove to Florida or some other state that appreciates the privileges of wealth. The idea opens up a wide field of possibilities. With some special attention to our divorce laws we might secure quite a colony of movie actresses; special laws to accommodate prize fighters would make us the mecca of the sporting fraternity; with legalized five per cent beer, Mr. Edwards of New Jersey might head a rush of the advocates of personal liberty to our midst. Here is something to think about.

Here are a few targets to aim at during 1924.

An auto camp ground, either within or close to the city limits, under private or municipal management.

A definite step for a city sewer system.

One of the things we should aim at during 1924 is a uniform system of shaded streets for the city. The appearance of the city would be much improved if some of its present bare streets were lined with shade trees. There should be uniformity to it, for just as a man would not care to have several varieties of buttons on his coat or a variety of colors on his house, neither should there be startling contrasts in the street ornamentation of a city. There are a few people who would not approve of harmony with their neighbors even in the planting of shade trees, but the great majority see the merit of civic unity and only await an agreed program to boost the move. Let us have a shade tree program before 1924 closes.

Positive aid to county unity. Many sectional partisans advocate county unity like many church people advocate church unity—by having everybody come in with them. Yet there are in each community a few fair-minded, broad-visioned people who believe in fair play for all and by uniting with them the fair fame of the county can be magnified.

**The ERA Clinic**

Diagnosis and treatment by the Abram's (E R A) method.

Children's Clinic daily

Consultation Free

Call or write for booklet.

Dr. Harrison Folk—  
Dr. Paul G. Stapran

Hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

1484 State St., Salem, Ore.

**Uncle John's Ash**

IT'S A GOOD THING THAT ONE HALF OF THE WORLD DOESN'T KNOW WHAT THE OTHER HALF SAYS ABOUT IT!



**Chronology of the Year 1923**

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

**INTERNATIONAL**

Jan. 1—Turkey reported mobilizing three divisions to move against Constantinople, Mosul and other points.

Jan. 2—Allied premiers met in Paris and British and French plans for reparations were submitted.

Jan. 4—Conference of allied premiers in Paris broke up in disagreement. France prepared for isolated action to collect from Germany.

Jan. 6—War debt refunding negotiations began in Washington by British and American commissions.

Jan. 7—Reparations committee declared Germany in wilful default in coal deliveries. British member voting in negative. French began move on Essen. Germans adopted passive resistance program.

Jan. 10—Germany, formally notified by France of its intention to occupy the Ruhr, protested to the allied powers and withdrew its ambassadors from France, Belgium and Italy.

Near East peace conference decided in Moscow. Conference moved to Turkey and Christians in Turkey to Greece.

President Harding recalled American troops from Mexico.

Jan. 11—French forces occupied Essen and the Ruhr.

Lithuanian irregulars occupied the Memel province of the city.

Jan. 12—Reichstag, by vote of 283 to 12, backed Chancellor Cuno's "moral war" on France.

French mine owners defied the French, who proceeded to extend their occupation to the entire Ruhr basin.

Lithuanians seized Memel, announcing the revolt was only against the French administration and the German currency.

Jan. 15—Reparations commission voted Germany in default in material deliveries.

Jan. 19—Germany ordered all state enterprises to refuse to obey the French.

International commercial arbitration court inaugurated in Paris.

Jan. 20—French arrested many German industrial leaders and officials and seized funds in Reichsbank branches.

Jan. 22—France ordered the Ruhr isolated from the rest of Germany. Workers in Thyssen plants struck. British and Turks split on Mosul question in Lausanne conference.

Jan. 24—American army of occupation left Germany for home.

Jan. 26—Reparations commission voted Germany in general default.

Jan. 27—Isolation of the Ruhr from rest of Germany completed.

Jan. 29—Hundreds of German officials deported from Ruhr and Rhineland.

Jan. 31—French seized Ruhr customs and shut off all shipments of coal to unoccupied Germany.

Allies submitted peace treaty to Turkey at Lausanne.

British accepted American terms for funding of war debt.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary accepted League of Nations plan to settle their boundary dispute.

Feb. 1—European nations guaranteed loan of \$100,000,000 to Austria.

Feb. 2—General Allen ordered by United States to quit relations with Rhineland commission.

Feb. 4—Turks at Lausanne refused to sign peace treaty, rejecting 20 per cent of the clauses, and Lord Curzon departed.

French occupied Goddelau in Hesse. Chancellor Cuno appointed a dictator to ration and fix prices in the Ruhr.

Feb. 6—Ismet Pasha refused British demand that he agree in writing to sign peace treaty as submitted, and Lausanne conference broke up.

Feb. 7—Turks ordered allied warships to leave Smyrna, but were defied. Italy ratified the Washington treaties.

Central American conference in Washington ended successfully.

Feb. 16—Council of ambassadors awarded Memel to Lithuania.

Feb. 17—Poles and Lithuanians began battle near Orany.

Feb. 26—Great Britain and France ordered their warships out of Smyrna harbor, as courtesy to Turkish government.

Lithuania and Poland agreed on a truce.

March 2—French crossed Rhine and occupied Mannheim, Darmstadt and Karlsruhe.

March 6—Canada signed fisheries treaty with United States.

March 13—International chambers of commerce met at Rome.

March 19—United States agreed to accept payment of \$250,000,000 for expenses of Rhine army, in 12 installments.

March 25—President of Chile, in welcoming delegates to Pan-American conference, urged alleviation of "armed peace" conditions and war on alcoholism.

March 26—Socialists of England, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany, in conference in Berlin, devised reparations program.

France rejected any League of Nations' guarantee for neutralization of the Rhineland.

March 30—German mine owners refused to pay coal tax levied by the French.

March 31—Eleven Krupp workers killed in clash with French troops at Nesen.

April 2—Turks agreed to resume peace conference at Lausanne.

April 22—League of Nations council approved loan of \$120,000,000 to Austria.

April 23—Lausanne peace conference resumed. Russia excluded.

May 1—Count Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, head of Krupp works, arrested by French as responsible for fatal blast in Krupp works.

May 2—Germany made new reparations offer of \$7,500,000,000 with many conditions.

May 3—France rejected German offer.

May 8—French court-martial gave Krupp fifteen years in prison and heavy fine. Other participants in Essen riot fined and imprisoned.

British government served ten-day ultimatum on the soviet government of Moscow demanding compliance with the laws of nations.

May 12—Great Britain told Germany her reparations offer was insufficient and invited her to make a better one.

May 21—New Socialists' "Internationale of the World" opened convention in Hamburg.

May 23—Russia yielded to British demands.

May 29—Four European powers yielded on all points made by the United States and signed agreement for payment of costs of American army on the Rhine.

Great Britain declined to recognize America's right to interfere with cargoes not deemed to enter the country, such as rations, or liquor stocks for crews.

May 26—Turks and Greeks at Lausanne reached agreement on reparations.

June 5—Germany asked new reparations conference on total sum, and offered annuities of 1,500,000,000 gold marks.

June 18—World court began second session in The Hague.

June 21—France withdrew Saar ordinances of March 7, to which England objected.

June 27—Pope issued letter condemning French policy in the Ruhr.

June 29—Ten Belgian soldiers killed by bomb in the Ruhr; French and Belgians took severe sanctions.

July 2—Pope urged Germany to cease sabotage and satisfy her obligations.

July 3—League of Nations council

decided to investigate French regime in the Saar.

July 4—Krupp's signed working agreement with French.

July 5—Agreement on all points reached by Turks and allies.

July 7—French chamber of deputies approved Washington naval limitation treaty.

July 9—Four-power Pacific treaty ratified by French chamber.

July 12—French senate ratified naval and Pacific treaties.

July 15—Great Britain invited France and Italy to join her in reply to Germany's latest reparations note.

July 18—French troops of occupation advanced to Limberg, Darnen and Elberfeld.

July 19—Premier Poincare of France, in speech rejected most of the demands made by British prime minister on German reparations.

July 19—Allies and Turks agreed on terms of treaty, leaving out oil concessions.

July 20—British draft of reply to Germany submitted to allies and United States.

July 24—Turks and allies signed peace treaty of Lausanne.

Aug. 3—Great Britain and France agreed on a mutual guarantee pact against unprovoked aggression, to lead to reduction of armaments.

Aug. 6—United States and Turkey signed treaties of amity and commerce and on extradition, at Lausanne.

Aug. 11—Great Britain handed to France and Belgium note declaring Ruhr occupation illegal and a failure, insisting on impartial reparations inquiry and declaring France must pay enough of the money lent her to enable Britain to pay America.

Aug. 15—United States-Mexico commissioners completed their conference.

Aug. 17—Ratification of four-power pact and naval reduction treaty negotiated at Washington conference formally exchanged at State department.

Aug. 21—Ratifications of reparations claims on Germany in proportion to the amount of its debt United States and Great Britain cancelled.

Aug. 21—France's reply to British note delivered to Great Britain; offered little hope of agreement.

Aug. 25—Italy demanded from Greece abject apology and reparations for murder of Italian military commissioners in Albania.

Aug. 30—Greece accepted some of Italy's demands and rejected others.

Aug. 31—Italy, declaring Greece's reply unsatisfactory, bombarded and seized Corfu and landed on Samos and other Aegean islands. Greece appealed to League of Nations.

Mexican government formally recognized by the United States.

Sept. 4—Mussolini declared Italy would withdraw from League of Nations if it insisted on arbitrating the Italo-Greek affair.

Sept. 7—Council of ambassadors upheld Italy's demands on Greece.

Sept. 8—Greece and Italy formally accepted terms laid down by council of ambassadors.

Premier Poincare of France announced Germany must settle reparations question before an economic accord could be reached.

Sept. 10—Irish Free State admitted to League of Nations.

Sept. 12—Italy agreed to evacuate Corfu on Sept. 21.

Sept. 16—Italy appointed Gen. Giardino military governor of Plume.

Sept. 18—United States made formal demand on Spain, France and Great Britain for right to build navy coal and oil base in Tangier across from Gibraltar.

Sept. 24—Chancellor Strasseman of Germany formally announced official abandonment of passive resistance in the Ruhr.

Italy informed Jugo-Slavia it intended to keep Plume.

Italy declined to evacuate Corfu until Greece paid \$9,000,000 lire indemnity.

Sept. 25—Council of ambassadors ordered Greece to pay indemnity to Italy.

Sept. 27—Italy evacuated Corfu.

Sept. 28—America won international seaplane race at Cowes, England.

Oct. 2—Allies completed the evacuation of Constantinople.

Oct. 19—Chancellor Strasseman announced Germany would pay no more reparations.

Oct. 24—Germany asked allies for reparations conference and moratorium.

Oct. 26—France accepted British plan for appointment of the reparations commission of board of experts to fix Germany's capacity to pay.

Oct. 28—Premier Poincare announced France would not permit reduction of reparations debt by board of experts, nor abandon the guarantee.

Oct. 30—Great Britain accepted France's reservations on reparations board of experts.

Nov. 4—Poincare said France would not yield on reparations unless her creditors yielded on debts.

Nov. 5—China refused to pay Boxer indemnity to France.

Nov. 9—United States refused to participate in extradition of Germany's capacity to pay because of French restrictions.

Nov. 13—France proposed appointment of experts committee to invest Germany's resources and capacity to pay during the next three years.

Nov. 14—Chancellor Strasseman announced he would repudiate treaty of Versailles and abandon the Ruhr and Rhineland to the French.

Nov. 21—France and Great Britain reached accord as to demands on Germany concerning former crown prince and resumption of military control commissions, and sent mild notes to Berlin.

Nov. 23—Industrial magnates of the Ruhr and Rhineland signed treaty with the French for resumption of work and payments.

Nov. 25—Germany refused protection for allied military control officers.

Nov. 27—International conference to halt rum-running opened in Ottawa, Canada.

Dec. 4—France began restoring the Ruhr to German rule.

Dec. 6—Allied warships landed troops in Canton to protect custom house from Sun Yat Sen.

Dec. 7—C. H. Griffe and two others sentenced to prison by German court for attempt to kidnap Bergdoll.

Dec. 9—New treaty of friendship and commerce signed by U. S. and Germany.

Dec. 10—Council of League of Nations met in Paris.

Dec. 11—President Coolidge announced he approved of the participation of American experts in the German inquiries authorized by reparations commission.

Dec. 15—Tangier open port convention signed.

**FOREIGN**

Jan. 14—President Obregon of Mexico ordered expulsion of Papal Delegate Filippi as a pernicious foreigner.

Feb. 14—Italian Fascist ordered all Free Masons to leave its ranks in County Kerry.

March 7—Thirteen Irish rebel prisoners, forced to wreck road barricades set up by De Valera troops, killed by mine.

Great Britain cut \$27,000,000 out of navy plans.

Chinese president's plea for peace met with renewal of fighting in several provinces.

March 20—Labor party in British parliament demanded end of capitalism.

March 24—Guards doubled in Berlin as capture of secret papers revealed plan of German Nationalists to March



Retrospective hours are here again. Men of families pause to weigh achievements of the past twelve months. It is good time wasted—unless costly experiences are converted into firm resolves to make the coming year a better one.

Responsibilities make men great. Do not despair at failures of the past. They are gone. The thing that now interests you most is "how to care for your family properly—and at old age find yourself independent of charity."

The answer is a simple one. Spend less than you earn—and save the difference. You will be surprised how soon dollars pile up in a saving account. Then you can put dollars to work for you. They will earn your ease and comfort.

**First National Bank**  
MONMOUTH, OREGON

There is nothing so valuable as friends, and nothing so necessary as to keep them. We desire to maintain our mutual co-operation and extend best wishes for a Prosperous New Year.

**T. J. WEDEKIND** Monmouth Ore.