

SOME WILSON APOTHEGMS.

A progressive Republican is only a Republican in a way to become a Democrat.

An orthodox Republican is a man who really believes that the government of the country ought to be a sort of trusteeship; that those who have the biggest material stake in its industrial affairs should be the trustees and that all policy should be made to conform to their judgment and interest, to the expectation that, as trustees, they will hand on to those whom their enterprise controls a fair and reasonable share of the prosperity of business.

Progressive Democrat Defined. Now, a progressive Democrat is a man who sees, what ought to be patent to everybody, that these self constituted trustees have been both blind and selfish; that a dangerous and inequitable system of business has been built up and that changes must be effected which will square the commercial and industrial methods of the country with the general interest, the interest of the people at large, as understood by the people themselves and not by special coteries.

What policies characterize progressive Democracy? All those policies whose object is to wrest government from the control of special groups of men and restore it to the control of the general opinion of the country. All the policies that re-establish the connection between representatives and the people. All well considered measures that will tend to re-establish general opportunity and freedom of enterprise.

of the law. The same legislature passed a law providing for the commission form of government in cities that should choose it by popular vote, with the initiative, referendum and recall of administrative officers, a law abolishing contract labor in the state prison and a law providing for adequate protection of factories from fire.

Talked of For President.

His vigorous administration of the governorship brought him prominently before the people of other states than New Jersey, and his was one of the first names suggested by the state makers for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. A tour of the country which Governor Wilson made in 1911 did much to confirm the popular impression that he was the kind of timber from which presidents are made. During the pre-convention "open season" for delegates Governor Wilson's friends bagged their right and left, and he went to the Baltimore convention—figuratively, of course, for he remained in New Jersey during its deliberations—with a larger number of pledged delegates (as shown by the first test vote) than any of his competitors except Speaker Champ Clark.

His Political Creed.

Governor Wilson has no panacea for the ills of the body politic, but he lays great stress upon the influence of publicity in improving the conditions of government. This is perhaps the first article in his political creed. Listen to his own exposition of it:

"Honest politics is impossible without publicity, or, rather, dishonest politics is impossible without publicity. The evil in politics lies behind the closed door. With the blinds down and they turned against the people they cannot know what their parties are doing, they cannot control their own policies, dishonest politics is like photography in a dark room. There is no place in the architecture of honest politics for such an apartment."

Publicity and Primaries.

"Publicity in politics means the primary. A primary is the very antithesis of bossism. When you establish a primary you disestablish a boss. You cannot conduct a state wide primary privately. You can conduct a caucus privately, but not a primary—not this present kind of a primary."

"The caucus is the ambush of what David Graham Phillips called the 'interests.' The people are the ambush. Why should there be any privacy about public affairs? The very terms are in conflict. It is only when and where private rights and private welfare come in conflict with public rights and public welfare that resort is had to private politics, to the caucus."

"The popular movement in this country today is for this publicity. The dark room must go. The machinery of our government must come out into the open. Let us have neither doors nor locks on our committee rooms. You are partner and I am a partner in America, and we are entitled to know how our business is being conducted."

The Tariff the Issue.

He has placed himself on record as believing that the great issue of the campaign of 1912 is the tariff. "It just is so," he said some time ago, by its very nature. No frank mind doubts that the great systems of special privilege and monopolistic advantage that have been built up have been built up upon the foundation of the tariff. The tariff question is at the heart of every other economic question we have to deal with, and until we have dealt with that properly we are dealing with nothing in a way that will be satisfactory and lasting."

Governor Wilson is for a "tariff for revenue only," first, last and all the time. He believes that tariff revision is the most pressing need of the country and that the people are fixed in their determination to settle this question definitely and unequivocally at the coming election.

MARSHALL'S THEORIES ABOUT GOVERNMENT.

As an old style Democrat, I'm opposed to the government going into business except as a last resort. I believe that some wisdom on the part of the railroads will make such action unnecessary. Government ownership of railroads and telegraph and telephone lines is the last thing I want to see.

Governments were not instituted to do business. Governments were instituted to see that you, if you are a corporation, can't skin me, and that I can't skin you. They were not instituted to confiscate railroads. If government is to be plain business it's time that the American people knew it. The crying need of this hour and of this people is an immediate divorce of government and business.

I am an income taxer. Personally I would much prefer to have the income tax for the benefit of the state. However, I am in favor of giving this power to the national government, so that those who have incomes may take some of the burdens from those who have none.

I do not approve of a ship subsidy. Payment of \$100,000,000 per annum will not equal the Atlantic traffic alone. The way to build up our merchant marine is to change our navigation and traffic laws. If you're going to have ship subsidy, why not have Illinois put a duty on oranges, so that Illinois owners of bob-houses can go into the orange business? Or close up all the windows of this statehouse that the electric light company can make money, or kill the horses so as to force the use of automobiles?

for revenue only. "Whenever congress," he says, "under the guise of raising money, makes an enactment that in reality raises no money, but simply makes you and me dig into our pockets and hand over our small coin to the protected manufacturers, it has ceased to be a government of equal rights and fair play. Any system of tariff legislation now or hereafter enacted, which is so devised as to enable a larger or smaller portion of the American people to take tribute of the residue of the American people, is not conducive to the common good."

Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Governor Marshall has decided views with respect to the initiative, referendum and recall. He would employ the initiative and referendum only as a last resort in remedying the known evils of representative government, placing his reliance first in an improvement of the standard of public service. To the proposed recall of judges he is unalterably opposed.

In discussing the question of the insular possessions Governor Marshall said:

"I never made but one speech on imperialistic doctrine, and that time my friends acted as though I had given them a dose of hash-ash. The people care as much about the yellow brother as about Ramones III."

Broke Law Weight Record.

Until a dozen years ago Governor Marshall was 70 per cent up and 30 per cent down physically, but he practiced law continuously and had a large business for "a country lawyer," as he calls himself. He had sciatica, dyspepsia and malaria intermittently, and his weight during a period of 37 years was 101 pounds, some ounces less and some ounces more at times.

"Once after a lively run of typhoid fever," he said, "I broke all the adult records in the neighborhood by balancing the beam at eight-eight pounds scant. I doctor for years with regular specialists, old women and quacks and then bought a fifty cent bottle of medicine and was cured."

GOVERNOR MARSHALL AS SEEN BY HIMSELF.

I don't shoot. I wouldn't step on a worm if I could help it. Seven years ago I established a reputation as a fisherman. We were on the lake at Petosky. Mrs. Marshall caught a fine string of perch and pike. I caught five dogfish. I have never fished since. I shall never fish again.

It is well that I didn't run for governor at the age of forty-five, instead of nearly ten years later. In all probability I would have ruined myself. Deficient in philosophy and in balance, I would have spent all my accumulations in a headlong struggle to win. As it was, the state committee asked me for \$1,800. My stumpage tour cost me \$1,700—railroad fare, hotel bills and a few cigars for the boys. So Thomas H. Marshall was elected governor of Indiana in 1908 at a personal outlay of only \$3,500.

I am a fatalist. In lawsuits and everything else I do all that I can while I am in the fight, but I never worry about the outcome. I am not responsible for results. If my client is accused of murder and the jury is out I go to bed and to sleep and get the news after breakfast in the morning. What is to be will be, and staying awake will not change it.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DABROW, Chatham, N. Y., Editor of the New York State Grange Review

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Recommendations of the New York State Grange.

Each year there is a standing committee of the New York state grange appointed to visit the experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., with which the grange is working in harmonious relations. The station is under the able management of Dr. W. H. Jordan, and its function, as fixed by law, is to conduct experiments and investigations for the promotion of agricultural science, to perform and report to the commissioner of agriculture such analyses and other expert scientific work as said commissioner shall request, publish bulletins and reports and in other ways to promote agriculture in its various branches. There are now thirty persons in the scientific station of the institution, and the total number employed there, including laborers, is seventy. The total amount appropriated by the state for station



CALVIN J. HUDSON, NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

purposes is \$205,500. There is urgent need for new buildings, particularly for administration and demonstration purposes, and there is no place now on the station grounds suitable for the assembling of a large audience except out of doors. The committee of the grange recommended an immediate appropriation of sufficient size for the erection of a building as above described and an annual appropriation of a sufficient sum for salaries to enable the director to retain the services of the best equipped men that money can hire and so prevent the removal of desirable men to other institutions and, third, an appropriation of a sufficient size to enable the director to continue investigations heretofore begun relating to the grape industry of Chautauque county.

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RECORD OF TRANSFERS

Deeds and Patents Recently Filed at Princeton With County Clerk. L. D. West to Newlon-Koller Co., Inc., Its 7 and 8, blk 22, Wiestoria. Elizabeth C. Smith to Howard T. Hartley, ne 1/4, s 1/4 ne 1/4, sec. 29-15-16 Northwest Trust & Safe Deposit Co. to Harwood D. True, s 1/2, sec. 35-22-18, \$1920. Newlon-Koller Co. to Levi D. West n 1/4 blk 28, It 2 blk 36, It 16, blk 12, Wiestoria. Gerhard Hergen to Oliver Thorbjornson, It 8, blk 10, Bend. Robert Simpson to Mrs. Josephine

Simpson, haly interest in sw 1/4, sec. 15-22-10. The Bend Company to F. O. Bunting, It 5, blk 23, Bend. The Bend Co. to I. B. Shell, It 2, blk 39, Center add., Bend. Floyd Dement to Bend Hardware Company, It 1, blk 16, Ben. C. L. Hotaling to R. B. Metzger, It 8, blk 2, Bend, \$5500. W. D. Newlon to P. M. Van der Straten, Its 15 and 16, blk 18, Wiestoria. George K. Thompson to F. P. Hixon, se 1/4 ne 1/4, ne 1/4 sw 1/4, s 1/2 se 1/4, sec. 11-22-9. Patents: James P. Blanchard, n 1/2 se 1/4, ne 1/4 se 1/4 and lot 6, sec.

6-15-17; Frank D. Knowlton, sw 1/4 sw 1/4, sec. 22, and s 1/2 se 1/4, se 1/4 sw 1/4, sec. 21-16-15; William H. Hall, s 1/2 se 1/4, sec. 11-16-11.

Father

ought to have his picture taken because he hasn't had a photograph since that funny looking one in the cut-away that he was married in. Yes, mother says it was a good one of him as he looked then, but really, for the sake of the family, there should be one of him as he looks now.....

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