

The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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Monmouth, Oregon.

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A Sensible Girl

One big reason why some people, particularly young people seeking education or getting started in life, do not get along better is that they think it is up to them to be extravagant when the state of purse demands that they be frugal. They are ashamed of being poor when it is nothing to be ashamed of. It is the normal thing in early life.

There is a girl student at the Ithaca Conservatory of Music in Pennsylvania who has a sensible view of what she should do. Her name is Clara S. Loewus and she is earning her own way through the conservatory. Here are her own words on the subject:

"I have nothing to be ashamed of and a great deal to be proud of. In the first place, I won my scholarship after a spirited competition, and then I resolved that I would work and help support myself while at my music.

"I did this because I knew the boys had done it to obtain an education and I did not want to be a burden to my parents.

"It was no trouble to find work. Minding babies was the easiest thing that I did. I did general housework, I helped at dressmaking and in fact any other employment that I could get. I continued my studies and did not find that there was the slightest difficulty about accomplishing what I had set out to do."

But of course a loafer or a girl with more frills than sense would not care to do that way.—East Oregonian.

Dawn of a New Day

Nearer and nearer are we approaching the day of sanity in our commercial relations. Until President Roosevelt intervened in the great anthracite strike it seemed as though there was nothing for the great innocent public to do but to suffer in case of a strike. The strikers gave no thought to the public or the implied obligation which should have been considered; neither did the other side. Like a pair of bulldogs they went for each others' throats. They tore and rent and the welkin rang with their fierce onslaughts. Meantime the public and the innocent bystander suffered more than either of them. These latter were utterly helpless during the term of the struggle. The loss might mount into the millions, there might be suffering and even death entailed upon the innocent, but it mattered not at all to the combatants who raged until exhausted and then came to a grudging settlement from which both emerged with an ultimate loss no matter which seemed to win or claim the victory. As to the still greater loss which the public sustained

nobody said or thought anything about that; that loss was simply one of the fortunes of war and nobody gave it further consideration.

But this enforced arbitration gives at least oblique recognition to the rights of the innocent public. A great strike entails enormous commercial losses on those who are directly concerned in it as well as those who have no direct concern in it. The time has gone by when such resort to trial of mere brute strength should be permitted when the innocent public suffers so much from the encounter. A way short of that must be found. In nearly every issue presented for public consideration there are two sides; if there is only one side it is quickly disposed of. But if there are two sides there are ways of reaching conclusions equitable to both and this will doubtless be reached through the board of mediation and conciliation which Congress has established.

It marks a long step forward in the right direction. There is no dispute which arises between the employer and employe which cannot be amicably adjusted if both sides to the controversy are disposed to be fair and reasonable. The matter involved is usually one of business. There is no matter of business that cannot be better and more fairly be settled without a fight than with it. When the public, or in other words the Government, lets the light of day into these transactions great strikes are much less likely in the future than they have been in the past. Railway employes who have to face the court of public opinion are less likely to make arbitrary and unwarranted demands and great corporations will be less likely to denounce just ones. The country may be congratulated upon the forward movement which the creation of this new commission indicates.—Portland Telegram.

Now comes intimation that the administration at Washington will institute intervention proceedings in the Mexican troubles. That Mexico needs pacification is not to be denied, but after all, it is only a matter of force, and as conditions in Mexico have already shown that human life is not held in high esteem, in that country, there may be a worse butchery, than is expected before the unruly hordes are brought into subjection. However, one thing is sure, and that is if the United States starts in to clean up those warring factions, there will be active work inaugurated, and unless other conditions intervene, the struggle will not be a long-drawn-out affair. Intervention within thirty days is now the opinion heralded abroad.

Oregon has had its hot spell of weather, and while it has not been nearly up to the Eastern article there have been two prostrations from heat reported for Tuesday, one at Quincy resulting in death, and one at Pendleton. There was a time when sun-stroke was said to be unknown on the Pacific Coast, likewise that rabies had no place in the West but both conditions have obtained.

H. Snowden Marshall May Curb New York City's Great Trusts



IMPORTANCE attaches to the appointment of H. Snowden Marshall as United States district attorney for New York, especially in view of the announcement that the department of justice would let each district attorney attend to direct prosecution of alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust act. Many such prosecutions may be expected in the New York district. Mr. Marshall is a young law partner of United States Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York, who, however, is understood not to have recommended the appointment. Mr. Marshall succeeds Henry A. Wise

Additional Endowment of \$10,000 Given

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, widow of the late railroad magnate, has just given an additional endowment of \$10,000 to the fund of \$50,000 she established in 1911 for the foundation of a bacteriological and pathological research laboratory, in connection with the hospital service of the Southern Pacific company. This announcement was made by Dr. F. K. Ainsworth, chief surgeon of the railroad, in whose hands the disposition of the funds is placed.

The purpose of the endowment is to further the progress of medical research. For the last two years, the work has been going on under the direction of Dr. W. T. Cummings of the Southern Pacific general hospital at San Francisco. Dr. Cummings has devoted his time to a study of serums with special relation to typhoid fever and tuberculosis, and has contributed some valuable experimental data to the existing store of scientific knowledge.

The fund is placed in the hands of the Union Trust company of San Francisco, the income being turned over to the hospital department as it accrues.

This is the second large contribution to the Southern Pacific hospital service within the last two years, the widow of the late Collis P. Huntington having given \$25,750 for the construction of a social hall now in use at the San Francisco hospital.

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SUMMONS

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

Dept. No. 2.

I da 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. SWORE, Attorney for Plaintiff.