

Washington County News

Current Comment-Timely Topics

By AUSTIN CRAIG

WASHINGTON COUNTY NEWS

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF FOREST GROVE, OR.

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Where Rolls the Oregon. The Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition, Portland, 1905.

CENTENNIAL OF THE OREGON COUNTRY.

A new series of postage stamps, commemorative of the Louisiana purchase, is to be issued, just as the Nation's hundredth birthday anniversary and the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery were marked by special stamp issues. Here is an opportunity for Hon. Plinger Hermann to do an other important service for Oregon. As Commissioner of the General Land Office he secured a change in the official map recognizing that the Oregon country came to the United States by right of discovery, exploration and settlement, and not as a part of the Louisiana purchase. Now as Congressman it is to be hoped that Mr. Hermann will work for a separate series of stamps for 1905, which shall tell of that important addition of territory. In place of Napoleon and Loubet, let there be on the stamps the portraits of Lewis and Clark, of Capt. Gray and John Jacob Astor, and on both Jefferson deserves a place of honor with the anniversary dates changed to indicate his double service to the country.

"FOR LICENSE-YES" OR "FOR LICENSE-NO"?

The referendum of the liquor license matter to the people of Forest Grove brings to decisive issue a question which has been talked over here for half a century, and the council is to be commended for its action. As Superintendent Clapp suggested, it is an American principle that the majority shall rule, and at the polls on the first day of July will be determined what is the will of the majority. It is not favoring or opposing temperance; it is how temperance may be best attained. In another column appears the proposed ordinance. Its provisions should be carefully studied, then the real conditions here now learned from those who know, not from some one whose occupation or habits bars him from having knowledge, and from these every voter must make up his mind and in the secret ballot cast a vote for which he answers only to his own conscience.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR AN INITIATIVE PETITION.

The initiative and referendum plan proved itself not liable to abuse when the movement to bring about a referendum of the exposition appropriation failed, but its use will best be established when the initiative shall have been taken for some measure of general benefit and of advantage to no particular class or clique, when the people shall have by its aid gained some useful legislation which lobbyists and politicians have neglected.

Such a desirable law would seem to be one raising educational standards in Oregon. Consolidation of districts

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is making schools more effective, uniform eighth-grade examinations are leading to more completing the course, to better work through a definite aim and to closer supervision by affording opportunities for comparison, while the county five-mill tax on a largely increased assessment supplies means for more liberal support.

But this is only for the public school, the child is allowed to substitute work in a private school for public schooling, though not required to attain to any standard. Were the private school in some measure subject to the state an impressive lesson in the source of all authority would be given, and the character of the work could be ascertained and maintained so as to be equivalent to the public school course. It will be admitted that by its plan of education the state seeks results, and how best to gain them should be its greatest concern. The district school, supported by local and county tax, exists that no one may grow up illiterate for want of opportunity to learn, but the object sought is to increase intelligence among the people regardless of age or school connection. For this reason the private school should be as carefully supervised and held up to equal grade with the public, but, though such has been the policy for colleges and academies, elementary schools have been entirely overlooked in spite of the fact that a tenth of the people there receive their preparation for citizenship.

Now the state may fairly pay for results regardless of how gained, and everyone who fulfills its requirements ought to be recognized. To make the success of the pupil a benefit to the school would stimulate competition and form a desirable basis for apportioning the interest from the irremediable school fund. Let say \$10 go to the institution where the successful ones have been prepared, \$5 for each law student certificate, the examination department taking over the testing in preliminary subjects; another \$5 be for each teacher's diploma issued and as much more for would-be doctors, distribution being made regardless of public or private schools. So rivalry would be aroused among the pupils of both systems and all gain, keeping both on their mettle, general intelligence would increase and the schools quickly show the results of such a system. The state trust fund, or irreducible fund, would have its money put where it would do the most good, and should the Grange, ever the advocate of progress and improvement, endorse such an initiative it would be a step much to the credit of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Messrs. Lloyd and Lester Soehren are getting up a big dance for Saturday evening, June 13, at Parker's hall, Greenville. Walker's orchestra is to furnish music and will be on hand early.

The News' cartoon artist is a Washington County young man, Frank Brown, of Forest Grove, but his genius with the brush in hitting off in a happy way the foibles of others or gently but effectively conveying a needed hint, are likely to give him before long a broader reputation. His clever work is one of the most appreciated features of The News, which in so many ways has departed from the beaten track of country newspapers. The News is encroaching on the domain of no other newspaper in Washington County, but has cleared a field of its own.

Bills Allowed by Commissioners' Court, June Term.

- Bedmond & Sappington, school supt. \$5; H. A. Ball, sal. etc. \$77.80; Redmond & Sappington, bridges and roads, \$8.25; Delta Drug Store, poor, \$14.50; G. A. Wilcox, assessor, \$75.60; Homer Hendrix, field assessor, \$67.50; A. M. Collins, janitor, \$38.75; L. C. Walker, field assessor, \$56.25; S. T. VanMeter, election, \$1.25; Wm. Jack son, treas., etc., \$61.10; C. W. Hendricks, lumber, etc., roads, \$41.98; A. A. Morrill, surveying, \$54.70; W. M. Lyda, lumber, \$8.05; A. J. Roy, poor farm, \$123.40; Beal & Co., roads, \$6.15; J. L. Barnard, taxes, \$50; J. C. Lamkin, elections, \$2; Louise McGahey, poor, \$3; Mrs. A. M. Wells, election, \$2.20; H. B. Tigard, assessing, \$56; Bogs & Ennis, lumber, \$12.25; Willis Ireland, rec. recorder, \$41.55; E. I. Kurathi, dep. recorder, etc., \$85.90; R. L. Robinson, roads, \$5; Irwin-Hodson Co., sta., \$21; J. R. Miller, election, \$2; W. O. Donelson, coffin, poor, Moore, \$15; J. E. Hazeltine, bridges, \$18.90; Remington & Co., typewriter, \$65.00; Glass & Prudhomme, elec. and sta., \$79.35; John Ritter, circuit court, \$1.80; A. C. Archbold, Court and relief, \$4.65; J. W. Sewell, sal. Sheriff, etc., \$200.90; Hines & Lilly roads, \$59.85; Argus, 2 mo. printing sta., election, \$87; Beaverton Hall rent election day, \$2; W. O. Donelson coffin, Clemeys, \$15; Ornduff Bros. roads, \$30.40; C. S. Reynolds, roads \$3.25; Hillsboro Pub. Co., sta., \$10.80; S. T. Bowser, election, \$2; G. A. Morgan, Co. Clerk, \$207.05; Mrs. M. Mc Kenney, relief, \$6; Tualatin Hotel, board for prisoners, \$3.25; Light and water, \$18.50; J. H. Wirtz, election \$3.20; H. T. Bagley, \$2; Wm. Welch, circuit court, \$30.10; W. H. Williams & Son, roads, \$10.70; L. A. Rood, Co. Judge, \$60.40; W. J. Butner, Co. Com., \$12.80; E. J. Ward, Co. Com., \$25.10; Lloyd Ingram, roads, \$3; John Jack, roads, \$3; P. B. Southworth, roads, \$3; J. H. McNamer, \$25; Honeyman Hardware Co., \$10.55.

All the business cannot be cornered but those who advertise will come closer to cornering it than the fellows who don't.

The Buxton smallpox scare is all over, the sick people recovered, their dwelling duly fumigated and the quarantine raised. The cases were all confined to the home of Mr. Buxton and included besides the family, the school teacher, Miss Luce of Forest Grove, who boarded with them, and the domestic employed there. Mrs. Buxton's illness was the most severe.

For doors, windows, shingles and builders' hardware, go to Hughes. His line is the best and cheapest.

Messrs. Lloyd and Lester Soehren are getting up a big dance for Saturday evening, June 13, at Parker's hall, Greenville. Walker's orchestra is to furnish music and will be on hand early.



THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF LAW

By Judge SHEPARD BARCLAY of St. Louis

IN the American system of law THE JUDICIARY HAS BECOME THE BALANCE WHEEL, whose power to check the irregular movements that may occur in other departments of government has challenged the wonder of publicists throughout the world.

It cannot be doubted that the courts will retain that high position SO LONG AS THEY EXHIBIT THE SAME SELF RESTRAINT IN THE USE OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS AS DID THE PEOPLE IN THE ENACTMENT OF THE ORGANIC LAWS. Occasionally, however, one may discover a decision here and there which seems to trench upon the domain of legislation, and one of the dangers of the hour consists in the tendency of some courts in that direction.

It is not my purpose to point out with any degree of particularity the specific signs of danger from the cause alluded to. They are not as yet serious. They are possibly wholly imaginary. They have excited alarm in some minds excessively charged with that vigilance which is the price of liberty. But they cannot justly be said to exhibit more than A TENDENCY IN JUDGES TO FOLLOW THE BENT OF THE TRAINING THEY HAVE RECEIVED BEFORE REACHING THE BENCH. They are rather manifestations of that conservatism which characterizes the legal profession generally than of a change of opinion touching the powers of the government. The form in which some decisions exhibit the tendency mentioned is in rulings declaring void certain statutes duly passed by legislative bodies, but which the courts hold to be unreasonable in some respects. Such acts have been held invalid because not "due process of law."

THIS CONSTRUCTION OF THOSE PHRASES IS A STEP TOWARD JUDICIAL PARTICIPATION IN LEGISLATION FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANYTHING IMAGINED BY THE FRAMERS OF OUR CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM.

It is a dangerous step, even though it sometimes appears at the moment the only safeguard against the rank injustice of some legislative act. Yet the far reaching consequences and dangers of overstepping the proper bounds of judicial authority constitute in themselves far greater evils than the injustice it aims to correct.

It would be well for the judiciary, as the strong conservative influence in our government, to call the halt itself. A COURT SHOULD ALWAYS BE AN EXEMPLAR OF WILLING OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW. It should be no less ready to recognize the limitations on its own authority than to enforce the restraints of law upon others.

IF THE PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN FREE GOVERNMENT ARE TO MAINTAIN THEIR SUPREMACY AND THE EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL WISDOM IS TO KEEP PACE WITH THE EVOLUTION OF MATERIAL PROSPERITY, IF THE GRANDEUR OF OUR CIVIC POWER IS TO RIVAL THE GLORY OF OUR ARMS, THE JUDICIARY MUST PRACTICE THE LESSON OF SELF RESTRAINT WHICH IS THE BEAUTY AS IT IS LIKEWISE THE STRENGTH OF OUR AMERICAN LIBERTY.

Voice of Women Needed In Our Government

By HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Champion of Woman Suffrage

WOMAN ASKS THE RIGHT TO VOTE. LET HER HAVE IT. She will not be masculine, but she will do the woman's part in politics. God never meant that political society should be composed of men only. He intended that government should also be something of the home. As long as women are kept out of the government there can be no settled spirit of peace.

The question of woman suffrage is no longer a question of theory, but it has become a practical question. In all states where woman suffrage has been established the best results have followed.

AND IT IS ONLY IN TWELVE STATES TODAY THAT A MARRIED MOTHER HAS ANY LEGAL RIGHT TO THE CARE AND CUSTODY OF HER MINOR CHILDREN. UNTIL LAST YEAR THE WOMEN OF MASSACHUSETTS DID NOT HAVE IT; UNTIL THE YEAR BEFORE LAST THE WOMEN OF ILLINOIS HAD IT NOT. IN EVERY CASE THE RIGHT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THE ADVOCATES OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

SELF INTEREST Versus PUBLIC WEAL

By President HADLEY of Yale

THE theory that each man should be left free to do what he pleased, especially in economic matters, with as little restraint from law as possible, was very popular during the first half of the nineteenth century. During the last half of that century there was a reaction.

IN A CONTEST BETWEEN ORGANIZED CAPITAL AND ORGANIZED LABOR, LIKE THAT OF THE RECENT COAL STRIKE, THE INTERESTS OF THE CONSUMER MAY BE SACRIFICED IN THE WORST FASHION BY THE TOTAL CESSATION OF PRODUCTION OF ONE OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

In order really to meet these evils we need something more than contracts or conspiracy laws or municipalization of industry. WE MUST GET BACK TO THE CONCEPTION OF SOME HIGHER MOTIVE THAN SELF INTEREST AND SOME BETTER MEASURE OF VALUE THAN SELF AGGRANDIZEMENT.

June 14 In History.

- 1645-Battle of Naseby.
1777-First form of American flag decreed by congress. The resolution read "that the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This is the first recorded legislation for the adoption of a national flag. The resolution was not promulgated officially until Sept. 3. The first flag made as prescribed is believed to have been unfurled on the Ranger by Paul Jones, who was appointed the day the resolution passed. The flag of 1777 remained as adopted until 1794, when two additional stripes and two stars were placed in for Vermont and Kentucky. The present form is 13 stripes and a star for every state. This was adopted in 1948.
1809-Battle of Marengo.
1811-Harriet Beecher (Stowe) born at Litchfield, Conn.; died 1895.
1888-Mary N. Prescott, author, died near Newburyport; born in Calais, Me., 1819.
1890-Dr. Joseph T. Bland, a noted surgeon, died in London; born 1845.

June 15 In History.

- 1760-Jorge Washington took command of the American army.
1840-James Knox Polk, eleventh president, died at Nashville; born 1795.
1871-Commodore Josiah Tatnall, prominent Confederate naval officer, died at Savannah; born 1795.
1880-John Augustus Sutter, discoverer of gold in California, died in Washington; born preparatory to Waterloo.
1901-General Max Webber, a prominent German veteran of the civil war, died in New York city; born 1824.

June 16 In History.

- 1603-Christopher (Kit) Marlowe, English dramatist poet, killed at Deptford; born in Canterbury 1564.
1815-Napoleon defeated Blucher at Ligny, and the allies defeated Ney at Quatre Bras, both preparatory to Waterloo. The defeat of Blucher at Ligny led to the battle on the field of Waterloo. Blucher retreated from Ligny to Waterloo, Wellington retired to Waterloo to unite with Blucher. The forces with Austria began.
1900-Prince de Joinville, son of King Louis Philippe of France, who for a time served in the army of the Potomac on the staff of General McClellan, died in Paris; born 1818.

June 17 In History.

- 1703-John Wesley born; died 1791.
1719-Joseph Addison, standard prose writer of England, died at Kensington; born 1672.
1775-Battle of Bunker Hill.
1844-Mme. Henriette Sontag (Countess de Rossi), German soprano, died in Mexico; born at Coblenz, Me. Sontag was one of the most celebrated singers of Germany. She studied at Prague and then made a tour of the European cities of Europe, creating a furor everywhere. In 1830 she married Count Rossi, Sardinian ambassador at the Hague, and retired from the stage next year. She met with the highest success in America in a tour which began in 1852.
1897-The Rev. Luther Knipp, famous doctor-priest, died at Woerishofen, Munich; born 1827.
1900-Chinese forts at Taku, on being ordered to surrender to the allied navy, opened fire; the Russian, British, French, German and Japanese ships returned the fire. The forts were destroyed, and wild riot in Peking followed.

June 18 In History.

- 1778-The British evacuated Philadelphia.
1812-Congress declared war against Great Britain.
1844-Battle of Waterloo.
1848-Matthew Simpson died in Philadelphia; born in Cadiz, O., 1811.
1884-William Hart, N. A., a well known painter, died at Mount Vernon, N. Y.; born 1822.
1900-Rev. John Kettler, German minister at Peking, killed by a Chinaman wearing the national uniform while he was going to the tsung-li-yamen.
1901-Louis Aldrich, popular American actor, died at Kennebunkport, Me.; born 1843. Hasen S. Pinger, ex-governor of Michigan, died in London; born 1841.

June 19 In History.

- 1794-Richard Henry Lee, the first to introduce resolutions for independence, died; born 1732.
1827-Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the noted English preacher, born; died 1892.
1864-Battle of the Kearsarge and Alabama off Cherbourg, France. Spurgeon.
1867-Maximilian, titular emperor of Mexico, was shot at Queretaro by the republicans; born 1832. Maximilian was a brother of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. He had been deceived as to the real situation in Mexico and on assuming the imperial dignity found bitter opposition at the hands of the Liberals. He was taken prisoner after a sharp battle at Queretaro and executed in retaliation for his harsh decrees against Mexicans who resisted his authority.
1902-King Albert of Saxony died at Dresden; born 1828.

June 20 In History.

- 1483-Richard, duke of Gloucester, proclaimed King as Richard III.
1837-William IV, of England died; accession of his niece, Victoria. William IV was the son of George III. He succeeded George IV. In 1830. During his reign of seven years the reform bill crisis disturbed the politics of the kingdom seriously. William was not a friend of reform. Among his ministers were Earl Grey, Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington. All of them were forced to resign under the pressure of the reformers, who ultimately triumphed. The King had lost two children in their infancy, and upon his death the crown passed to his niece, who enjoyed the remarkable reign of 64 years.
1867-The final papers were signed by which Alaska was sold to the United States for \$7,200,000.
1876-Santa Anna, general, dictator, president, etc. of Mexico for many years, died at his estate of Mango Clavo; born 1802.
1900-Count Muraviev, noted Russian statesman, minister of foreign affairs, died at St. Petersburg; born 1845.