

The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1910.

A DANGEROUS MEASURE

Of the various measures to be voted upon at the November election, there is one named the "Home Rule Bill" that should receive careful attention before voting for it to become a law. It is designated as follows:

"For constitutional amendment giving to cities and towns exclusive power to license, regulate, control, suppress or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the municipality."

This is a bill calculated to give cities and towns a measure of power far beyond their importance, as it will place such corporations above the authority of state and county organizations in regard to the regulation of the liquor traffic within their borders.

In the order of government, if it be a kingdom, first there is a king, then the official importance descends until the lowest office in the kingdom is filled, each having its importance, and each official operating by authority of the king, yet the king is supreme. If it be a republic, then the people are supreme in their power and they make regulations whereby authority is vested, granting to each individual as well as to each corporation protection in their rights and all the privileges afforded in the republic, but the seat of authority still rests in the whole nation.

Now to get a plain conception of conditions as they will obtain under this proposed measure, if it carries, just think of a monarch delegating authority to one of the bailiffs of his lowest court, to the extent of placing him in a position above his sovereign, or where the sovereign authority can no longer control the subject—it would prove suicidal to his authority.

Now let us examine conditions as they will obtain under a republican form of government: The people embraced in the territory governed constitute the nation, and their expressed will, behind which stands the armed strength of the nation, is the authority. In the case of our own country it is composed of states; the states are divided into counties, and counties contain precincts, cities and towns.

Now the proposition is submitted asking the voters of the state to delegate certain authority to the cities and towns whereby they can regulate their own affairs as to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, independently of any authority outside their own corporate limits. To delegate such power is to put the town in a position where the state cannot reach it, and while the voters of a state might delegate the power, Uncle Sam may have a word to say, and perhaps conditions might arise where it

would be necessary for him to do as he did with the Southern states when they seceded—bring them back into the Union

There can be no division of supremacy; either the state or the town must be in command, which shall it be?

The state is a corporation and the city or town is only a part, and in most cases only a small part at the most; the state and counties come in as paymasters in the matter of costs arising from the prosecution of criminals whether in towns or otherwise, and it is a well known fact that drink and drunkenness is a mighty factor in the production of crime, hence, this measure places cities and towns in a position to foster crime, while the tax-payers outside the cities and towns must help pay cost arising from prosecution of crimes caused by drink, while they have no voice in the matter and this is taxation without representation, and that is what made our forefathers rebel against British rule.

When we consider the relation existing between the state and its cities and towns it will certainly be best to have the latter remain in their present relation to the state.

It is a wilful proposition which is being advocated, one that is born in ungoverned lust and to have been, at all considerate in the matter, its advocates ought to have asked the privilege of paying for all the costs and losses that arise from drunkenness within the cities and towns.

Why Not Start The Banks?

For a measure which had administration support in its creation, the postal savings bank law is tardy in emerging from infant form. Congress provided a small appropriation for commencing the work, \$100,000 to cover this year, but explanations commonly urged by administration lieutenants have not much utilized this excuse. Lack of specific plans, desire for a protracted period of experimentation, and similar explanations have been common, and during the waiting period that has already elapsed, there was no tangible effort other than might be deduced from a pleasure trip of Postmaster-General Hitchcock to Europe. First the banks were to be tried in some small offices, and then finally Mr. Hitchcock said that New York and a few large cities would get the initial tests.

Important business enterprises warrant deliberation, where any large element of pioneering is to be done. In this case, postal savings banks exist in numerous places, and have for years. The statute providing for the banks in America is quite detailed and specific in respect to all essentials. Except in the matter of devising a satisfactory system of bookkeeping, opening quarters in postoffices already built, securing competent help for the institutions, and other incidentals of the most trivial nature, there is nothing clear to the public which should prevent inaugurating the new banking regime to the extent that the Congressional appropriation will cover.

Postal savings banks will appeal to a worthy class of depositors. The examples of mismanagement and loss which have occurred at intervals among America's private institutions, cannot be forgotten. Many persons do not bank their savings.

FOR MEN and YOUNG MEN



Designed by FELIX ROTHSCHILD & CO. Celebrated Chicago Made Clothing

The importance of correct dress as a business asset is to often overlooked. It's not the cost that counts—it's the effect. No matter how expensive, if your clothing has not the style which well dressed, prosperous men insist upon, it might as well be the cheapest. We carry the famous

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NOTED FOR BARGAINS

Monmouth, Oregon

These will be reached by Uncle Sam's guaranty, and a considerable amount of money will undoubtedly be called from odd hidingplaces when the postal banks are opened for business throughout the country.—Telegram.

Springfield, Mo.—Mrs. Mary Samantha Sarah Lavina Nancy Lucretia Henrietta Parthenia Arizona Tabitha Dollie Jones-Hall-Wilding has paid her taxes for the first time to Tax Collector E. G. White. She is 28 years old. When she was born 11 sisters asked that she be named after them. She was. She married when she was 13 years old and is the mother of 13 children.

For Sale

A gentle family driving horse of Hambletonian stock. Enquire of W. D. Edwards, at Butler place, one mile south and one mile west of Monmouth.

Church Directory.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH
L. C. HOOVER, Pastor
Morning service at 11:00 o'clock
Evening service at 7:00 o'clock
Sunday School at 10:00 a. m.
Y. P. A. Meeting at 6:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
W. A. WOOD, Pastor.
Morning Service at 11. a. m.
Evening Service at 7:00 p. m.
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Sunday School, 10:00 a. m.
W. C. T. U.
Local Union meets every second and fourth Friday in the Evangelical church at 2:30 p. m.

Polk County Bank

Established 1889

Monmouth, - - - Oregon

Paid Capital, - - - \$30,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, \$11,000.00

Transacts a General Banking Business Under State Supervision

Officers and Directors

J. H. HAWLEY, President; J. B. V. BUTLER, Vice President; IRA C. POWELL, Cashier; J. B. STUMP, F. S. POWELL, I. M. SIMPSON.

Interest paid on time deposits.

HOTEL MONMOUTH

D. M. Hampton, Prop.

This hotel has lately been refurbished throughout. It is our aim to please the public by giving them the best accommodations at the most reasonable rates. Give us a call.

Everything Stictly Firstclass.

Monmouth Bakery

C. C. MULKEY, Proprietor

The Best Bread. Fancy Pastry of all Kinds

Give us a trial. We can surely please you

Monmouth, - - - Oregon