

Local and Personal

HAIR SWITCHES made from combings. Enquire at this office.

Forty cent hops with a fair crop ahead is Oregon's prospect.

C. P. Cornwell is getting the addition to his house under cover.

L. D. Brown, Attorney-at-law Notary Public, Abstractor, Dallas, Oregon.

Mrs. Clara Coyne, of Portland, spent a few hours here Tuesday the guest of Dr. Laura Price.

Try the Pride of Walla Walla Hard Wheat Flour. Every sack guaranteed. Get it of Morlan & Son.

S. D. Coates has been supplying the HERALD family with peach plums of which he has a very fine variety.

A. O. Saref of the Willamina Times was in Monmouth, Tuesday, advertising the Bentley town site a new town platted in the timber country, ten miles West of Willamina.

Peter Kurre's building on the corner of Main street and Monmouth avenue is getting well under way and will soon be under cover. S. W. Ostrom put in the wires for electric lights this week.

C. E. Herren and wife returned home Tuesday from Newport, having had a pleasant outing. Misses Doris Herren and Kathryn Hughes, who were of the party, came back by train the day before.

Samuel Strickler and F. E. Murdock started Tuesday morning to look at Lobster Valley Farm in the Alsea country, with the object in view of trading their stock of goods for the farm there being a deal on with Mr. Mason, owner of the farm, which if consummated will identify him with the mercantile business of Monmouth.

Ed Rogers, of Barnard, Missouri, who has been visiting his brother and family, at Corvallis, is now the guest of H. W. Lucas and family. Mr. Rogers is quite favorably impressed with what he has seen of Oregon and will remain for a couple of months, though he says he misses the Missouri corn fields in traveling from place to place through the state.

LABOR MUST ORGANIZE

If It Is to Secure Justice From Organized Capital, Says Woodrow Wilson.

Few public men have taken such definite ground on the question of the rights and duties of organized labor as has Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. In a letter written to one of the labor leaders of his home state recently the governor said:

"I have always been the warm friend of organized labor. It is, in my opinion, not only perfectly legitimate, but absolutely necessary, that labor should organize if it is to secure justice from organized capital, and everything that it does to improve the condition of workingmen, to obtain legislation that will impose full legal responsibility upon the employer for his treatment of his employees and for their protection against accident, to secure just and adequate wages and to put reasonable limits upon the working day and upon all the exactions of those who employ labor ought to have the hearty support of all fair minded and public spirited men, for there is a sense in which the condition of labor is the condition of the nation itself. The laboring man cannot benefit himself by injuring the industries of the country. I am much more afraid that the great corporations, combinations and trusts will do the country deep harm than I am that the labor organizations will harm it, and yet I believe the corporations to be necessary instruments of modern business."

Wonderful Kindness.

Hatteras—Is Givers good pay? Hanchett—Good pay? Why, once, when his assets were twice as much as his liabilities, he went into bankruptcy so his creditors would get 200 cents on the dollar.—Puck.

GOV. WILSON AS FOE OF BOSSISM

Utterly Routed Smith In Fight Over U. S. Senatorship.

SMASHED ONE MAN POWER.

New Jersey Executive's Determination Yielded Victory and Was Conspicuous Evidence of His Purpose to Show No Quarter When His Conviction of Right Met Opposition.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, has come very sharply into the political limelight in the last few months by reason of his fearless and effective advocacy of the rights of the people to govern themselves without interference from the great corporations and vested interests. Governor Wilson is a native of Virginia, having been born at Staunton Dec. 28, 1856. He is the son of a Presbyterian minister of Scotch Irish descent. As a boy he lived in the south and at the age of nineteen entered Princeton university, from which he was graduated in 1879. He took a course in law at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in Atlanta for two



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GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON OF NEW JERSEY.

years and then took a postgraduate course in political economy, history and jurisprudence at Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore. His writings on political subjects while at Johns Hopkins attracted much attention, and he was offered the professorial chair at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, the famous college for women, where he remained for three years. From Bryn Mawr he went to Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn., as professor of history and political economy, and in 1890 he joined the faculty of Princeton university as professor of political economy and jurisprudence. The title of this chair was later changed to professor of jurisprudence and politics. In 1902 Professor Wilson was chosen president of Princeton university and occupied that position for eight years. His incumbency of the office was a continual fight against special privileges and an effort to make the university more democratic than it had been in the past. In 1910 President Wilson was nominated as the candidate of the Democrats of New Jersey for governor and was elected by a plurality of nearly 50,000 after a speaking campaign that was remarkable in rousing the people of the state from one end to the other and swinging to his support thousands of Republicans who were dissatisfied with the present conduct and management of the Republican party.

Governor Wilson has more than fulfilled his pledges. He promised the people of New Jersey that he would be their representative at the state capitol and would guard the interests of the whole people to the best of his ability. Among the specific promises which he made were that he would do all in his power to secure the enactment of the public utilities bill for the control of railroads and other public service corporations; a revised primary law that would give the people absolute control of the nominations for all officers, including delegates to presidential conventions, and take the selection of candidates out of the hands of the bosses; a corrupt practices law that would make bribery and the use of money of corporations in elections difficult, if not impossible; a law providing for the commission government of cities by the votes of the citizens and including the features of the initiative and referendum and the recall; an employers' liability law which would protect the interests of

the workers automatically without making it necessary for them to go to court to obtain their rights in case of injury while at work and several reform laws of great local importance in his own state.

Although the legislature of New Jersey was Democratic on joint ballot, the senate was Republican, and at first it seemed to every one that Governor Wilson had undertaken a hopeless task of endeavoring to force these reforms through an unwilling legislature. People declared that he would find practical politics something entirely different from the academic theories which were supposed to be his political stock in trade, but they reckoned without their man. They did not realize that all of Governor Wilson's life had been a training for active participation in politics and that his studies and research into political history and political methods had given him a wider knowledge of the power of the people under aggressive leadership than any of the bosses of either party possessed. His whole political theory is based upon the right of the people to rule and their power to rule when their efforts are properly concentrated, and he demonstrated that his theory was correct when one after another his proposed reforms were forced through the legislature by the power of public opinion.

Even before Governor Wilson took his seat in the executive chamber he had won a victory over the bosses in his own party, which had inspired the people with renewed confidence and terrorized the professional politicians who were inclined to oppose his reforms. The election of a United States senator from New Jersey was the first important work for the new legislature to undertake. James Smith, Jr., long known as the big boss of the Democratic party in the state, had decided that he wanted this particular plum for himself, and he announced himself as a candidate, but at the primaries held early in 1910 James A. Martine, a clean and popular citizen, had been a candidate for the senatorial nomination and had received the indorsement of the people at the polls. Smith's name had not been presented at the primaries. This did not make any difference to Smith, who thought that his power as boss was sufficient to override the will of the people. Governor-Elect Wilson declared that Smith should not be senator, that he had no claim upon the office and that Martine had the strongest claim of all, that of popular indorsement. The fight between the old boss and the new leader was short, sharp and decisive. Backed by public opinion, the new governor won, and Martine was elected senator on the first ballot.

With these triumphs to his credit it is small wonder that the people of the United States are coming to look upon Woodrow Wilson as one of the greatest political leaders who have been developed in recent years. A progressive of the progressives, it does not worry Governor Wilson any to be called a radical. In fact, he calls himself a radical. "I am radical," said Governor Wilson recently, "and the first element of my radicalism is: Let's get at the root of the whole thing and resume popular government. We mean to have the kind of government we thought we had. I am ready to draw the initiative and referendum at any time. I believe in it. I have not the slightest fear of its disturbing our theory of representative government. I don't worry about theories anyhow; it's facts that worry me. The fact is we in New Jersey have not got anything but the theory, while in states where they have tried it the initiative and referendum has given them back representative government. It works, you know, without being called on to work at all. Where legislative representatives know that if they fail really to represent, the people have the power to take the legislation back into their own hands, those representatives have an effective motive to represent. The initiative and referendum is like a gun behind the door—for use in case of emergency, but a mighty good persuader nevertheless."

It is perhaps unnecessary to add to this explanation of Governor Wilson's attitude toward public affairs that he is against special privilege of every kind and that he is particularly against the high protective tariff system and what he terms the outrageous Paine-Aldrich tariff law, and perhaps it is unnecessary to add that these are no new convictions on Governor Wilson's part, but are the fruit of a lifetime of study and observation of political affairs, of a life spent in training for active public service for which the opportunity has just come to him. In his home life the governor is supremely happy. His tastes are quiet, and his charming wife and three bright and attractive daughters are the center of all of his recreations and amusements. Rather fond of the open air, he is not a sportsman in any sense of the term, although he occasionally finds opportunity to play golf, which he does very badly, with some of his most intimate friends. When it was announced in April that Governor Wilson was to visit the Pacific coast during May he was fairly deluged with telegrams from every part of the west, inviting him to speak on enough occasions to have kept him busy for three months doing nothing else.

A Change of Venue.

"I never was so surprised in my life as when I heard that County Treasurer Bilkes had absconded with \$30,000 of the county money," said Bilthers. "When he was nominated it struck me it was a perfect case of the office seeking the man."

"It is yet," said Dobbleigh, "only this time it's the district attorney's office that's seeking him."—Harper's Weekly.

The feeble howl with the wolves, bray with the asses and bleat with the sheep.—Roland.

DISCARDING THE LABELS.

Woodrow Wilson Comments on the Breaking Down of Party Lines.

"The country is awakening to a degree of civic consciousness known before only in the period when the country was born," said Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey in a recent address. "We are scrutinizing the men who are conducting the government. We know we are living in an age of complicated conditions. From all our cities man after man tells me that never before have the citizens been so awakened to public questions—to the question of public degeneration. 'The interesting thing of our politics now is that men are not labeled. You cannot tell from the way a man voted last time how he will vote the next time. Men are beginning to find out that the safe line is the right line. 'The mere moral impulse in me is of no force unless it can be translated into action. It is immoral to propose for the United States something that is not of benefit to the whole United States. It is immoral to promote legislation for your business unless it is also for the interest of the rest of the country. Our government is not a paternal institution.'"



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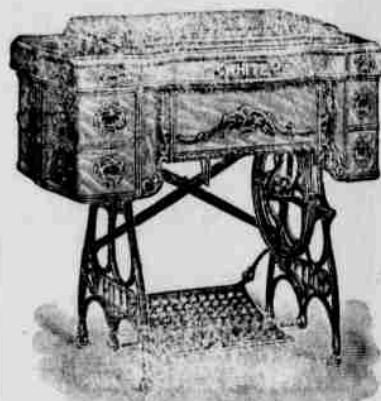
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MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of P. H. Burt, deceased, has filed his final account therein, in the county court of the state of Oregon for Polk County, and that Saturday, September the 2nd, 1911, at 10 A. M. thereof, at the county court room in the county court house at the city of Dallas, Oregon, has been appointed by said court as the time and place for the hearing of objections to the said final account and the settlement thereof.

Dated and first published August 4th, 1911.

IRA C. POWELL, Administrator of the estate of P. H. Burt, deceased.
B. F. SWOPE, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel H. Peterson, deceased, by the Honorable County Court of Polk County Oregon. All parties holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, at Suver, Oregon, on or before six months from date hereof, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate settlement of the same.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1911.

GROVE A. PETERSON, Administrator of estate of Samuel H. Peterson, deceased.
SIBLEY & EAKIN, Attorneys.