

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC NE WSPAPER IN POLK COUNTY
THE POLK COUNTY ITEMIZER

Admitted as Second Class Mail Matter.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20 1914

BOYD & BLOOM, Lessees.
M. L. BOYD, Editor J. E. BLOOM, Bus. Manager

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PHONES: Office, 1. Office:
Residence, 762 No. 506 Main St.

Patronize One Another for the Upbuilding of Town and County.



The best citizen does not bother about getting ahead of his neighbor; his greatest business is to get ahead of himself.

We still have one or two men in this community who stand around on the street corners and from morning until night complain about the town, their neighbors, their taxes and the weather. Such men are mighty common clay and it is fortunate we have so few of them.

Sell all you can and buy all you can at home. Every dollar that is sent or carried away from home makes the town that much poorer. If you have the means invest in something that will give somebody employment. Do not kick at a proposed improvement simply because it is not at your door.

We are pleased to see many of our citizens taking active interest in improving their homes and grounds. A little effort on the part of each citizen would give our town a prominent position upon the map. Nature has done much for us in picturesque scenery, now let us do much for ourselves along the improvement line.

In the wool manufacturing industry, the same as with the wool growers, it is now conceded that the tariff, instead of proving destructive, is having very little effect upon conditions. The American woolen mills are having all they can do; there has been no reduction in profits or dividends, and with assurances of continued prosperity, there have been several noticeable extensions and enlargements of their business.

If the European war has been of no other benefit to the United States, it has stopped the sending out of money to the old countries. Where it was recently the custom for thousands of dollars to be sent out monthly from the Dallas postoffice, the war has put a full stop to it, and now the issuing of an international money order is a rare event. Most of the countries on the European continent have notified our government to stop such issuance.

One effect of the European war, in this country, will probably be the imposition of a war tax to counter-balance the loss of revenue from decreased importations. This tax has frequently been levied when necessary. The last time a war tax was imposed in this country was during and immediately following the Spanish war, when stamps were required on various articles, such as playing cards, matches, legal documents and many other articles in general use. This tax is not a burdensome one and an immense income is realized by the government without arousing much complaint.

The inconsistency of the American people as a class is frequently shown in small ways as well as in national affairs, all tending to detract from the general prosperity of the country. We will, as a rule, put up a continual argument and talk against our foreign population, especially the Asiatics, yet by our own acts of patronage keep them with us and prove the futility of our arguments for their exclusion. In Dallas we have three hotels and a number of boarding houses, one hotel runs a cafe at which meals can be obtained at all hours and at whatever price you desire to pay. We also have two restaurants, one run by a Chinaman and the other by a Japanese, and these are the ones which get the most of the patronage of the business men and laborer. The reason of this is incomprehensible, as the service at the white men's places and those of the foreigners admits of no comparison, either as to quality of food or arrangement of incidentals. The foreigners pay no taxes, assist in no way as citizens in upbuilding of the town, and send off their profits to assist others in distant parts of the globe. Is it any wonder that America is an easy mark in the estimation of foreigners, who care nothing for us further than the money they can gull from us.

Some criticism has been passed on Judge Webster Holmes over what has been termed his "slowness" in the present term of the circuit court. We believe this criticism to be unjust. It is, perhaps, based on the methods of his immediate predecessors, who are said to have "rushed" matters, whether it suited the convenience of the litigents or not. The writer has had occasion during the past few years to observe the workings of numerous courts and rarely has he observed a judge who has "kept things moving" more smoothly and with as little waste of time, and at the same time with a due regard for the rights and courtesies due all parties concerned as has Judge Holmes during this session of court. In spite of the hot, oppressive weather, he has kept the wheels of justice grinding for the full time each day, and often overtime, and with few and brief recesses. The only time that has really been lost was Friday afternoon and Saturday, when Judge Holmes adjourned court to permit the attorneys to get their witnesses here for the Davis case, and that delay was occasioned only because a jury was secured much sooner than had been anticipated by any one. This was a matter of economy, for if the time had been consumed in getting a jury that had been anticipated there would have been a bill of expense for witnesses of several hundred dollars, all of which has been saved the tax-payers of the county. It is better to go a little slow and be right than to hurry and go wrong.

THE CARPING CRITICS.

And now, after all the sneering of the Oregonian about "watchful waiting" and the "spineless diplomacy" of President Wilson in dealing with the Mexican imbroglio, the public has observed that the insult to our flag has been avenged and punished by the punitive expedition which took and continues to hold Vera Cruz. Moreover, the American people were not forced into a bloody and bootless war, but by moderation and waiting have seen the trouble settled and peace rapidly spreading throughout distracted Mexico.

President Wilson did not propose to make war upon Mexico, neither did he propose to intervene and send our army to govern that seething nation until they became capable of governing themselves at the cost of much American blood and treasure.

The end of the strife and the coming of peace to Mexico is to the everlasting credit of Woodrow Wilson and bespeaks the wisdom of our Democratic president and the folly and senselessness of his critics and defamers, chief among whom was the Oregonian

NATION FACING MEAT FAMINE.

Economic experts of the federal government are giving the high cost of living problem thoughtful consideration and are investigating the high prices of meat. The department of Agriculture has just completed a census of the meat-producing animals of the United States and finds that there has been a decrease of 4,183,000 head and an increase of \$170,530,000 in value during the past year. On January 1, 1914, the herd numbered 144,507,000, compared with 148,690,00 head a year ago.

The bulk of the nation's decreased meat supply is in the swine herd. Compared with last year the number of hogs in the United States has diminished 2,185,00 head. The major portion of the increased values is credited to the beef animals. The value of all cattle, excluding milk cows, when compared with last year, shows an increase of \$166,688,000; swine have gained \$9,848,000 in value, while sheep have depreciated \$1,476,000.

CATAPHORIC TREATMENT

HAS BEEN USED FOR OVER

30 YEARS

BY

DOCTOR TOEL

THE FORMER

Chicago Specialist

NOW LOCATED IN

DALLAS, ORE.

Cataphoric treatment has been used by Dr. Toel 25 years ago, while he was practicing in Portland, Oregon. It is consequently nothing new in the west, but a well tried remedy.

Dr. Toel, who left Oregon in 1892 to go east, has used it for many years in Chicago from whence he returned to Oregon a few years ago on account of the superiority of the Oregon climate.

Cataphoric treatment means the driving into the body through the skin of different medicines, as may be suitable in each case. Cataphoric treatment is essentially an office treatment, and can not be employed by the patient himself, for the simple reason that a fine electric current to measure exactly the amount of current strength, and a rheostat or controller to bring the current to the strength necessary in each particular case, are absolutely necessary to prevent serious damage being done to the body.

Cataphoric treatment can be used with safety only by a physician and not by the patient himself, and the physician who uses it must have many years' experience as a specialist in the use of electricity, for each different medicine used requires a different current strength.

Electric belts and small battery boxes that can be bought in every drug or electric store for a few dollars, but are usually sold by fakery at an enormous price, are entirely insufficient in power for scientific cataphoric treatment.

This is easily seen when it is known that in some cases up to ONE HALF HORSEPOWER of electric energy is used for cataphoric treatment.

The direct current as it comes off the electric light wires is the best to use.

But this can in Oregon be had only in Portland as all other cities have alternating current, which has absolutely no cataphoric action.

Dr. Toel consequently makes his own direct current with a big machine that weighs 265 pounds.

Cataphoric treatment to be of any value, has to be applied every day, often for several weeks, and can consequently be used successfully only by a physician who is in his office every day like Dr. Toel.

DR. TOEL

FOUR YEARS STUDY AT GERMAN AND SWISS UNIVERSITIES AND THE LARGE HOSPITALS OF LONDON, ENGLAND, OVER THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN HIS SPECIALTIES.

Office, 619 Washington St., DALLAS, OREGON

one-half block east of the S. P. depot, from 9 a. m. to 12 noon, 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m., Sunday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Telephone 1303.

Specialties: Cancer and Tumors. No knife and no loss of blood. No plasters and pain for hours and days.

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Patients from out of the city wishing to consult him must inform him before hand by letter or telephone of the time of arrival of their trains to make sure that they can be seen the same day.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by

J. W. DANKOW, Chairman, N. Y.

Editor of the New York State Grange Review

WHY BUILD GRANGE HALLS?

Account of What Some of the Granges in Ohio Are Doing Along This Line.

State Lecturer L. J. Taber of the Ohio state grange has been gathering some interesting statistics about grange halls in that state, and what he says should interest members of the Order in every state. He says that throughout Ohio today the 171 granges that own their halls have an average membership of over 100, while the 400 and more granges that do not have a home have an average membership of only forty-five. The granges owning their halls have more than doubled their average membership. We find that granges with halls have most of the libraries and musical instruments and that the character of the lecture hour and per cent of attendance is much higher. More than a score of granges are now building or planning to build new halls.

Mr. Taber gives an interesting account of the construction of the new grange hall of Leroy grange, which is 34x60 feet and two stories high. The second story contains the audience room, juvenile grange room and men's room. On the first floor is the kitchen, dining room and pantry. Of almost equal interest with the hall is the home barn, 20 by 120 feet, accommodating at least 100 horses, rigs and autos. Five or six years ago they found that they could get a basket factory for \$500 which could easily be remodeled. They raised what money they could and issued \$500 worth of stock among the members. They paid cash for the property and began to remodel it. The entire membership donated time without stint, and fortunately in the membership were carpenters, plasterers and painters. The young people held socials and entertainments every few weeks; the sisters gave suppers and banquets for the hall fund. As soon as funds would warrant some new improvement would be added, until the hall was ready for dedication on their tenth anniversary nearly free from debt.

When Leroy grange purchased the hall the membership was very weak, but during the struggle to finish the hall each year saw a net gain in membership, until they now number over 150 loyal patrons. This hall is of great value to the entire township, furnishing a community center, a place for public meetings and giving the boys and girls a place for entertainments.

Hatching Eggs in Rice. Certain of the Chinese in the interior districts adjacent to Amoy employ a somewhat unusual method for hatching both hens' and ducks' eggs. The brooder first takes a quantity of unhusked rice and roasts it, cooling it down by fanning or allowing the wind to blow through until it is lukewarm. It then spreads a three inch layer of the rice in a wooden tub and places about 100 eggs thereon; another layer of rice, this second and subsequent layers being but two inches in thickness, is spread over the eggs. Each tub has six layers of rice and five layers of eggs, so that there are 500 eggs in each tub. The rice is heated once every twenty-four hours, the eggs being taken out at such times. The chicks and ducklings are produced in twenty to thirty days.—London Globe.

Slaves in Abyssinia. In the central country of Abyssinia the inhabitants are pagans. They appear to believe in a divinity inhabiting the sky and also in secondary genii dwelling on earth. Slavery is not officially recognized, but exists in fact, though with some extenuation in form. The slave is not free to change his master. He is put in chains if suspected of an intention of escaping. He is beaten if he does not work or march

at the will of his master, and he receives no pay. On the other hand, if he can be "presented" he cannot be openly sold and must be designated "subject", not baria ("slave"). Even these differences disappear in distant provinces and in times of disorder. Those who will not submit live as fugitives in the forests.

Discusses Intricate Questions. Few citizens have even heard of the American Mathematical society, to say nothing of the fact that its dealings in the science of figures have been of value to European savants. And yet the society has been in existence for many years, has a membership of 710, including sixty-six life members, publishes essays and textbooks on mathematics and has a library of 4,002 volumes. The society discusses with ease such complex problems as the restricted problem of three bodies, the fourth dimension, the Fredholm determinant, covariant curves of the plane rational quintic and cyclic systems of osculating circles of curves on a surface. The subject does not refer to kissing.—Washington Star.

THE GRANGE FIELD. Fairmount grange, in Ohio, recently took in over fifty members at one meeting. This will be the silver jubilee year for the Washington state grange, rounding out a full twenty-five years since that state organization was formally made. The national grange constitution has been amended so as to permit subordinate granges to elect officers in November instead of December in states desiring to make the change. A majority of the state granges have approved the change.

New Castle (Del.) Pomona has appointed a number of committees to act in conjunction with the executive committee of the Delaware state grange in making arrangements for the national meeting at Wilmington next November. Licking county (O.) Agricultural society is offering premiums for grange exhibits at the county fair this fall. Scores of other agricultural societies will do the same if wise. At Wapakoneta, O., a grange has recently been organized with 121 charter members.

Schenectady (N. Y.) grange has an essay contest. The sister writing the best essay of not less than 1,000 words will receive a set of silver knives and forks. The essays are to be written on the subject of "Practical Housekeeping." A one horse cultivator will be given the brother writing the best essay of not less than 1,000 words on "Practical Farming."

New Grange Insurance Methods. The Grange Mutual Fire Insurance company of Michigan is unique among insurance companies in some respects. It gives its members the initiative, referendum and recall in respect to its officers who are elected annually by members of the company in their respective granges. Any changes to be made in the bylaws may be referred to the members for a referendum vote. In case of a loss the secretary or nearest director and the one sustaining the loss meet to make the adjustment, but in case of a disagreement the matter is referred to a committee of three appointed by the loser and the company. If this committee fails to come to an agreement it is left to the executive committee of the state grange for arbitration. After seven months' existence the company is carrying risks to the amount of \$1,794,862.

Showers of Stars. Professor H. A. Newton of Yale college computed the orbits of a vanished comet and that of a meteor stream around the sun, when, behold, the track—the ellipse in space of the stream—was the same, once traversed by the comet. The nucleus of the comet had disintegrated into separate particles. I have seen many hundreds of meteors. The smallest was just visible in a microscope, and the largest, in the world's fair in Portland, weighed twenty-two tons. Meteors are particles usually made of stone or iron, and some are nickel and other metals. But if a star should fall the entire earth would be destroyed in one second of time.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

The Canoe Umbrella. Perhaps in the course of your shopping or walking tour you have noticed a smart woman with a long cane. And then perhaps you have been surprised when you began to fail to see the same smart woman open the top of her cane and draw out an umbrella. As if it were not enough for women to carry canes without carrying these surprising long staves that turn out to be umbrellas, and canes combined!

The Incredible costumes and fashions have brought about the carrying of canes by women. And the really smart woman who is in search of the something new chooses the umbrella sheathed in a canelike case of wood.

To the Public

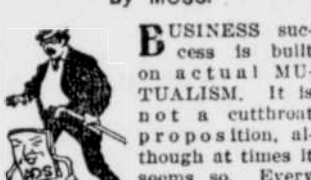
Following the usual practice of water works, from the first construction of water works in Dallas up to about 1912, I made a uniform charge of \$5 for each service and connection. The average cost being more than that, I carried the deficit to my investment in the plant. Many circulated the report that I was making a profit on each service, so in 1912 I made a rule charging the actual cost to each individual service. Those on the long or short side of the street protested and claimed it cost more than the old uniform charge. To eliminate myself as much as possible from the controversy, in 1913 I made a ruling to charge the same as Portland for the tap alone, leaving the consumer the task of carrying the service to the curb, and then I had an increased number of protests, on the ground that the plumber's charges were higher than mine. At the hearing before the Railroad Commission held in Dallas June 15, 1914, one of the plumbers testified that he had charged one of our patrons for trenching-filling-¾ inch pipe and laying; (no other material) at the rate of 22 7-10 cents per running foot. All the above methods having proven unsatisfactory to the consumer, I issued an order that after July 1, 1914, I would install all services, the cost being a part of my investment in the plant. This is to give notice that after the above date all services, tapping, will be free to the consumer.

H. V. GATES

Dallas, Oregon, August 1, 1914.

Get Together Over This Golden Rule Of Business

By MOSS.



activity must contribute to the WELFARE of ALL parties concerned.

Now the most SUCCESSFUL merchants in this city are CONSISTENT advertisers in this paper. They have built up their trade on SERVICE to the customer, dependable and desirable merchandise and BEST VALUES for the money.

These advertisers recognize the value of the patronage of the readers of this paper. That's why they are spending their money with us to display their news.

Don't you think in justice to yourself and to them that you should make it a point to follow their ads. CLOSELY and CONSISTENTLY? If they are trying to save you money by their special inducements. If it pays them to get your trade it pays you to give it where it is made worth while.

The merchant advertises because he wants to GET TOGETHER WITH YOU. You ought to watch his ads, because you want to GET TOGETHER WITH HIM. Your interests and his are actually and positively MUTUAL.

Please Don't Trip Over Your Own Feet

By MOSS.



The devil is ALWAYS WASTEFUL. If you want to buy an automobile you don't rush in where angels fear to tread, do you? No, you read up all the advertisements on cars you can. You get posted thoroughly on the subject. If your wife wants to provide a week's supplies for the home she's not going to rush off and buy pell-mell at the first place she happens to come to, is she? Not much. She's going to watch the paper REGULARLY for SPECIALS and then she's going to make out a list of what she really wants and buy where she gets the MOST and BEST for the money.

Sensible and economical buyers always find it to their advantage to keep CONSTANTLY POSTED by reading the ads. In this paper. Make our advertising columns your DIRECTORY OF ECONOMY.

Apartment House Ethics. "Lady? She ain't no lady!" declared the chairman of the fourth floor front. "No?"

"No. She'll borrow your card table and then not invite you to the party. That ain't etiquette in my circle."—Judge.

A Fighting Chance. Miss Passcoe—Oh, Mr. Plunk, are you married or unmarried? Mr. Plunk—Married, generally. But if you would call every day you might strike me some time when I wasn't.—Judge.

Responsibility alone drives man to tell and bring out his best gift.—Newspaper Editor.

Get a Suit FREE!

Saturday, Aug. 1, will be our ANNUAL 2 FOR 1 SALE

We hold this sale one day each year. Saturday will be your opportunity to get a suit FREE!

How it is Done

We have on our front counters about 400 or 500 suits ranging in price from \$10 to \$30. You buy one of these suits and you can select absolutely free of charge any other suit of equal value. (For example, you buy a \$20 suit, then you can select another \$20 suit FREE.) This is an excellent chance for two people to club together. About 100 each of youths' and boys' knicker suits to select from.

SALEM WOOLEN MILLS STORE

SALEM, - - OREGON

FORD

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Lower Prices on Ford Cars

Effective August 1st, 1914 to August 1st, 1915 and guaranteed against any reductions during that time. All cars fully equipped f. o. b. Detroit.

Runabout	\$440
Touring Car	490
Town Car	690

(In the United States of America only)

Buyers to Share in Profits

All retail buyers of new Ford cars from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915, will share in the profits of the company to the extent of \$40 to \$60 per car, on each car they buy. PROVIDED: we sell and deliver 300,000 new Ford cars during that period.

Ask for particulars

Ford Motor Company

I. V. LYNCH, Agent, Dallas, - - - Oregon