

The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

Subscription Rates

One year - - - - - \$1
Six months - - - - - 50 cts

Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

THE STRIFE CONTINUES

The Balkan trouble is like "Banquo's Ghost," it will not down. The allies could not agree over the division of the spoils of war so Bulgaria is fighting Greece and Serbia, success crowning first one side then the other, while the slaughter is something awful.

Added to the prospect is the attitude of Turkey which seems to be awaiting the turn of events to seize an opportunity to again take up arms to try and recover some of her lost territory and prestige.

A good principle is worth fighting for and dying for, too; one that is founded upon truth and that will bring blessings to humanity, but we are doubtful about the utility of a battle that is fought for pelf, and think that it is a useless sacrifice of life.

Some will argue that these troubles are the result of, or rather, the fulfillment of prophecy—well, we do not desire to combat that proposition, but strife comes as a result of the perverseness of human action and prophecy is the foreknowledge of the conditions that should attain.

These combatants could, if they would, find a better way to settle their difficulties, but they won't.

Wilson Writes of New Freedom

In an article in the World's Work for July, President Wilson has the following to say regarding the "new freedom":

"What is liberty?"

"I have long had an image in my mind of what constitutes liberty. Suppose that I were building a great piece of powerful machinery, and suppose that I should so awkwardly and unskillfully assemble the parts of it that every time one part tried to move it would be interfered with by the others, and the whole thing would buckle up and be checked. Liberty for the several parts would consist in the best possible assembling and adjustment of them all, would it not? If you want the great piston of the engine to run with absolute freedom, give it absolutely perfect alignment and adjustment with the other parts of the machine, so that it is free, not because it is let alone or isolated, but because it has been associated most skillfully and carefully with the other parts of the great structure.

"What is liberty? You say of the locomotive that it runs free. What do you mean? You mean that its parts are so assembled and adjusted that friction is reduced to a minimum, and that it has perfect adjustment. We say of a boat skimming the water with light foot, 'How free she runs!' when we mean, how perfectly she is ad-

justed to the force of the wind, how perfectly she obeys the great breath out of the heavens that fills her sails. Throw her head up into the wind and see how she will halt and stagger, how every sheet will shiver and her whole frame be shaken, how instantly she is "in irons," in the expressive phrase of the sea. She is free only when you have let her fall off again and have recovered once more her nice adjustment to the forces she must obey and cannot defy.

"Human freedom consists in perfect adjustments of human interests and human activities and human energies.

"Now the adjustments necessary between individuals and the complex institutions amidst which they live, and between those institutions and the government, are infinitely more intricate today than ever before. No doubt this is a tiresome and roundabout way of saying the thing, yet perhaps it is worth while to get somewhat clearly in our mind what makes all the trouble today. Life has become complex; there are many more elements, more parts, to it than ever before. And, therefore, it is harder to keep everything adjusted—and harder to find out where the trouble lies when the machine gets out of order.

"You know that one of the interesting things that Mr. Jefferson said in those early days of simplicity which marked the beginnings of our government was that the best government consisted in as little governing as possible. And there is still a sense in which that is true. It is still intolerable for the government to interfere with our individual activities except where it is necessary to interfere with them in order to free them. But I feel confident that if Jefferson were living in our day he would see what we see; that the individual is caught in a great confused nexus of all sorts of complicated circumstances, and that to let him alone is to leave him helpless as against the obstacles with which he has to contend; and that, therefore, law in our day must come to the assistance to see that he gets fair play; that is all, but that is much. Without the watchful interference, of the government, there can be no fair play between individuals and such powerful institutions as the trusts. Freedom today is something more than being let alone. The program of a government of freedom must in these days be positive, not negative merely."

We saw a pretty young girl the other day take time and trouble to help a decrepit old man, who had become bewildered and lost his way, find the car he wanted to take. Her kindness and general solicitude made her look like a first cousin to the angels.—Toledo Blade.

What's In a Name?

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, EUGENE, July 10. — "Friskey," "Winey" and "Berry" are three dogs. What's in a name? Well, in the interest of science, Friskey was brought up on whisky, Winey on wine, and Berry on beer. Not that they ever drank to excess, oh, dear, no. Just a tablespoon

President Wilson Reading His First Message to Congress



Photo copyright, 1913, by American Press Association.

THIS picture makes history. It records one of the unusual events in the official life of the United States. It shows President Woodrow Wilson reading his first message to congress before both branches seated in the house. Not in 112 years had a president of our country done that before. Washington did it. So did the second president, John Adams. Wilson reverted to this old custom because he said he wanted to get in closer touch with the national legislators to show that he was human and not a mere state machine, as he himself explained to congress.

in a glass of milk before retiring and all that sort of thing.

Now these moderate drinkers had three brothers and sisters that were very dry, teetotalers, in fact. Prof. C. F. Hodge, of Clark University, now a member of the University of Oregon Summer School faculty, raised them all as an experiment in the Biology of alcohol, and he guarantees that the dry side of the family was and is entirely dry.

Month after month these dogs have been under scientific observation, as part of a great series of experiments now going on in most of the big laboratories of the country, to determine on a basis of absolute fact the real effects of alcohol on the system. Scientists hope to be able to substitute tested and proved fact for much of the overdrawn and untruthful pictures that are used on both sides of the liquor controversy.

The sad history of Friskey, Winey and Berry is not conclusive. But if booze didn't do it, they all certainly had tough luck, compared with their dry brothers and sisters. The "drinkers" never amounted to much as retrievers, they became a sleepy, lazy lot, which Prof. Hodge has big charts of experiments to show; distemper came along and left them blind and helpless though the brothers and sisters were passed over lightly, and all three ended up as invalids while the other three were still leading the strenuous life.

Prof. Hodge throws on the screen many pictures of these dogs, and maintains to the satisfaction of his audience that anyone can pick out the "alcoholics." They have a peculiar, droop-eyed expression, apparently always having had to tip their heads back in order to see under their

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eyelids. Prof. Hodge was forced by popular demand to repeat the lecture in which he described the lives of these dogs.

Brown & Sibley, attorneys and abstractors, 610 Mill Street, Dallas, Oregon.

Cheeky, Indeed.

"I hear," said Lou to his friend Dick, whom he happened to meet one morning, "that Maude has broken her engagement with you."
"Yes," answered Dick; "it's true."
"Well, I'm sorry, old man. Why did she break it?"
"Why, merely because I stole a kiss," said Dick.
"What!" cried Lou. "Why, she must be crazy to object to having her fiance steal a kiss from her."
"Well," explained Dick, "the trouble was I didn't steal it from her."—Lippincott's.

Metaphysics.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was a classmate of Dr. Clarke at Harvard, and, according to the reminiscences of the latter, the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table was as witty then as later. One day the two were talking of metaphysics, when the bright tongued little great man exclaimed: "I'll tell you, James, what I think metaphysics is like. It is like a man splitting a log. When it is done he has two more to split!"

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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.