

THE INDEPENDENCE MONITOR

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J. A. Hurley, Publisher & Proprietor

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Independence, Oregon, Friday, July 11, 1913

ADVERTISING RATES

Single Insertion per Inch,	20 cents
By the Month, per line, each insertion	50 cents
By the Month, 10 inches or more, per inch,	40 cents
Half Page, one week,	\$5.00
Full Page, one week,	\$10.00
20 per cent off when same add repeats	
Minimum ad	\$1.00

Locals and Reading Notices

Classified, each insertion, per word	1 cent
Front page, per line, each insertion	10 cents
Locals and Readers, one insertion, per line	10 cents
Locals & Readers, by mo. changes allowed weekly, per line, 5 cents	
All locals or other advertising totaling 20 lines or more, 5 cents first insertion, 4 cents thereafter.	
Lodge notices, cards of thanks, pay church or society notices, 5 cents per line, when totaling one inch or more, 25 cents per inch.	

BUILDING ROAD ACROSS CASCADES

Word has been received from Eugene through the Register that Lane county in co-operation with the U. S. Government forest service plans building a road by the way of the McKenzie pass across the Cascades to Central Oregon. A good road across this range of mountains has long been desired and three different routes were investigated before it was decided which to choose. The Santiam and Willamette routes were both discarded for the McKenzie, the grade being better along this route. No place along this road will the grade be greater than 10 per cent and this will be for only a quarter of a mile. For nineteen miles the average maximum grade will be about 3 per cent. Appropriations have already been received by the government and others will follow as need. The men will go ahead with the work.

OREGON HAS EVEN LESS

An exchange remarks that there is only 25 per cent of the United States that is improved farm land. Oregon has a share of that as the per cent of improved land here is a small per cent of the total. When we consider that the greater part of the Willamette Valley is not cultivated, and that this is the great developed section of Oregon, what the possibilities of the state will be when its resources are all conserved is a question that we are able to guess at only. Portland has the possibility of being a city of 2,000,000 people and the Willamette Valley will equal it in population. There are not only possibilities but probabilities, and the value in Oregon will leap in proportion as the years come on. Our lands are not too high, but our farms are too large.

We are glad to hear the farmers say they appreciate the farm matter we print in the paper. It is our policy to give them as much of this material as we can and in such manner as will please. We are careful in selecting this material to get that which applies to this part of the Willamette Valley.

Good roads are an asset to the Polk county farmer—they bring his products closer to the market. They are an asset to the merchant, they obli-

gate distance in trading. They are an asset to the auto driver, they make travel pleasant and save time.

We see some of the Wall street financiers oppose the new currency law. It does not consider their stock and bonds as good security for emergency purposes, but rather prefers the security of the farm products.

Everybody thinks he can run the county newspaper and says so—but the paper gets it back, it tells the people how to run their business in turn and they have to read it.

Alas! clover is a good money producing crop and the farmers of Polk county having white land could well afford to try it as an experiment. It will give results.

Why tariff for the manufacturer and free duty for the foreign producer on wool? Will someone please explain?

BURLESON ISSUES FAR-REACHING ORDER

Parcel post, special delivery and registered stamps have been abolished and the little red and green stickers such as everyone uses to send letters and post cards are good for everything that Uncle Sam can give in the line of postal service, according to an order from Postmaster-General Burleson, which took effect July 1.

For the purpose of simplifying the postal service and making it easier for everyone to transact business with the Postoffice Department is the reason given for establishing a one-stamp system. An ordinary postage stamp can now be used for special delivery, registered mail or parcel post and the parcel post stamps, so long as they last, are good on letters or other mail matter.

For six months the Federal Government has been trying out the parcel post and figuring up the sale of the specially made stamps to determine whether the institution is a success or not. So well has the parcel post justified the action of the department that the stamps, by which the amount of receipts were checked, were eliminated. With the idea of doing away with the confusing number of stamps came that of cutting out all the other varieties and let the simple post-

age stamps bear the entire burden.

This order is one of the most far-reaching that has been issued from the Postoffice Department for some time. It means that the manufacture of parcel post, special delivery, registered mail and every other kind and variety except the simple postage will be discontinued. These special stamps will be sold until the supply runs out.

AN OREGON PIONEER

Jesse S. Newbill, a pioneer of 1852, died at Ballston, July 4, at the age of 70 years.

He was the oldest of 15 children, passed the first winter in the west at Fort Vancouver, and the following spring moved onto a donation land claim near Fort Yamhill. He had been a resident of Ballston for 33 years. He served in the Civil war with Fourth Regiment, California volunteers.

He is survived by seven children Mrs. T. J. Groves of McMinnville, Mrs. G. W. James of Newberg, Geo. W. and Elmer Newbill of Ballston, Mrs. Rea Craven of Dallas and T. J. Newbill of Portland.—Oregonian.

DOVE LAKE VALLEY ITEMS

July 3.

Harold Fitchard and wife are spending the summer at the Wolf & Fitchard hop ranch in this valley.

Wesley Buffin and family are taking in the Cherry Fair this week.

Joe Wilson is a Salem visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gertson have concluded their visit in this section and took their departure for Hartline, Washington, last Monday, to visit Mrs. Gertson's parents the rest of the summer, after which they expect to return to their home in Bend, Ore.

Bert Wolf and wife spent the Fourth at the Capital.

Robert McKenzie of the Wigrich Ranch spent Sunday with his parents at the Fitchard yard.

Joseph Harrison is now resting in the mountains and we all miss Genial Joe to such an extent that our post burst forth in the following ode:

JOE FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

When Joseph came down from the mountains,

We hitched him up to a hoe, And gave him the chance for a try-out, The strength of his muscle to show.

The air was perfumed with the roses, The birds were singing a song, As he started to work in the morning, On his rows a half a mile long.

Said Joe to our friend, Mr. Houghton: 'It's the life pure and simple for me, And now if I only were married, How contented and happy I'd be!

'How I would enjoy a companion, To share in this pure simple life! I won't go back to the mountains, I'll find me a true loving wife, She must be medium of stature, And blond as to color of hair; She must always be able and willing To converse with a wit sweet and rare.

'Her eyes, though they sparkle like diamonds, There's no other color will do— For I tell you I never will have her, Unless they're a deep tender blue.

'You see if I work here all summer At a dollar and six-bits a day, And for a week's board where I'm stopping, I've only four-twenty to pay.

'I'll talk with Bert Wolf this evening And see just how long I can stay; For I figure that now I am clearing A dollar and five cents a day.

But the birds have stopped all their singing; The perfume has faded away; And Joseph's poor back is now aching Before reaching the middle of day.

Where now are his hopes of a wife? Where now is his vision of wealth?

When he knows each clod he is breaking Will ruin his excellent health.

The sun grows hotter and hotter, Poor Joseph is melting away; As he thinks of his home in the mountains, He concludes that he cannot stay.

The ground grows harder and harder, And harder to hoe every day. Then Joseph concludes quite wisely, He'd better start back right away.

And now he is roaming the mountains, In the shade with the cool babbling brooks, Still longing for one of Eve's daughters, Without caring a "darn" how she looks.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Fred Oberer, a former saw mill man of this place, was in town Saturday from near Chehalis, Washington, where he is managing a saw factory. He is making a trip through the valley selling silos, knocked down, for delivery.

100 acres all in cultivation but 1 acre. Hay and grain, 25 acre apple orchard, 5 acres three years old. Big barn, 6 room house, chicken house, smoke house, etc. \$15,000. R. J. Taylor.

H. L. Fischer of Silverton was in town the latter part of last week on business.

2 acres in city limits, fruit trees, buildings, berries, etc. Price \$1150. R. J. Taylor.

O. B. Wood of Philomath spent several days in town last week.

For sale, 4 lots and good seven room house in North Independence for \$1500. Inquire of R. J. Taylor.

David Kibbey of Hoskins was on our streets Friday.

160 acre property at Summer Lake, Oregon, with artesian water to sell or trade for valley property. Price \$3000. R. J. Taylor.

O. B. Parker of McMinnville was in town Saturday.

C. W. Dossseth has some fine cherries for sale.

Miss Stella Kitchen came in from Centralia Monday to spend a few days visiting her grandparents, R. J. Taylor and wife.

For Sale—160 acres, artesian well, desert land, well located. Price, \$3,000. Will consider Valley land in trade. Also residence at Bend, Crook county, Oregon, at \$1,500. R. J. TAYLOR, Independence.

Mrs. G. A. Taylor and Mrs. Eva Bennett of Portland autowed up from Portland Monday enroute to Southern Oregon, stopping for a short visit with R. J. Taylor and wife.

E. A. Tripp made a sale this week of the Levi Joy place on C street, the sale being made to B. F. Smith of Jefferson, who will make his home in this city.

HENS AND THEIR KINFOLKS.

A good way to keep off disease is to dig up a portion of the soil where the hens assemble, so that they can scratch and have a dirt bath in the clean fresh earth.

Provide a good open shed for the young turkeys to roost in and don't allow them to wander off. Their value is too great to allow them to take up with the neighbor's flock.

Always make the nest boxes easily removable, so that they may be frequently taken out of the house and cleaned, disinfected and treated for the destruction of vermin.

Ducks and geese do not roost and, when housed, with chickens, are obliged to inhale the bad air from the floor under or near the perches. A low shelter and a small yard will make them comfortable.

ONE CAUSE OF WASTE.

It is stated on good authority that the annual loss to the apple industry of the country by the codling moth alone amounts to over \$12,000,000. The annual loss to our truck growers from insect pests amounts to about 20 per cent of the crop, but by judicious methods of control this might be reduced to 5 per cent. This shows the need of up to date methods to reduce the high cost of living.—E. P. Hittings, Experiment Station, Oregon, Me.

CORN SILAGE PAYS WELL.

Experiments Prove Its Great Worth as a Feed For Stock.

The South Carolina experiment station recently published a bulletin by Archibald Smith giving the results of tests to ascertain the value of different kinds of forage crops fed with cottonseed meal. The main findings are of especial value to the farmers of the south and of great value to farmers in any section of the country. The bulletin demonstrates anew the economy

of corn silage as beef producing feed.

In this test silage, corn stover and cottonseed hulls were compared. The test demonstrated: That corn silage gave by far the best returns not only in economic production of beef, but also in the quality of beef and the shape in which it reached the market.

That silage fed steers produced beef from 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than the other feeds.

That silage fed beef lost less in shipping to market. This is a test which some shippers have disputed in the past, declaring silage fed beef lost severely in the shipping process.

That the silage fed group produced gains that would warrant a value on the silage of \$8.50 per ton—this earning on a very poor market, as the steers sold for only \$5.50 per hundred. Had they been sold on a good market the gains might have been increased 20 per cent.

That with a cost of \$2 per ton for the production of corn silage a fair average good corn should be made to earn from \$60 to \$70 per acre.

WHEN TO CUT YOUR HAY.

Some Pointers For Growers of Timothy and Clover to Bear In Mind.

Timothy may be cut in the forenoon as soon as the dew is off and raked into windrows immediately after dinner if the weather is dry and clear. Any hay preserves best its color, aroma and palatability by being shocked or placed in the stack in the greenest possible condition without being so green that heating or molding will occur.

If the timothy is very heavy and is exposed to dew or a light shower before it is raked it will frequently be necessary to use the tedder in order to shape it up thoroughly and get rid of moisture.

Except in the case of small fields under conditions which would not justify an outlay for machinery, there is very little of the hay crop which goes into the old time shock. This is undoubtedly a very satisfactory way of curing hay in its best condition, especially if protected by a shock cover, but where large amounts are to be handled it is better economy to place it in a mow or stack it directly from the windrow.

Clover is best cut when it is in full bloom, but it is better to cut it earlier than this rather than later. If cutting is delayed until some of the clover blossoms mature and turn dark there is likely to be a heavy loss of foliage and a consequent deterioration in feeding value.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Economy Bean Harvester.

To make a bean harvester that will do good work and yet involve scarcely any expense take a common hoe to the blacksmith. Have

the shank cut in two and take a piece of steel of the same diameter and have a piece about ten inches long welded in. This is to keep the handle from striking the beans and shelling them. Have the hoe sharp and cut just at top of ground, putting two rows into one when chopped off.

You can chop them nearly as fast as you can walk, and when the beans are dry take a common pitchfork and load on to a wagon. In this way much hard labor is saved with but little expense.—Farm and Fireside.

Test Cows—and Farmers Too.

One of the best effects of the cow testing associations is on the farmer himself. One of the men who look after the cow testing associations said to us once that he had repeatedly noticed that that farmer was a "gone case" who could not be aroused to better thinking and management by the work of the test. Too many farmers expect the cows to change for the better without doing anything in that direction themselves.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Give the Lambskins a Chance.

Lambs frequently experience a difficulty in finding the tents owing to the long wool surrounding the collar, and it is very important that the shepherd examine every ewe and use the shears to cut away any surplus wool. This will enable the lambs to feed with greater ease, and they are less apt to become victims of wool balls in the stomach, which frequently cause death.—American Agriculturist.

THE PROFESSIONS

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