

The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1913.

TO MAKE WAR MORE HUMANE.

The elimination of the use of airships for war purposes in time of belligerency between nations will be one of the measures sought to be accomplished at the next peace convention at The Hague. Efforts will also be made to prevent the mining of harbors in waters used by neutral ships, and the blockading of unfortified ports, the object being to make war more humane.

The idea of making war more humane is incongruous, as there can be nothing humane about the slaughter of human beings, and strife of that nature usually continues until one side of the contending forces finds that it can contend no longer, and is willing to quit.

That the time will come when there will be universal peace, perhaps, most men believe, but it will be under better conditions than now exist and when men's hearts have been changed and the carnal conditions overcome.

Humanity is apt to take the wrong lead in trying to bring about ideal conditions. We too often abhor the effect instead of the cause, and try to get rid of the effect when we should remove the cause.—For example, a man suffering from gout, hobnail liver or tobacco heart, seeks the physician to secure relief and rid himself of the effect, while he should have removed the cause long before the effect got hold upon him.

The same is true of the belligerency of the human family; we want to get rid of the slaughter, and its attendant ills, but generally speaking we are not willing to accept the conditions and remove the cause, hence we try to devise all manner of means and suggest the disarmament of nations, and if they will not disarm then we should like to have them quit firing their guns and cannon, and if they will not do that the next desire is that they point them where they will do no harm. This manner of procedure is usually in keeping with our methods of ridding ourselves of attendant evils, when we should go right to the seat of the disorder.

War and bloodshed are the results of contention and wrongdoing and if we would be free from them a return to righteousness—right doing—will bring the desired end.

MONEY LEGISLATION

Congress has now started out to give the country some legislation on the money problem. Just what the result will be remains to be seen. Experiences of the past have shown the necessity for stable conditions so that panics and stringencies may be avoided. Below we give an editorial from the Portland

Telegram:

"Whatever action Congress may take on the currency issue, either at this issue or at the regular session to follow, we are no longer left in doubt concerning the attitude of the banking interests toward the measure now pending, nor of their preference for the bill prepared by ex-Senator Aldrich as Chairman of the Monetary Commission. The American Banker's Association has declared that attitude, and it is exactly in line with what we might reasonably expect.

"The Central Reserve Bank scheme is dear to the heart of the American Bankers' Association and we could hardly expect otherwise in view of the power and influence which the groups of big banks in the money centers exert in that association.

"The bankers naturally assume that this business of enacting a suitable banking and currency reform measure is one in which they are bound to express a professional opinion, and they doubtless feel that such opinion should command respect in the country. So it should, so far as it does not contribute directly to centralization of power in the control of currency and credits. The Aldrich plan was a bold bid for such centralized power, or rather for the increase of it; and the bankers may as well accept it now as later that the people will have none of it.

"And the bankers ought not to conclude that the people are not interested parties, for while it is true that banking has to do especially with the business of dealing in money, the people have learned that the manner of conducting that business has a bearing on their prosperity and welfare. Therefore the people are not disposed to let the business be adjusted and managed entirely as the professional interest of the banking fraternity may suggest.

"The enactment of a currency reform bill is a big undertaking and the most desirable things to be consummated by such a bill are hardly agreed upon; but so far as a big majority of the people are concerned the Aldrich measure or any like it is a dead issue."

Senator La Follette, who has viewed very critically every act of Governor McGovern, of Wisconsin, ever since the latter allowed himself to be used by Colonel Roosevelt at the Republican convention at Chicago last year, is angry with the governor for vetoing a resolution submitting a woman suffrage amendment to the people. The Governor's reason was that a similar amendment was rejected last year and that it should not be submitted again after a lapse of only two years. The Senator would have had it submitted for no other reason than to give the cause the benefit of constant agitation, and shows that he triumphed over the old machine only by hammering away in campaign after campaign. But the pugnacious little man can be trusted to keep up the fight, even without an amendment to base it upon.—Weekly Oregonian.

California has been sitting down slightly upon saloons in that state, and after the 10th of

Crown Prince Alfonso, Who Just Missed Becoming King at Six



Photo by American Press Association.

LITTLE Crown Prince Alfonso of Spain narrowly missed becoming a king the other day. If the anarchist's bullet had found its mark King Alfonso would now be no more and the child of six would be Europe's youngest ruler. But fortunately for all little Alfonso can go on playing with his toys just as if nothing had happened, and his royal father can count himself once more lucky. This is the latest picture of the crown prince. He is a bright boy and the pride of the royal circle.

August saloons will be closed from 2 a. m. till 6 a. m. This is, doubtless, a move to give the drinker a little rest as he ought to have at least four hours sleep out of the twenty-four. Nature makes this demand and much more, but we are not inclined to look upon this curtailment as much of a reform movement unless it is characterized as a "beginner." However late the saloon closes it opens early enough to accommodate the candidate for a morning appetizer.

Cincinnati is witnessing another labor strike. Eleven thousand garment workers have struck. The women ask for a 48 hour week and the men want the same or a 50 hour week and a raise of 10 per cent in the wages. Labor difficulties are continually appearing in the large work centers pointing out one of two conditions: Either that there is great injustice done to the industrial class or that greed has such strong hold upon them that they cannot be satisfied. One thing sure is this: The Dove of Peace is always ready for flight.

When a woman declares that men are all alike it is a safe guess that her study of the animals has not extended beyond one or two reprobates who have filled her soul with bitter disappointment.—Toledo Blade.

REPAID THE LOAN.

At Least That Was What the Old Time Highwayman Called It.

The fourth Earl Stanhope when on his way homeward late one dark night was held up by the most gentlemanly of highwaymen, who preferred his request for money or the nobleman's life in quite the nicest way. It happened that Lord Stan-

hope had not any money with him and was disinclined to yield the alternative.

"Your watch, then," suggested the gentleman at the opposite end of the pistol. The watch, the earl explained, was dear to him. He valued it at 100 guineas and would not surrender it. "What I will do," he said, "is to bring and deposit in this tree the worth of the watch in money, and you can call and get it tomorrow night."

"Done, m' lord," said the highwayman.

The law knew nothing about this arrangement, and the earl did as he had promised. He placed the 100 guineas where the highwayman might at his leisure collect it. And there, so far as he knew, the matter ended.

Years afterward he attended a great banquet in the city and found himself pleasantly entertained by an extremely well known man whose signature was good for a sum in several figures. Next day came to Lord Stanhope a letter inclosing the sum of 100 guineas. Accompanying it was a note begging his acceptance of a loan granted some years previously to the man who now forwarded it.

That loan, said the letter, had enabled the sender to gain a new start in life, to make a fortune and to renew acquaintance at dinner on the previous night with his lordship. The city magnate and the highwayman of earlier days were one and the same.—London Standard.

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SUMMONS

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

Dept. No. 2.

Ida B. Phillips, Plaintiff.

vs.

Louis Phillips, Defendant.

To Louis Phillips, 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 1st day of August, 1913; 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, for \$15.00 per month alimony, for the custody of the minor child of plaintiff and defendant, and for her costs and disbursements in said suit. You are further notified that this summons is served upon you by publication thereof in the MONMOUTH HERALD, a weekly newspaper of a general weekly circulation in Polk County, Oregon, and published at Monmouth in Polk County, Oregon, pursuant to an order of Hon. John Teal, County Judge of said Polk County, made and dated on the 17th day of June, 1913, at Dallas, Oregon. This summons is served upon you for a period of six successive and consecutive weeks immediately prior to the 1st day of August, 1913, by publication as aforesaid. The date of the first publication of this summons is June 20, 1913, and the date of the last publication thereof will be August 1st, 1913.

B. F. Swope,
Attorney for Plaintiff.